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(OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1916.)

Prices, Purchasing-Power of Money, Wages  
Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General  
Industrial Conditions, 1916.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State  
for Home and Territories.

BY

G. H. KNIBBS, C.M.G.,

Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, Membre de l'Institut  
International de Statistique, Honorary Member American Statis-  
tical Association, and of the Société de Statistique de Paris, etc., etc.

Commonwealth Statistician.

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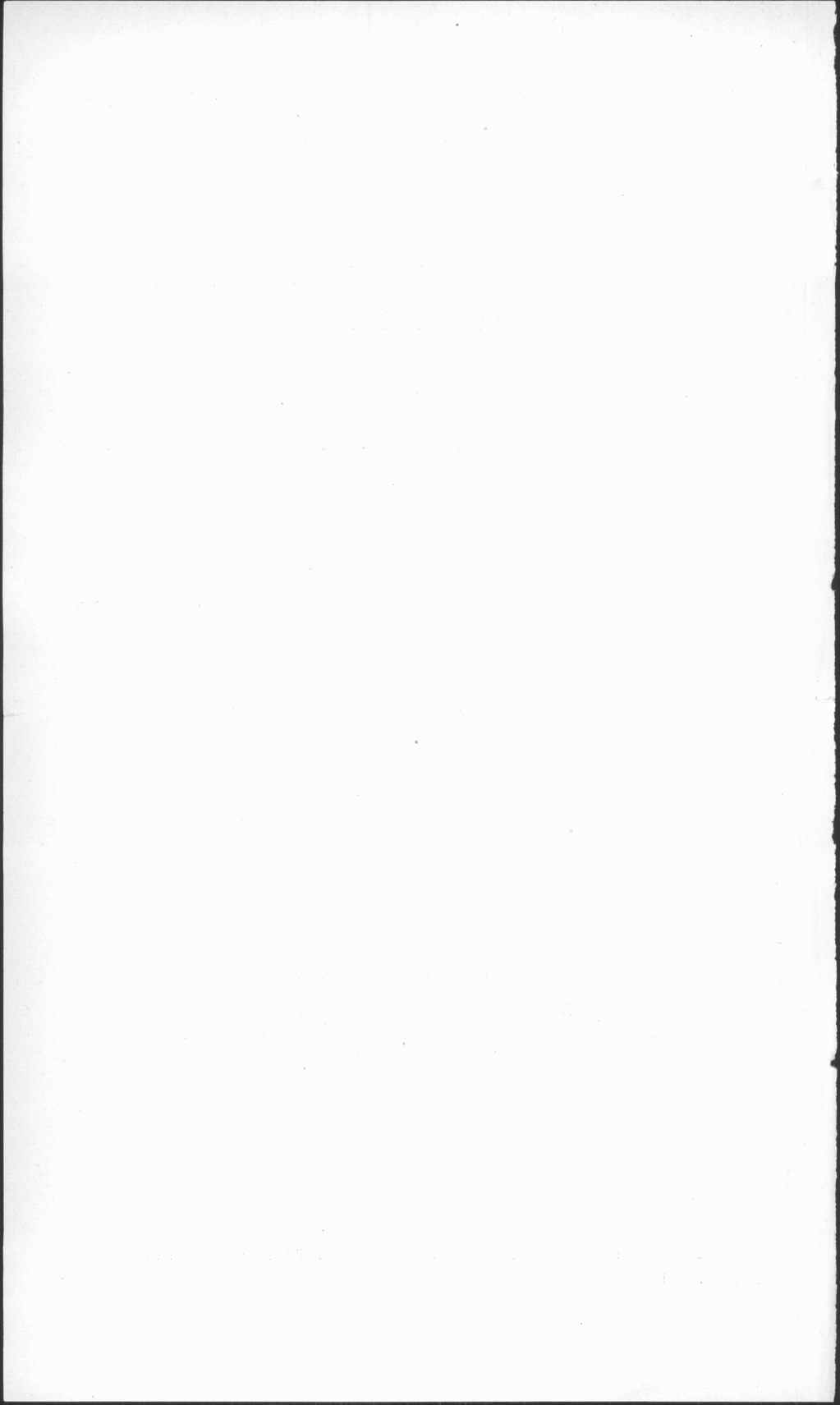
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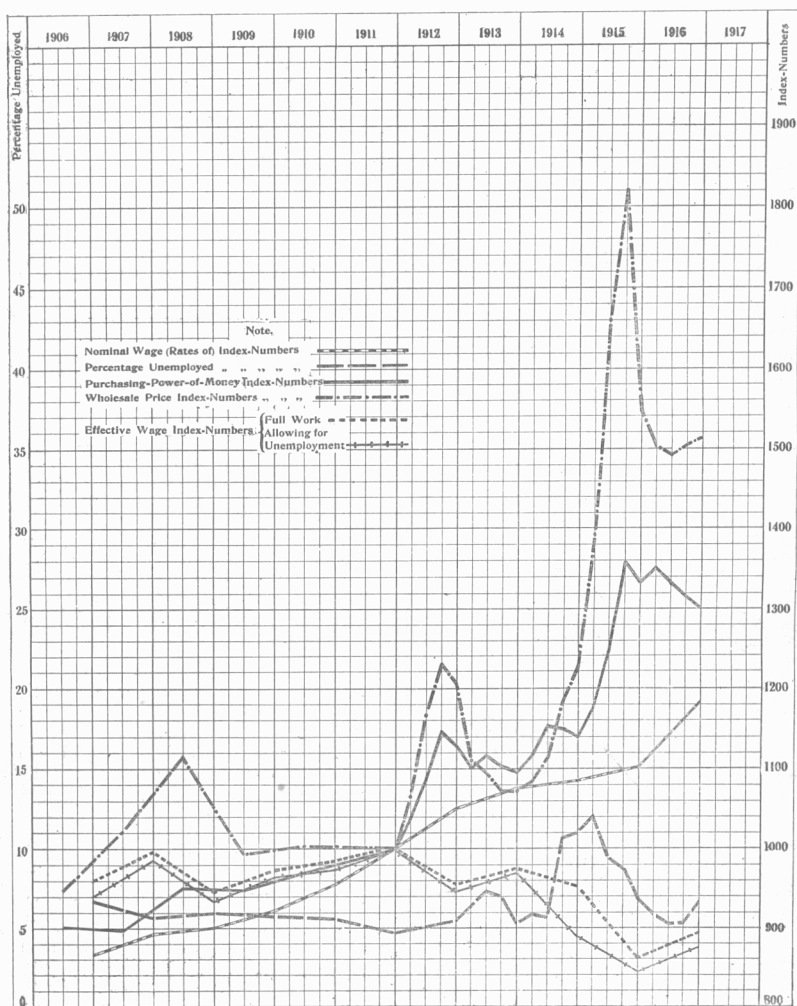
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# Purchasing-Power-of-Money, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of food, groceries, and house rent (average for the six metropolitan towns) and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shown as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually. It should be observed that the purchasing-power-of-money and wholesale price index-numbers since the year 1911 show the average level during the whole of each quarter; but for purposes of convenience they have, however, been plotted on the graph as at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. The purchasing-power-of-money index-number is based upon a constant regimen: see Report No. 1, Appendix vii., and Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46.

# LABOUR REPORT No. 7 (1916),

INCLUDING

## LABOUR BULLETIN No. 16

(OCTOBER to DECEMBER, 1916.)

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### SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. **General.**—The publication of this issue of the Labour Bulletin for the fourth quarter of 1916 has been delayed in order that it might be incorporated with the Annual Report. Pressure of other work has also delayed the publication somewhat. It contains information in summarised form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, and general industrial conditions. These comprise the matters of most general interest and importance, now being investigated from year to year (beginning on the 1st January, 1913) by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. The inquiries in regard to several of these matters were extended back to the year 1891, so as to furnish statistics comparable with those published herein for 1916. The continuity of the returns, now being collected, is thus substantially preserved.

In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the year 1916, and secondly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States.

The interests concerned in certain of these questions are varied and extensive, and associated with the latter are some important aspects of those economic and industrial problems which have, in comparatively recent years, become the subject of so much research and discussion on the part of statesmen, publicists and students, as well as of those who are engaged in the practical application of Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial Court and Wages Board Acts.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt with in this Report have, in the past, not received in the Commonwealth that attention they now demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained, to commence the collection of the data *de novo*, and to create a suitable organisation for that purpose.

2. **Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing power of money, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme

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NOTE.—The Labour Bulletin, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade-unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents, whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wage. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to the proper control and direction of Australia's development in this regard.

On return to the central Bureau, the particulars given on the forms are examined and checked, and in case of any discrepancy or apparent inconsistency, the forms are returned for verification and correction.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to many who went to a certain amount of trouble and personal inconvenience in order to obtain the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources.

**3. Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacturing and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

**4. Industrial Conditions in the Quarter ended 31st December, 1916.**—Returns received from the secretaries of trade unions shew that the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions was 6.7 per cent. in the fourth quarter, compared with 5.3 per cent. in the preceding

quarter. The percentage of unemployment for the quarter under review was less than in the immediately preceding quarter in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and higher in the remaining States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915, unemployment was less in all the States, with the exception of New South Wales and Victoria, the percentage for the Commonwealth being 6.8 for the fourth quarter of 1915, and 6.7 for the quarter under review. As regards industrial groups, the returns classified for the whole Commonwealth indicate that there was a decrease in unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1916 in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), V. (Books, Printing, etc.), and X. (Other Land Transport). In the remaining groups there was an increase of unemployment. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915, there were increases recorded in the percentage of unemployment in Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), V. (Books, Printing, etc.), VI. (Other Manufacturing), VII. (Building), and the last group (Other and Miscellaneous), and decreases in the remaining groups.

**5. Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.**—The reports received from the agricultural and pastoral areas of the Commonwealth for the months of November to February (inclusive) were on the whole satisfactory. In all the States except Western Australia there has been an abundance of rain, and the returns as to harvesting and shearing operations were generally of a satisfactory character. The outlook for the forthcoming season is also reported to be bright.

In New South Wales the reports received as to conditions in rural industries were of a satisfactory character. In November and December cool temperatures and frequent thunderstorms were experienced, and though in some parts of the interior the heavy rains had a detrimental effect upon the crops, the prospects generally were said to be good. During January and February harvesting operations were well in hand, but were retarded somewhat by the broken weather. The wheat yield, while satisfactory in some districts, proved to be light in others, but the fruit yield was said to be generally good. The milk supply has continued to be satisfactory, and as the result of the excellent pasturage due to the beneficial rains, stock was in excellent condition.

In Victoria the wheat season is reported to have been highly satisfactory. From nearly all districts record yields are reported. In November the rains hindered the hay harvest somewhat, but the weather in December was favourable for the harvesting of wheat. The shearing season resulted in good clips, but the apple crop was light throughout the State. Other fruits, though somewhat late generally yielded good crops. The weather in January and February was favourable, and stock and crops were reported to be in a satisfactory condition. In Queensland the rainfall in November and December was much above the average practically throughout the State. In December there were serious floods in the Central and Northern districts resulting in the loss of much live stock and the ruination of many crops, while in those districts which were more fortunate harvesting operations were impeded. It is stated, however, that in spite of these drawbacks the agricultural and pastoral



outlook in January and February was exceptionally good, and the sugar-cane crops promise good yields for the 1917 harvest. The condition of stock and crops is everywhere reported to be entirely satisfactory.

In South Australia, as in the other Eastern States, there has been an abundance of rain; the rainfall for the period under review being above the average. At the end of November the prospects for the harvest were said to be bright, though the exceptionally cool weather in the months of December and January retarded operations somewhat. Neither was the weather during these months favourable for the fruit crops generally, and consequently they are said to have been light, with the exception of plums and pears. The wheat harvest, though delayed somewhat, was stated to have been satisfactory, and the yields heavy. At the end of February harvesting operations had been generally completed, and as there was an abundance of feed and water the condition of stock was reported to be excellent. The outlook from an agricultural and pastoral point of view was reported to be satisfactory throughout the whole of the State.

In Western Australia the rainfall for November was heavy, but owing to the dryness of September the hay crop was said to be light. At the end of December a fair proportion of the grain harvest had been gathered, and the results were generally said to be moderate to good. Heavy yields of stone fruits were reported, but the apple crop was light. Contrary to the experience in the Eastern States, the rainfall during December, January, and February was insufficient to ensure a good supply of water for stock, and consequently reports shew that there was some deterioration in their condition. While useful showers fell in February in some parts of the State, in others there was an almost entire absence of rain, and the pastures were dry, while the condition of stock was reported to be only fair.

In Tasmania the abnormally wet condition of the season continued during November and December. The continual showers and cool, cloudy weather discounted the early promise of the crops, and delayed harvesting and shearing operations. Fortunately fine weather was experienced in January and the early part of February, enabling harvesting and shearing to be completed. Much of the grain was discoloured and rusted with the excessive rains. The apple crop was reported to be poor, but yields of other fruits fairly satisfactory. There was no lack of water or pasturage, and consequently milk returns were good and the condition of stock satisfactory.

**6. Variations in Retail Prices, House Rent, and Purchasing-Power of Money.**—On pages 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, attention was directed to the fact that a change had been made in the base period to which the index-numbers for the thirty towns were computed. Formerly the weighted average expenditure in the thirty towns for the whole of the year 1912 was taken as base, but in the Report referred to, it was stated that in that Report, and in future Reports and Bulletins, the index-numbers in the tables referring to the thirty towns, as well as in those referring to the six capital towns, the base to which the index-numbers are computed would be the weighted average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911. The tables on page 33 to 38 of Report No. 6

give the index-numbers for the thirty towns for food and groceries only at monthly, quarterly and yearly periods, and for house rent and food, groceries and house rent combined, at quarterly and yearly periods for the years 1912 to 1915 inclusive. These have been brought up to date in Section IV. hereof. It should be observed, therefore, that if it is desired to make comparisons with the index-numbers given in Section IV. hereof for the thirty towns, such comparisons should be made with the index-numbers given in the Report referred to, and not with index-numbers published in Reports or Quarterly Bulletins issued prior to May, 1916.

The index-numbers for food, groceries and house rent combined, for thirty of the more important towns fell from 1294 in the third quarter of 1916 to 1276 in the quarter under review. The corresponding index-number for the fourth quarter (October to December) of 1915, was 1310; of 1914, 1113; of 1913, 1071; and of 1912, 1110. The combined index-number for the quarter under review was lower in all the States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915, it was lower in all the States except Western Australia, which shews a slight increase.

There has been a slight increase in the price of groceries in the quarter under review, compared with the preceding quarter, in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and a slight decrease in the remaining States, and a decrease in the price of dairy produce in all the States except Queensland. Prices of meat were higher in Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States, while house rents shew only slight variation.

**7. Special Investigation as to variations in prices and house rents in 150 towns.**—Section V. hereof gives the result of the fourth annual investigation into the relative cost of food, groceries and house rents in 150 towns in the Commonwealth. The first and second of these investigations referred to 100 towns. At the third investigation (1915) the number of towns from which returns were collected was extended to 150 towns, and in November 1916, returns were again collected from the same number of towns. Tables are given shewing by means of index-numbers, the relative cost of food and groceries, house rent, and food, groceries and house rent combined. As in the case of the monthly investigations, all comparisons as to relative cost in the different periods and of towns are based upon the assumption of a constant regimen: see Labour Report No. 1, Appendix viii., and Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46.

**8. Wholesale Prices.**—The general level of wholesale prices shews that there was an increase during the fourth quarter of 1916 compared with the immediately preceding quarter. The index-number for the fourth quarter of 1916 was 1514, compared with 1505 in the third quarter of 1916. This increase was due to the increase in the cost of textiles, leather, etc., and groceries and tobacco, which more than counter-balanced decreases in the cost of commodities included in the remaining groups.

9. **Industrial Disputes.**—The number of disputes which began during the fourth quarter of 1916 was 93, compared with 161 in the preceding quarter. Of this number, 50 occurred in New South Wales. In the new disputes 61,427 persons were directly, and 4542 indirectly involved, giving a total of 65,969. The total number of working days lost in both new and old disputes was 752,701, and the estimated total loss in wages £423,152. By far the greater proportion of the disputes occurred in the mining industry. In this industry the total number of persons directly and indirectly affected was 21,972, the number of working days lost, 463,579, and the estimated total loss of wages, £273,523.

10. **Changes in Rates of Wage.**—The number of changes (all of which, with the exception of one, were increases) recorded during the fourth quarter of 1916 was 251, of which 112 occurred in New South Wales, 40 in Victoria, 34 in Queensland, 34 in South Australia, 15 in Western Australia, 13 in Tasmania, and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory. The total number of persons affected was 110,907, and the aggregate increase in wages per week was £29,191. The largest number of persons affected, and the largest increase in wages, occurred in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), in which 31,333 persons obtained increases aggregating £7314 per week.

11. **Miscellaneous.**—During the quarter under review the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 190 (comprising 135 dependants), compared with 567 during the third quarter of 1916. The greatest number (109) is reported from New South Wales. As regards occupations, of the males 7 are classified in the Pastoral, Agricultural, etc., group, and of the females, 16 are domestic servants.

The State Government Free Employment Bureaux report that during the quarter 17,686 applications for employment were received. During the same period 8723 applications from employers were received, and 9589 positions filled.

■ ■ The total number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 29, and of other accidents, causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days, was 1221. The corresponding figures for the third quarter of 1916 were 26 and 1258 respectively. By far the greatest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry.

## SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. Similar particulars for 1891 and 1901 were published in Report No. 5. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a more cordial readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information.

2. **Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1916.**—The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for years prior to 1912 is shewn in the last line of the table.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year, 1906 to 1916.\***

Particulars.	1906.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Total Number of Unions ..	302	378	419	482	573	621	710	712	713	705
No. of Unions for which membership available ..	253	334	375	442	542	621	710	712	713	705
Membership of these Unions	147,049	212,483	244,747	277,047	344,999	433,224	497,925	523,271	528,031	546,556
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions	175,529	240,475	273,461	302,119	364,732	"	"	"	"	"

\* For years 1891, 1901 and 1907 see Labour Report, No. 5, p. 7.

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1916 was more than double the number in 1906. The estimated membership during the same period increased nearly four-fold. The estimated increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1912, when it amounted to 68,492, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760. The increase in the year 1914 was 25,346, in 1915 4760, and in 1916 18,525.

In this connection it should be remembered that those members of trade unions who had joined the Expeditionary Forces at the end of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 are not included in the membership for those years.

**3. Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 to 1916.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916:—

**Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	C'with.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1912 ..	177	151	67	78	97	51	..	621	*408
1913 ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	..	710	*432
1914 ..	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712	*430
1915 ..	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	713	*415
1916 ..	199	151	93	86	107	66	3	705	*392
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1912 ..	453	241	226	62	177	33	..	1,192	†1,405
1913 ..	555	292	230	74	174	60	..	1,385	†1,663
1914 ..	598	314	224	85	214	62	..	1,497	†1,779
1915 ..	721	312	246	94	203	63	..	1,639	†1,937
1916 ..	790	361	290	102	170	72	..	1,785	†2,098
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1912 ..	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	..	433,224	433,224
1913 ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	..	497,925	497,925
1914 ..	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	33,106	9,149	647	523,271	523,271
1915 ..	241,979	141,993	58,310	39,264	35,980	9,346	1,159	528,031	528,031
1916 ..	244,074	147,614	66,807	42,537	33,900	10,263	1,361	546,556	546,556
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.									
1913 ..	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	..	11.5	11.5
1914 ..	4.1	6.6	7.5	2.2	7.9	†8.6	..	5.1	5.1
1915 ..	0.8	2.3	4.9	†4.1	†5.6	2.2	79.1	0.9	0.9
1916 ..	0.9	4.0	14.6	8.3	†5.8	9.8	17.4	3.5	3.5

\* Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and Inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing. (See remarks below).  
 † Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column but one), it is obvious that, in the case of inter-State and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last column, deduction is made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In

some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The increase in membership in 1913 was equal to 11.5., in 1914 to 5.1, in 1915 to 0.9, and in 1916 to 3.5 per cent. The increase in population from 1912 to 1913 amounted to 1.02 per cent., and from 1913 to 1914 to 1.4 per cent. From 1914 to 1916 there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the total population of the Commonwealth.

In 1916, leaving out the Northern Territory, the increase was greatest in Queensland. There was a *decrease* in membership in Western Australia in 1915 and also in 1916.

#### 4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, 1916.

—The following table gives the number of unions and membership in Industrial Groups in each State. The number of unions specified for each State refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; that is to say, inter-State or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, but sub-branches within a State are not counted. In order to avoid disclosing the affairs of individual unions, in cases where there are only either one or two unions in any group in a State, the membership is not given separately, but is included in the total figures for the State and Commonwealth.

Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups in each State,  
December, 1916.

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thn. T'ry.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	5	2	3	4	3	..	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	20	20	12	11	7	5	1	76
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	18	17	5	9	12	8	..	69
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9	7	2	3	3	4	..	28
V. Books, Printing, etc.	9	10	2	2	4	2	..	29
VI. Other Manufacturing	26	20	6	12	9	5	..	78
VII. Building	16	14	11	8	10	3	1	63
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	14	3	2	2	3	2	..	26
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	9	4	4	3	6	4	..	28
X. Other Land Transport	9	4	4	2	2	2	..	23
XI. Shipping, etc.	17	7	17	8	8	8	..	65
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3	2	1	1	2	1	..	10
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	7	5	1	2	6	1	..	22
XIV. Miscellaneous	41	33	24	20	31	18	1	168
Total ..	199	151	93	86	107	66	3	705
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5,496	4,359	*	1,161	1,407	597	..	†13,020
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	24,522	12,434	4,660	4,552	2,495	567	..	49,230
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20,217	11,101	5,892	2,107	1,232	966	..	41,515
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	8,034	13,938	*	1,249	277	440	..	†23,938
V. Books, Printing, etc.	4,990	3,862	*	*	355	*	..	11,079
VI. Other Manufacturing	15,681	11,935	813	1,850	1,651	189	..	32,119
VII. Building	14,645	12,371	3,867	3,435	1,438	499	*	36,255
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	19,998	3,482	*	*	4,819	*	..	33,515
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	38,232	17,639	7,365	4,712	6,962	986	..	75,896
X. Other Land Transport	5,670	5,635	2,110	*	*	*	..	15,719
XI. Shipping, etc.	20,986	13,337	4,682	4,754	1,212	897	..	45,868
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	13,817	§	*	*	*	*	..	37,679
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	5,055	2,482	*	*	1,552	*	..	9,907
XIV. Miscellaneous	46,731	35,039	22,968	11,353	8,895	1,469	*	117,050
Total ..	244,074	147,614	66,807	42,537	33,900	10,263	†1,361	546,556

\* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth Totals.  
† Incomplete, see footnote\*. ‡ Membership of Groups II., VII. and XIV. included in the South Australian numbers. § Membership included in total for Group XIV.

### 5. Number of Male and Female Members of Unions, 1915 and 1916.

—The total membership of trade unions in Australia at the end of 1916 was 546,556, consisting of 506,981 males, and 39,575 females. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 499,160, and 28,871 respectively. In 1912 and 1913, the male membership was 95.9 per cent., and the female membership 4.1 per cent. of the total union membership; in 1914 the percentages were 95.7 and 4.3, in 1915, 94.5 and 5.5, and in 1916, 92.7 and 7.3 respectively.

Of the 39,575 female members of trade unions in 1916, 14,603, or 36.9 per cent., are included in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and 9,216, or 23.3 per cent. in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.)

### 6. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over, 1916.—

The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1916, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1916 is obtained. This is of course subject to some measure of uncertainty at a point of time—like the present—viz., 5-6 years after the date of the Census.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that *the estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed*; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible at all for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1916.\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'ory.	C'with.
<b>MALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	230,138	130,012	62,609	40,849	32,219	9,825	1,329	506,981
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	359,575	240,863	136,795	74,837	72,525	33,902	2,099	920,686
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	64.0	54.0	45.8	54.6	44.4	29 [28.9]	63.3	55.0
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	13,936	17,602	4,198	1,688	1,681	438	32	39,575
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	83,071	79,631	26,597	19,103	13,064	7,571	81	229,118
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	16.8	22.1	15.8	8.8	12.9	5.8	39.5	17.2

\* Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12; for 1913, in Report No. 5, page 10; and for 1914 and 1915 in Report No. 6, page 11.

**7. Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 to 1916.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, respectively, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once :—

**Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
1912	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
1913	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914	8	17	29	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	430
1915	9	16	30	41	44	35	34	69	63	74	415
1916	11	16	35	33	47	43	25	53	59	70	392

**NUMBER OF UNIONS.**

1912	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
1913	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914	8	17	29	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	430
1915	9	16	30	41	44	35	34	69	63	74	415
1916	11	16	35	33	47	43	25	53	59	70	392

**MEMBERSHIP.**

1912	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,585	12,234	9,483	9,323	5,106	2,268	433,224
1913	176,188	121,710	75,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,406	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,925
1914	176,157	125,021	84,359	59,350	37,141	16,439	7,898	10,141	4,572	2,193	523,271
1915	186,755	122,009	89,295	61,264	30,651	13,405	8,308	9,408	4,537	2,399	528,031
1916	219,990	113,587	95,143	49,170	32,429	16,657	6,003	7,091	4,326	2,160	546,556

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.**

1912	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
1913	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
1914	33.6	23.9	16.1	11.4	7.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1915	35.3	23.1	16.9	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1916	40.3	20.8	17.4	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0



It will be seen that at the end of the year 1912 the seven largest unions (in the group 10,000 and over) comprised 132,335 members, or no less than 30.5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1913 there were nine unions, in 1914 eight unions, and in 1915 nine unions in this group, and in each of the years specified their membership comprised over 30.0 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1916 the 11 unions in this group comprised no less than 40.3 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

The membership of the unions in the next group (5000, and under 10,000) comprised in each year specified over 20 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. The percentage in these two groups amounted to 53.5 in 1912, 59.8 in 1913, 57.5 in 1914, 58.4 in 1915, and 61.1 in 1916, of the total membership in those years.

**8. Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at the end of Years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	11	17	14	10	72
" " 1913	16	11	16	18	17	78
" " 1914	18	9	14	16	22	79
" " 1915	17	11	14	16	23	81
" " 1916	15	11	12	18	25	81
Number of Members, 1912	31,358	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
" " 1913	31,063	13,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437
" " 1914	26,423	7,853	64,040	67,427	190,084	355,827
" " 1915	21,709	10,425	73,760	76,633	197,310	379,837
" " 1916	18,185	12,739	56,717	101,848	222,794	412,283

\* Three unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

It will be seen that in 1916, 81 out of the 392 separate associations and groups of associations are organised on an inter-State basis. The membership of these 81 unions amounts to 412,283, or 75.4 per cent. of the total membership (546,556) of all unions. The number of inter-State or federated unions in 1912 was 72, comprising 64.6 per cent., in 1913, 78 comprising 70.8 per cent., in 1914, 79 comprising 68.0 per cent., and in 1915, 81 comprising 71.9 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

**9. Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union.

In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Federation, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

**Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Councils ..	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
{ 1914	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
{ 1915	3	5	1	4	10	1	24
{ 1916	4	5	4	4	10	1	28
No. of Unions and Branch	164	196	18	84	182	24	668
Unions Affiliated { 1914	150	198	26	89	183	22	668
{ 1915	169	205	67	90	181	20	732
{ 1916							

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

The Brisbane District Council of the Australian Labour Federation ceased to exist when the Australian Labour Federation became absorbed in the Australian Workers' Union. A new Labour Council, however, has been organised, to which 67 trade unions are affiliated.

**10. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1916.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered. The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1916. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

**Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1916.**

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	13,035	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	1	*
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	11	44,232	X. Other Land Transport	3	9,137
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	9	28,700	XI. Shipping, etc.	9	39,939
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	21,710	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2	*
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2	*	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	4	5,291
VI. Other Manufacturing	19	19,415	XIV. Miscellaneous	23	56,828
VII. Building	6	24,301			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	5	30,417	TOTAL	101	383,025

\* Not available for publication separately; included in total for all groups.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 8 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 8 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 8.

### SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

**1. General.**—In Section VIII. of this Report, the method of index-numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., and VI. variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

## 2. Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1907 to 1916.—

The table herewith shews for the end of each year specified:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

### Unemployment in Trades Unions, Number and Membership of Unions for which Returns available, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1907 to 1916.\*

Particulars.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
No. of Unions for which returns available ..	51	68	84	109	160	464	465	439	465	470
Membership ..	13,179	18,685	21,122	32,995	67,961	224,023	251,207	250,716	273,149	292,051
No. of Unemployed at end of year ..	757	1,117	1,223	1,857	3,171	12,441	13,430	27,610	18,489	19,562
Percentage of Unemployed at end of year	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.3	11.0	6.8	6.7

\* See graph on page 332.

NOTE.—Similar information for quinquennial periods, 1891 to 1906, is given on page 348 of this Report.

For reasons indicated on pages 16 to 18 of Labour Report No. 2 this table does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. Nevertheless for the purpose of making comparisons, and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available. The significance of the figures shewing the percentage of unemployment may be better understood by reference to the graph on page 332.

3. **Employment Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1916.**—For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentages of unemployed have been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members *not returned as unemployed*, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

### Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and Employment Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1916.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	89.2	93.4	93.3	94.2	94.4	95.3	94.4	94.7	89.0	93.2	93.3
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	936	980	979	988	990	1,000	991	994	934	978	979

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the re-

lative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked (see p. 435).

4. **Quarterly Returns as to Unemployment.**—Returns as to unemployment for the quarter ended 31st December, 1916, were received from 470 trade unions, having a membership of 292,051. The number unemployed was 19,562, or 6.7 per cent., compared with 5.3 per cent. in the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916); 6.8 per cent. for the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915, and 5.5 per cent. for the end of 1912. The percentages of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentages may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than those recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting as to unemployment, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

**Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1916 (4th Quarter).**

PARTICULARS.	Unions	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 .. .. .	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907 .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 .. .. .	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 .. .. .	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd " " ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd " " ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th " " ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st " " ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd " " ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd " " ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
4th " " ..	439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915, 1st " " ..	476	279,388	33,465	12.0
2nd " " ..	456	273,190	26,015	9.5
3rd " " ..	484	279,133	24,682	8.8
4th " " ..	465	273,149	18,489	6.8
1916, 1st " " ..	475	291,525	17,178	5.9
2nd " " ..	476	298,675	15,741	5.3
3rd " " ..	472	278,047	14,649	5.3
4th " " ..	470	292,051	19,562	6.7

\* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

The figures shew that the percentage of unemployment was higher in the fourth than in the third quarter of the current year, but slightly lower than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

5. **Unemployment in Different States.**—(i.) *Quarter ended 31st December, 1916.*—Of the 470 organisations reporting unemployment, the largest number (139 unions with 135,436 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria (with 107 unions and 86,154 members) coming next. As pointed

out in the previous issues of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. Any comparisons, therefore, that are drawn between these results are necessarily subject to the qualification that the figures relate to some extent to different classes of industry.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended the 31st December last, as to the number and percentage unemployed, and the increase or decrease compared with the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916), and with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 :—

**Unemployment in different States, for Quarter ending 31st December, 1916.**

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	3rd Quar. 1916.	4th Quar. 1915.	3rd Quar. 1916.	4th Quar. 1915.
N.S. Wales ..	139	135,436	7,707	5.7	3.9	5.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.2
Victoria ..	107	86,154	7,878	9.1	7.5	7.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
Queensland ..	53	27,914	1,873	6.7	4.2	10.0	+ 2.5	— 3.3
Sth. Australia	56	18,783	889	4.7	4.9	5.4	— 0.2	— 0.7
W. Australia	73	18,664	1,094	5.9	6.2	6.3	— 0.3	— 0.4
Tasmania ..	42	5,100	121	2.4	3.7	8.6	— 1.3	— 6.2
C'WLTH ..	470	292,051	19,562	6.7	5.3	6.8	+ 1.4	— 0.1

NOTE.—As to the general limitations of the figures given in the above table, see remarks on previous page.

Compared with the preceding quarter, there was an increase in unemployment in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and a decrease in the remaining States; compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 there was an increase in New South Wales and Victoria, and a decrease in the remaining States.

(ii.) 1915 and 1916.—The following table shews for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1915 and 1916. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deduction from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States for which data are obtained are not identical.

**Percentage of Unemployment in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly for 1915 and 1916.†**

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1915.				1916.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
New South Wales	5.0	8.3	7.7	7.0	5.5	5.7	4.4	3.9	5.7
Victoria ..	6.7	14.6	12.2	9.2	7.9	5.8	6.7	7.5	9.1
Queensland ..	4.6	17.9	9.6	15.6	10.0	7.5	4.9	4.2	6.7
South Australia	5.1	14.2	10.9	7.4	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.7
Western Australia	5.8	12.9	9.2	8.5	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.9
Tasmania ..	3.4	12.0	12.3	7.2	8.6	4.7	3.1	3.7	2.4
COMMONWEALTH	5.6	12.0	9.5	8.8	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.7

† Figures for 1914, were given in Labour Report No. 6, p. 17.

6. **Unemployment in Different Industries.**—(i.) *4th Quarter, 1916.* The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given on p. 334 hereinbefore. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, pastoral, agricultural, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous." For purposes of comparison, particulars are included in the table as to the percentage unemployed in the quarter immediately preceding (third quarter of 1916), and the corresponding quarter last year (fourth quarter of 1915). The increase or decrease in the percentages for the current quarter, as compared with each of these preceding quarters, is also given.

**Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1916.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.		Unem- ployed.		Percentage Returned as Unem- ployed:—		Increase (+ ) or Decrease (—) in Percentage compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	3rd Quarter 1916.	4th Quarter 1915.	3rd Quarter 1916.	4th Quarter 1915.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	20	13,711	581	4.2	2.5	6.4	+1.7	— 2.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	56	43,117	3,119	7.2	5.6	4.3	+1.6	+ 2.9
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . .	61	24,702	1,876	7.6	8.8	15.2	—1.2	— 7.6
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . .	25	25,925	747	2.9	2.7	3.7	+0.2	— 0.8
V.—Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	25	9,601	288	3.0	3.1	2.4	—0.1	+ 0.6
VI.—Other Manufacturing . . . . .	77	30,701	1,971	6.4	5.3	4.2	+1.1	+ 2.2
VII.—Building . . . . .	57	33,696	3,568	10.6	9.8	9.5	+0.8	+ 1.1
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	25	30,642	1,560	5.1	4.6	8.4	+0.5	— 3.3
X.—Other Land Transport . . . . .	12	9,837	285	2.9	3.0	2.9	—0.1	..
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.— Other and Miscellaneous . . . . .	112	70,119	5,567	7.9	4.5	6.4	+3.4	+ 1.5
ALL GROUPS . . . . .	470	292,051	19,562	6.7	5.3	6.8	+1.4	— 0.1

NOTE.—As to the general limitations of the figures given in this table, see remarks on page 348.

It may be seen that the percentage of unemployment is less than for the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916) in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), V. (Books, Printing, etc.), and X. (Other Land Transport), and greater in the remaining groups.

(ii.) *1915 and 1916.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 have been published in "Labour Bulletins" Nos. 1 to 15. The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1915 and 1916. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given.

**Percentage of Unemployment in Different Industries at the end of 1912  
and Quarterly for 1915 and 1916.†**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1915.				1916.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
I. Wood Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	15.1	15.9	10.7	6.4	6.0	2.4	2.5	4.2
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	8.1	5.8	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.2	5.6	7.2
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	15.8	16.4	24.1	15.2	6.4	8.9	8.8	7.6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	9.8	5.0	8.3	3.7	4.4	1.4	2.7	2.9
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	6.5	5.6	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	9.7	7.6	6.7	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	6.4
VII. Building .. ..	5.5	17.3	10.0	10.5	9.5	9.3	10.0	9.8	10.6
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	13.8	12.9	8.2	8.4	10.4	5.0	4.6	5.1
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	5.0	5.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.9
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	11.3	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.5	7.9
TOTAL .. ..	5.6	12.0	9.5	8.8	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.7

† Figures for 1914, were given in Labour Report, No. 6, p. 16.

**7. Causes of Unemployment.**—(i.) *4th Quarter, 1916.*—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the fourth quarter of the current year for unions having a membership of 278,759. The following table shews that of a total number of 19,051 out of work, 15,307 were unemployed through lack of work; 2211 through sickness and accident; and 1533 through other causes (excluding persons on strike or locked out):—

**Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ended 31st December, 1916.**

PARTICULARS.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	13,711	465	3.4	115	0.8	1	..	581	4.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	42,247	2,351	5.6	289	0.7	299	0.7	2,939	7.0
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	23,941	1,703	7.1	110	0.5	24	0.1	1,837	7.7
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	19,764	582	2.9	75	0.4	10	0.1	667	3.4
V.—Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	9,481	211	2.2	57	0.6	16	0.2	284	3.0
VI.—Other Manufacturing .. ..	29,263	1,614	5.5	227	0.8	106	0.4	1,947	6.7
VII.—Building .. ..	33,116	3,365	10.2	152	0.5	45	0.1	3,562	10.8
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	30,000	622	2.1	840	2.8	36	0.1	1,498	5.0
X.—Other Land Transport .. ..	9,837	204	2.1	74	0.7	7	0.1	285	2.9
X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous .. ..	67,399	4,190	6.2	273	0.4	989	1.5	5,451	8.1
ALL GROUPS .. ..	278,759	15,307	5.5	2,211	0.8	1,533	0.5	19,051	6.8
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.									
New South Wales .. ..	131,894	5,526	4.2	931	0.7	1,116	0.8	7,573	5.7
Victoria .. ..	78,297	6,910	8.8	673	0.9	132	0.2	7,715	9.9
Queensland .. ..	27,914	1,582	5.6	112	0.4	179	0.7	1,873	6.7
South Australia .. ..	17,065	478	2.8	179	1.0	25	0.2	682	4.0
Western Australia .. ..	18,609	738	4.0	279	1.5	74	0.4	1,091	5.9
Tasmania .. ..	4,980	73	1.5	37	0.7	7	0.1	117	2.3
COMMONWEALTH .. ..	278,759	15,307	5.5	2,211	0.8	1,533	0.5	19,051	6.8



The first part of the above table shows the number unemployed owing to the causes specified, classified according to industries; the second, classified according to States. The percentage of unemployment due to "lack of work" was 5.5, compared with 4.3 in the preceding quarter. The percentage due to sickness and accident was the same as in the preceding quarter, and that due to other causes was 0.5 compared with 0.2 in the preceding quarter. Of the total amount of unemployment, 80.4 per cent. was due to "lack of work," 11.6 per cent. to "sickness and accident," and 8.0 per cent. to "other causes." The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident in mining, quarrying, etc., is three times greater than the average for all groups or for any group.

(ii.) 1915 and 1916.—The following table gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of 1915 and 1916 :—

**Unemployment, according to Causes, in each Quarter of 1915 and 1916.†**

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1915.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) ..	276,811	30,795	11.1	1,955	0.7	596	0.2	33,346	12.0
2nd quarter (April to June) ..	261,251	21,965	8.4	2,003	0.8	694	0.2	24,662	9.4
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	265,567	20,825	7.8	2,120	0.8	596	0.2	23,541	8.8
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	256,796	15,305	5.9	1,971	0.8	563	0.2	17,839	6.9
1916.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) ..	291,525	14,808	5.1	1,848	0.6	522	0.2	17,178	5.9
2nd quarter (April to June) ..	279,909	12,178	4.4	1,936	0.7	606	0.2	14,720	5.3
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	269,961	11,674	4.3	2,130	0.8	587	0.2	14,391	5.3
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	278,759	15,307	5.5	2,211	0.8	1,533	0.5	19,051	6.8

† For the corresponding figures for 1914, see Report No. 6, p. 17.

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances properly computed index-numbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the “purchasing-power of money” which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a “composite unit,” consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:—

- (i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
- (ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
- (iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In Report No. 2, issued in April, 1913, Report No. 5, issued in December, 1914, and Report No. 6, issued in May, 1916, the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912.

For the computations of the index-numbers the “aggregate expenditure” method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective “mass unit.” The “mass-unit” represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb. loaf, of

mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2-lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—

**Computation of Index-Numbers: Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.**

Particulars.	Unit.	Quantities Consumed. (0,000,000 omitted).	Prices.		Total Expenditure.	
			1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
			d.	d.	d. (0,000,000 omitted)	d. (0,000,000 omitted)
Butter ..	lb.	9	15	18	135	162
Bread ..	2lb loaf	47	3	4	141	188
Mutton ..	lb.	33	3	5	99	165
Milk ..	quart.	30	4	5	120	150
					495	665

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base (= 1000) was  $\frac{495}{665} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base (= 1000) was  $\frac{665}{495} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

**2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the “Cost of Living” may occur either in the *standard of living* or in the *purchasing-power of money*, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:—

- (i.) The *particular series of commodities* consumed;
- (ii.) The *relative quantities* of the commodities consumed; and
- (iii.) The *price* of the commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by “cost of living” ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any one of the above may produce a change in the *expenditure* on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by *price* alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected,

and the relative quantities of these remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; and in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between "changes in the regimen" (i.e., change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and "changes in prices," which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the "aggregate expenditure" method; that is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of a definite "composite unit." To be of the highest *general* value, the "composite unit" must be one applicable to the *whole* community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of "aggregate expenditures," i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory, or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

**3. Commodities and Requirements Included.**—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the enormous variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not comparable and identifiable. As regards fuel and light, the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as relative cost of living is concerned. Thus the prices of clothing and of fuel and light cannot be unequivocally compared.

While it is true that insurance premiums and contributions to benefit societies have probably not increased, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing-power of money-benefits to be derived is reduced in accordance with the general depreciation in the purchasing-power of money, and in order to obtain benefits of the same net value as before, the premiums and contributions would have to be increased *pro rata*.

It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstanding the exclusion of various items of expenditure, the results obtained based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only in an abnormal state of affairs, and ordinarily only to a very slight extent. It is to be remembered also that prices of commodities which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, *on the whole*, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than would be the case if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure. In short, this method of measuring the variations in the purchasing-power of money, though *theoretically* subject to obvious limitations, is *practically* the best general measure.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was sufficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

**Retail Prices.—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."**

Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin .. ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary .. ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. " rib .. ..	"	82
3. Tea .. ..	lb.	30	28. " flank .. ..	"	12
4. Coffee .. ..	"	2	29. " shin .. ..	"	14
5. Sugar .. ..	"	460	30. " steak, rump .. ..	"	24
6. Rice .. ..	"	50	31. " " shoulder .. ..	"	53
7. Sago .. ..	"	8	32. " " buttock .. ..	"	53
8. Jam .. ..	"	73	33. " corned round .. ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	"	35	34. " brisket, with bone .. ..	"	11
10. Raisins .. ..	"	14	35. " " without bone .. ..	"	32
11. Currants .. ..	"	14	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	"	92
12. Starch .. ..	"	1	37. " " shoulder .. ..	"	62
13. Blue .. ..	doz. sqs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	38. " loin .. ..	"	30
14. Candles .. ..	lb.	16	39. " neck .. ..	"	40
15. Soap .. ..	"	64	40. " chops, loin .. ..	"	62
16. Potatoes .. ..	14 lbs.	64	41. " " leg .. ..	"	15
17. Onions .. ..	lb.	68	42. " " neck .. ..	"	31
18. Kerosene .. ..	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. " loin .. ..	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
19. Milk .. ..	quart	300	45. " belly .. ..	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Butter .. ..	lb.	95	46. " chops .. ..	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. Cheese .. ..	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.		
22. Eggs .. ..	dozen	18			
23. Bacon, middles .. ..	lb.	16	47. House Rent. .. ..	per week	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
24. " shoulder .. ..	"	16			
25. Ham .. ..	"	8			

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 10,500 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 126,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

#### 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.—

While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers in 150 Towns, and (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries.

(i.) *Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.*—The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. For November, 1915 and 1916, the number of towns from which returns are collected annually was increased from 100 to 150. The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33; of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240; of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361; and of the November 1916 investigation in the present issue, pp. 393 to 402. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 towns. On page 402 hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth.

It will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated.

This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

(ii.) *Householders' Budget Inquiries.*—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913."

**5. Purchasing-Power of Money, General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1916.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

#### Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1916.†

It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, groceries and food since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000, although the cost is of course not the same.

TOWN.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.												
Sydney .. ..	876	996	904	1,009	1,015	1,028	1,018	1,151	1,106	1,112	1,281	1,329
Melbourne .. ..	897	902	817	923	895	939	924	1,061	953	996	1,222	1,210
Brisbane .. ..	1,011	998	969	1,045	1,039	1,054	1,087	1,195	1,110	1,076	1,381	1,315
Adelaide .. ..	949	956	903	944	991	972	958	1,138	1,039	1,061	1,310	1,274
Perth .. ..	1,006	1,080	1,013	1,038	1,033	1,095	1,276	1,186	1,073	1,113	1,351	1,345
Hobart .. ..	935	988	888	960	1,018	1,011	1,003	1,169	1,061	1,070	1,250	1,236
Weighted Average* .. ..	912	964	885	975	974	997	1,000	1,124	1,043	1,062	1,272	1,279

† See footnote on next page.

\* See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1916†—continued.

TOWN.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.												
Sydney ..	881	911	932	1,093	1,038	976	971	1,098	1,095	1,110	1,221	1,291
Melbourne ..	969	940	967	1,066	989	976	959	1,077	1,019	1,075	1,350	1,338
Brisbane ..	833	823	837	953	906	973	983	1,055	1,008	995	1,277	1,287
Adelaide ..	975	906	928	1,068	1,028	1,017	1,103	1,203	1,167	1,194	1,360	1,283
Perth ..	1,290	1,216	1,200	1,289	1,251	1,238	1,241	1,320	1,262	1,244	1,475	1,434
Hobart ..	931	926	955	1,015	1,017	982	994	1,102	1,109	1,177	1,439	1,334
Weighted Average*	945	934	955	1,082	1,023	998	1,000	1,115	1,080	1,108	1,307	1,316
GROUP III.—MEAT.												
Sydney ..	1,025	966	994	1,000	982	977	959	1,107	1,213	1,280	1,778	2,091
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,023	1,067	1,043	998	978	929	1,123	1,149	1,270	1,800	2,027
Brisbane ..	1,026	1,038	1,024	1,062	967	936	935	991	965	1,169	1,549	1,766
Adelaide ..	1,221	1,109	1,059	1,060	1,081	1,032	1,037	1,130	1,206	1,502	1,930	2,240
Perth ..	1,378	1,530	1,511	1,482	1,479	1,535	1,577	1,643	1,607	1,688	1,722	1,997
Hobart ..	1,225	1,278	1,279	1,262	1,303	1,276	1,221	1,321	1,400	1,493	1,789	2,217
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,053	1,074	1,069	1,040	1,024	1,000	1,144	1,198	1,323	1,781	2,056
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—GROCERIES AND FOOD.												
Sydney ..	917	964	936	1,030	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396	1,520
Melbourne ..	965	945	925	995	949	960	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411	1,462
Brisbane ..	965	959	947	1,023	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373	1,426
Adelaide ..	1,028	982	951	1,010	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487	1,532
Perth ..	1,184	1,237	1,197	1,226	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,483	1,542
Hobart ..	1,011	1,047	1,010	1,055	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,445	1,523
Weighted Average*	972	980	955	1,031	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416	1,495
GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.												
Sydney ..	858	891	911	922	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220	1,212
Melbourne ..	733	782	804	828	842	916	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,085	1,089
Brisbane ..	488	524	575	616	662	700	767	804	863	882	859	847
Adelaide ..	629	761	812	872	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932	930
Perth ..	801	716	684	678	667	696	810	880	928	914	848	869
Hobart ..	667	686	708	727	749	776	805	829	887	914	928	928
Weighted Average*	751	793	816	839	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081	1,081
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—GROCERIES, FOOD, AND HOUSE RENT.												
Sydney ..	893	934	926	986	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323	1,394
Melbourne ..	870	878	875	926	905	942	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277	1,309
Brisbane ..	769	780	794	856	851	877	915	979	969	997	1,162	1,188
Adelaide ..	864	891	894	953	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259	1,235
Perth ..	1,027	1,023	986	1,001	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222	1,266
Hobart ..	869	899	886	920	952	951	954	1,042	1,053	1,090	1,233	1,278
Weighted Average*	880	902	897	951	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278	1,324

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks above.

\* For all capital towns.

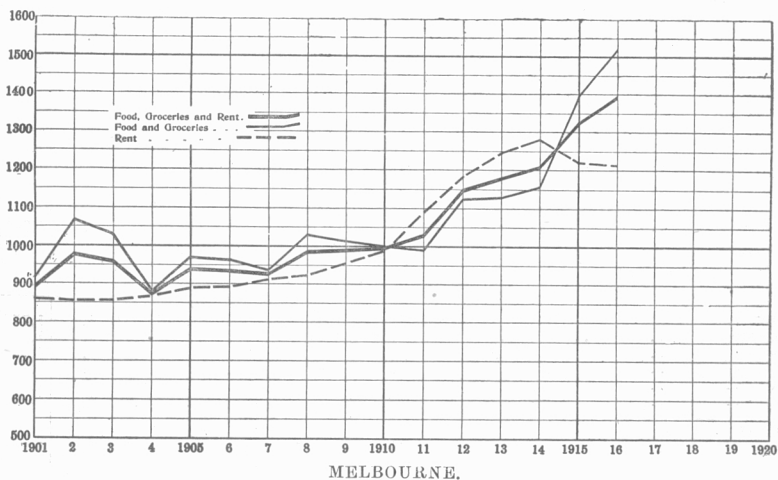
† Index-numbers for years 1902-5 are given in Labour Report No 6, p. 26.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (groceries and food, house rent, and groceries, food, and house rent combined) are shewn for each capital town, together with the weighted average for all six towns combined in the graphs on pages 360 to 362. The paragraphs on pages 362 and 363 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

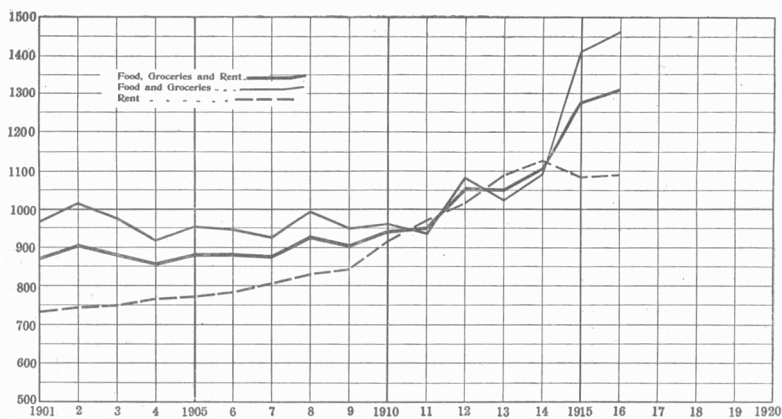


# 360 RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

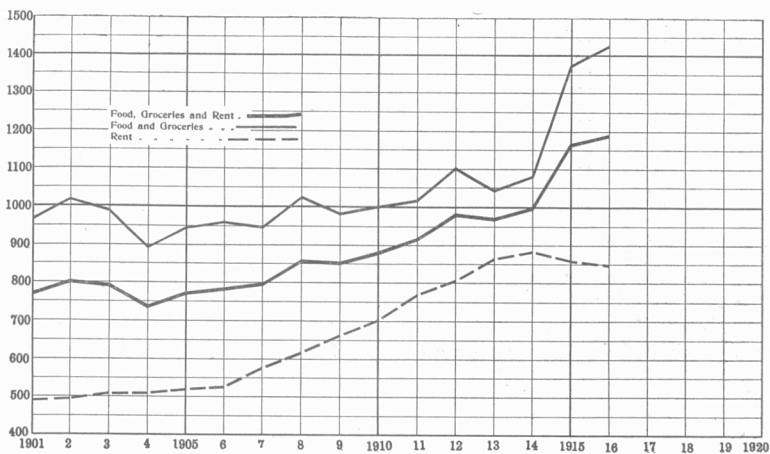
GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,\* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1916,  
SYDNEY.



MELBOURNE.



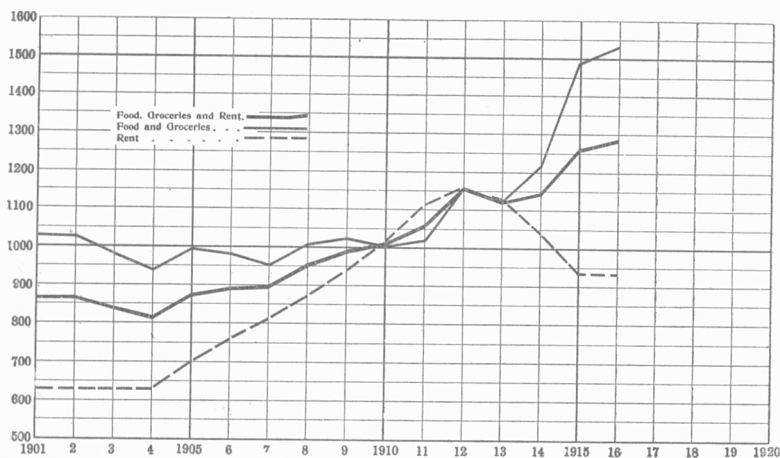
BRISBANE.



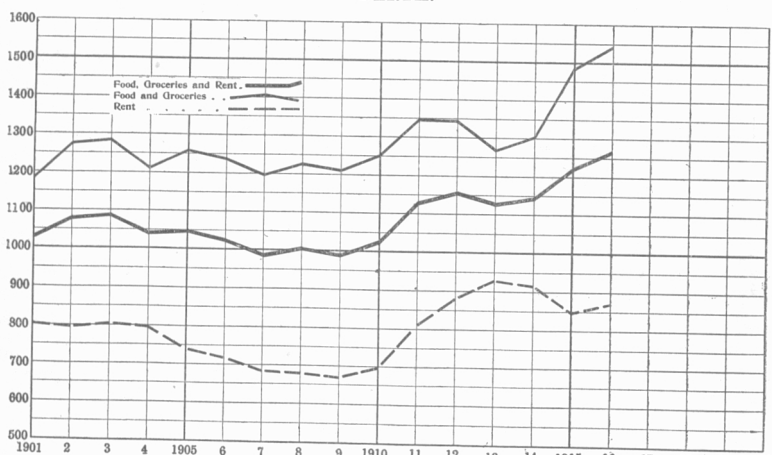
\* Based upon a constant "composite unit."

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS,  
1901 TO 1916.

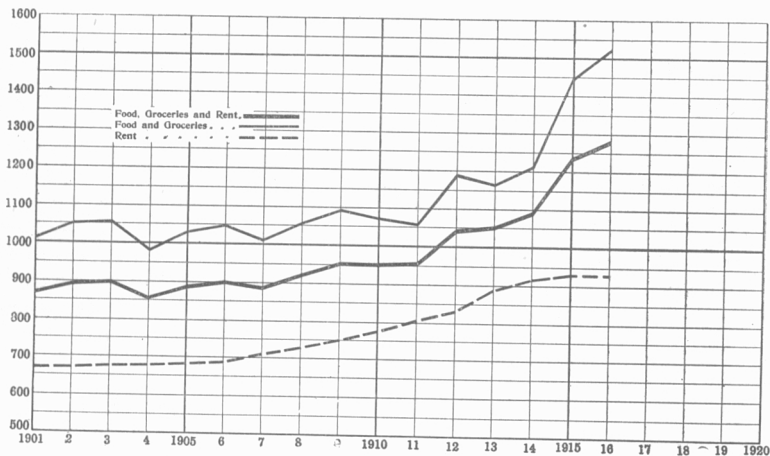
ADELAIDE.



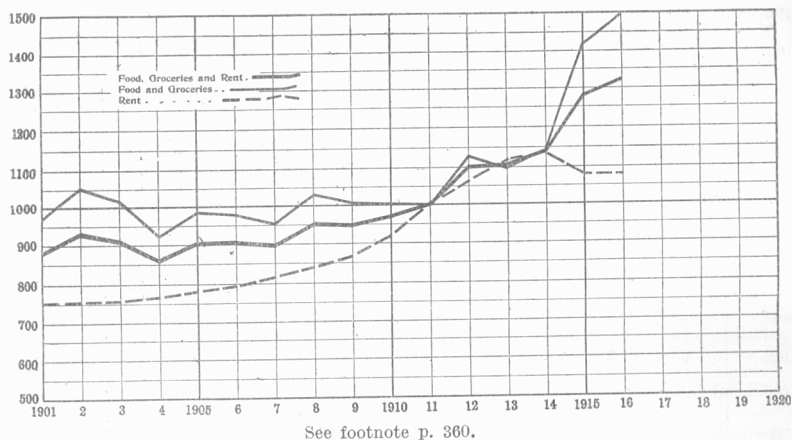
PERTH.



HOBART.



See footnote previous page.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS,  
1901 to 1916.

(i.) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—It may be seen that the index-number for this Group was higher in 1916 than in 1915 for Sydney, and lower in the remaining towns, the aggregate effect upon the weighted average index-number shewing a slight increase. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1916 compared with 1911 amounts to 27.9 per cent., and compared with 1901 to 40.2 per cent. The average cost in 1916 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Perth and least in Melbourne.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1916 than for 1915 in Sydney and Brisbane, and lower in the remaining towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1916 was 0.7 per cent. higher than in 1915, 31.6 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 39.3 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1916 of the commodities in this group was highest in Perth and lowest in Adelaide.

(iii.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1916 than in 1915 in all the capital towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1916 was 15.4 per cent. higher than in 1915; 105.6 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 86.7 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of the commodities included in this group for 1916 was greatest in Adelaide and least in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III. combined).\**—The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. In all the towns there was an increase in 1916 compared with the immediately preceding year. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 359 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the

\* That is the "composite unit" upon which these index-numbers are computed.

remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 359 were 49.5 per cent. higher in 1916 than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1916 was greatest in Perth, and least in Brisbane.

(v.) *House Rent*.—Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 and 1916. It will be seen that for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth shew slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart is the same for 1916 as for 1915. The weighted average index-number is the same for 1916 as for 1915, but is still 8.1 per cent. higher than in 1911, and nearly 44 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (73.6 per cent.), followed in the order named by Melbourne (48.6 per cent.), Adelaide (47.9 per cent.), Sydney (41.3 per cent.), Hobart (39.1 per cent.), and Perth (8.5 per cent.).

(vi.) *Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries and House Rent combined*.—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation shew an increase of 3.6 per cent. in 1916 compared with 1915. Reference to the graph on page 362 will shew that the weighted average price index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent.

Compared with 1911 the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 32.4 per cent. for 1916. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. In 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1916 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town except Brisbane. Attention has already been drawn in the quarterly Labour Bulletins to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food groceries and house-rent combined in the several towns.

6. **Variations in Price-indexes (4th Quarter, 1916).**—During the fourth quarter of 1916, the purchasing-power-of-money index-number for the thirty towns for which particulars are collected, shews a decrease since the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916), from 1294 to 1276, the index-number for the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 being 1310. The following table furnishes quarterly comparisons for the whole of the thirty towns since the beginning of the year 1912.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Quarterly Index-Numbers.—Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1916.**

Particulars.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1912 ..	1,023	1,068	1,120	1,110	1,080
1913 ..	1,078	1,093	1,078	1,071	1,080
1914 ..	1,090	1,127	1,124	1,113	1,113
1915 ..	1,151	1,226	1,333	1,310	1,255
1916 ..	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,301</b>

NOTE.—Basis of table: the weighted average aggregate expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 equals 1000. See remarks on page 336 with reference to change of base period.

The index-number for the quarter under review is 1.4 per cent. lower than that for the preceding quarter. Particulars of the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in each State for the years 1912 to 1916, as well as for the third and fourth quarters of 1916 and the fourth quarter of 1915, are shewn in the following table. The weighted average aggregate expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), and the index-numbers are therefore comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each State, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different States, either in any given year or between one year and another, and one State and another:—

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Index-Numbers for each State and Commonwealth,† October to December, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
<b>Average for</b> 1912 ..	1,125	1,033	981	1,126	1,191	1,012	1,080
1913 ..	1,155	1,023	959	1,096	1,158	1,007	1,080
1914 ..	1,179	1,073	988	1,122	1,175	1,041	1,113
1915 ..	1,295	1,249	1,155	1,243	1,261	1,199	1,255
1916 ..	1,370	1,279	1,182	1,275	1,297	1,251	1,301
<b>Quarter—</b>							
October to Dec., 1915	1,372	1,295	1,245	1,268	1,248	1,262	1,310
July to Sept., 1916	1,368	1,269	1,141	1,269	1,318	1,234	1,294
Oct. to Dec., 1916	1,354	1,249	1,135	1,249	1,282	1,217	1,276

† Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 8 hereinafter.

NOTE.—Basis of table: weighted average expenditure in six capital towns for 1911 equals 1000. See remarks on page 336 with reference to change of base period.

7. **Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index-Numbers, 1912 to 1916 (Fourth Quarter).**—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect on the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for each State, of variations in prices of commodities and house rent.

In order to shew the movements in the various main groups of expenditure that make up the whole "composite unit," the commodities are divided into three groups, viz., groceries, dairy produce and meat, and the following table shews the index-number for each group and house rent separately for the fourth quarter of 1916, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1915, and with the average for the whole of the years 1912 to 1916.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Index-Numbers for each State, October to December, 1916. Weighted Average Expenditure in each Group for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
I.—GROCERIES.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,160	1,064	1,231	1,141	1,274	1,154	1,140
" 1913 ..	1,113	960	1,137	1,045	1,171	1,046	1,058
" 1914 ..	1,116	997	1,116	1,064	1,209	1,058	1,074
" 1915 ..	1,289	1,222	1,379	1,315	1,439	1,257	1,287
" 1916 ..	1,334	1,211	1,365	1,283	1,419	1,253	1,293
Quarter—							
Oct. to Dec., 1915	1,418	1,319	1,533	1,377	1,473	1,334	1,392
July to Sept., 1916	1,309	1,182	1,353	1,252	1,384	1,210	1,266
Oct. to Dec., 1916	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,260</b>

## II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Average for 1912 ..	1,105	1,065	1,055	1,191	1,375	1,081	1,114
" 1913 ..	1,103	1,007	996	1,158	1,321	1,076	1,080
" 1914 ..	1,120	1,063	997	1,188	1,311	1,136	1,110
" 1915 ..	1,228	1,341	1,286	1,357	1,534	1,405	1,316
" 1916 ..	1,299	1,321	1,303	1,275	1,495	1,313	1,319
Quarter—							
Oct. to Dec., 1915	1,254	1,275	1,340	1,248	1,477	1,303	1,236
July to Sept., 1916	1,317	1,352	1,254	1,247	1,506	1,368	1,331
Oct. to Dec., 1916	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,246</b>

## III.—MEAT.

Average for 1912 ..	1,121	1,144	1,009	1,132	1,710	1,336	1,169
" 1913 ..	1,222	1,165	996	1,204	1,666	1,403	1,217
" 1914 ..	1,291	1,284	1,189	1,493	1,754	1,497	1,340
" 1915 ..	1,783	1,822	1,543	1,928	1,792	1,831	1,791
" 1916 ..	2,113	2,044	1,758	2,253	2,052	2,256	2,071
Quarter—							
Oct. to Dec., 1915	2,043	2,030	1,812	2,090	1,729	2,201	2,005
July to Sept., 1916	2,109	2,002	1,571	2,292	2,237	2,166	2,051
Oct. to Dec., 1916	<b>2,086</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,028</b>

## IV.—HOUSE RENT.†

Average for 1912 ..	1,112	957	777	1,087	866	769	994
" 1913 ..	1,179	1,017	814	1,063	892	804	1,042
" 1914 ..	1,201	1,048	826	992	879	820	1,054
" 1915 ..	1,140	1,013	808	891	834	839	1,006
" 1916 ..	1,140	1,017	796	899	851	843	1,008
Quarter—							
Oct. to Dec., 1915	1,136	1,009	805	892	827	844	1,003
July to Sept., 1916	1,146	1,015	794	902	851	843	1,010
Oct. to Dec., 1916	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,014</b>

\* See remarks on p. 336 with reference to change of base period.

† See remarks on page 367, paragraph iv.

(i.) *Groceries*.—During the quarter under review the average cost of the commodities included in this group increased slightly in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, and decreased in the remaining States.

The result of the variations in the index-numbers for the various States is, that taking the weighted average for all States, the index-number shews little variation. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 the index-numbers are lower in all the States. The decrease is greatest in Queensland (15.2 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (10.2 per cent.), South Australia (9.9 per cent.), Tasmania (9.0 per cent.), and New South Wales and Western Australia (7.5 per cent.). The index-number for the 30 towns considered as a whole shews a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the quarter under review compared with the fourth quarter of 1915.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce*.—The index-numbers for this group are lower than for the immediately preceding quarter in all the States except Queensland. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915, the index-numbers shew a decrease in all the States, ranging from 5.6 per cent. for South Australia to 0.2 per cent. for New South Wales. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews that the cost of the commodities included in this group was 3.1 per cent. lower in the quarter under review than in the fourth quarter of 1915.

(iii.) *Meat*.—The index-numbers for this group are slightly lower for the fourth than for the third quarter of 1916 in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, and slightly higher in the remaining States. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews a decrease of 1.1 per cent. for the quarter under review. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December), of 1915, there was a decrease in Victoria of 1.9 per cent., in Queensland of 12.3 per cent., and in Tasmania of 1.5 per cent. In the remaining States the price of meat was higher than for the corresponding period of 1915. The increase was greatest in Western Australia (22.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by South Australia (10.0 per cent.), and New South Wales (2.1 per cent.). The aggregate effect of these variations upon the weighted average index-number for the 30 towns shews an increase of 1.1 per cent.

(iv.) *House Rent*.—The index-numbers for house rent shew that there was little variation during the quarter under review. In New South Wales and Western Australia there was a slight decrease, and in the remaining States a slight increase since the immediately preceding quarter. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of the current year. When compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 it may be seen that there has been a slight increase in all the States except Queensland, in which State the index-number shews



practically no change. The *increase* in Western Australia amounts to 2.6 per cent., but in the other States it is small. The weighted average index-number for the Commonwealth shews an increase of 1.1 per cent., compared with the fourth quarter of 1915.

It has been pointed out in previous issues of this Bulletin that in Broken Hill and Port Pirie prevailing conditions rendered it necessary, for some time, to compute the predominant rents in accordance with results obtained from special inquiries. Further inquiries instituted during the third quarter of 1916 elicited the information that normal conditions, so far as house rent is concerned, then obtained. Consequently the index-numbers for these towns for the third and fourth quarters of 1916 represent the rents being charged which are, in general, the rents being paid. It should be observed, however, that in making comparisons with preceding quarters for these towns, it will be necessary to bear in mind the remarks with reference to the abnormal conditions obtaining since the outbreak of war.

**8. Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money in each of Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1916 (Fourth Quarter).**—In the following table index-numbers are given for the fourth quarter of 1916, the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916), and the corresponding quarter (October to December), of 1915. The average index-numbers for the whole of the years 1912 to 1916 are included for comparative purposes. The basis of the table is the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911. It should be observed that these index-numbers are not comparable with those in similar tables given in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 12 referring to the 30 towns. If it be desired to ascertain the corresponding index-numbers for any other period than those specified in the table, reference should be made to the tables giving purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers on pages 37 and 38 of Labour Report No. 6, published in May last, and on pp. 375-6 hereinafter.

The index-numbers for the fourth quarter of 1916 shew that there has been a *decrease* in the cost of food, groceries and house rent in all the towns except Broken Hill, Charters Towers and Warwick. The aggregate effect of these variations is, that in the 30 towns considered as a whole, there has been a decrease in the cost of the items included, of 1.4 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915, the index-numbers are *lower* in all the States except Western Australia. In all the towns in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania the index-numbers for the fourth quarter of 1916 are *lower* than for the same period of last year; in New South Wales they are *higher* in Broken Hill and Bathurst and *lower* in the remaining towns; in South Australia they are *lower* in all the towns except Port Pirie and Moonta; in Western Australia they are *higher* in all the towns except Geraldton. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns shews a *decrease* of 2.6 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1916, compared with the same period last year. This decrease is generally due to a decrease in the cost of the commodities included in the groceries and dairy produce groups. Meat and house rent, on the other hand, shew a slight increase.



Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1916, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).†

Particulars.	1912.	1914.	1915.		1916.		
	Whole Year	Whole Year.	Whole Year.	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.).	Whole Year.	3rd Qtr., (July to Sept.).	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.).
<b>N. S. WALES—</b>							
Sydney ..	1,148	1,206	1,323	1,400	1,394	1,388	1,374
Newcastle ..	955	994	1,147	1,219	1,208	1,212	1,197
Broken Hill§ ..	1,080	1,068	1,087	1,181	1,282	1,325	1,327
Goulburn ..	1,042	1,130	1,274	1,364	1,350	1,361	1,341
Bathurst ..	919	987	1,104	1,172	1,178	1,180	1,175
*Weighted Aver.	1,125	1,179	1,295	1,372	1,370	1,368	1,354
<b>VICTORIA—</b>							
Melbourne ..	1,055	1,105	1,277	1,322	1,309	1,300	1,280
Ballarat ..	914	904	1,111	1,162	1,126	1,116	1,092
Bendigo ..	926	922	1,110	1,147	1,118	1,095	1,092
Geelong ..	996	1,012	1,182	1,237	1,233	1,224	1,195
Warrnambool..	935	959	1,157	1,214	1,185	1,189	1,153
*Weighted Aver.	1,033	1,073	1,249	1,295	1,279	1,269	1,249
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>							
Brisbane ..	979	997	1,162	1,255	1,188	1,147	1,140
Toowoomba ..	977	950	1,133	1,212	1,133	1,090	1,083
Rockhampton ..	962	988	1,154	1,269	1,216	1,169	1,160
Charters Towers	1,008	988	1,151	1,218	1,182	1,142	1,147
Warwick ..	1,004	912	1,067	1,133	1,102	1,065	1,077
*Weighted Aver.	981	988	1,155	1,245	1,182	1,141	1,135
<b>S. AUSTRALIA—</b>							
Adelaide ..	1,157	1,143	1,259	1,282	1,285	1,278	1,257
Kadina, Moonta Walleroo	917	960	1,139	1,174	1,204	1,202	1,188
Port Pirie§ ..	1,004	1,055	1,172	1,212	1,261	1,256	1,251
Mt. Gambier ..	874	923	1,109	1,148	1,165	1,162	1,134
Petersburg ..	1,014	1,126	1,234	1,234	1,251	1,245	1,231
*Weighted Aver.	1,126	1,122	1,243	1,268	1,275	1,269	1,249
<b>W. AUSTRALIA—</b>							
Perth ..	1,154	1,143	1,222	1,206	1,266	1,287	1,252
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,334	1,291	1,398	1,399	1,418	1,435	1,402
Mid. Junction & Guildford ..	1,123	1,104	1,204	1,188	1,226	1,258	1,219
Bunbury ..	1,104	1,111	1,194	1,170	1,214	1,257	1,206
Geraldton ..	1,255	1,315	1,386	1,370	1,372	1,375	1,335
*Weighted Aver.	1,191	1,175	1,261	1,248	1,297	1,318	1,282
<b>TASMANIA—</b>							
Hobart ..	1,042	1,090	1,233	1,286	1,278	1,259	1,242
Launceston ..	999	1,014	1,190	1,262	1,253	1,236	1,224
Zeehan ..	952	898	1,048	1,114	1,095	1,087	1,062
Baconsfield ..	827	813	991	1,083	1,035	1,032	1,005
Queenstown ..	988	1,021	1,208	1,293	1,260	1,256	1,224
*Weighted Aver.	1,012	1,041	1,199	1,262	1,251	1,234	1,217
†Weighted Aver. for C'wealth	1,080	1,113	1,255	1,310	1,301	1,294	1,276

\* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns. ‡ See remarks on page 336 with reference to change of base period. § See remarks on page 367, paragraph (iv.) *re* house rent.

9. **Capital Towns only. Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1911 to 1916.**—The tables given in the preceding sub-sections of this section refer to the thirty towns of the Commonwealth for which particulars have been collected since the beginning of 1912. In previous reports information has, however, been furnished for the six capital towns back to 1901. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these reports, the following particulars are given for the capital towns only. As in the former tables in this section, the weighted average cost in 1911 for the six capital towns considered as a whole is taken as base (=1000). It should be observed that the index-numbers in the last part of the table are identifiable and comparable with those given on page 370, and are in fact the same for the towns and periods specified in both tables.

**Retail Prices, House Rent and Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in each Capital Town, 1911 to 1916, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the Six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base (=1000)\*.**

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1914.	1915.		1916.		
				Whole Year.	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.).	Whole Year.	3rd Qtr., (July to Sept.).	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.).

## FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney	989	1,124	1,156	1,396	1,530	1,520	1,510	1,485
Melbourne	935	1,082	1,091	1,411	1,491	1,462	1,448	1,407
Brisbane	1,018	1,102	1,078	1,373	1,531	1,426	1,356	1,341
Adelaide	1,020	1,154	1,215	1,487	1,526	1,532	1,521	1,482
Perth	1,346	1,345	1,302	1,483	1,460	1,542	1,580	1,520
Hobart	1,058	1,190	1,212	1,445	1,534	1,522	1,489	1,452
Weighted Average	1,000†	1,129	1,144	1,416	1,512	1,495	1,479	1,446

## RENT.

Sydney	1,090	1,183	1,279	1,220	1,213	1,212	1,214	1,214
Melbourne	970	1,016	1,126	1,085	1,081	1,089	1,088	1,097
Brisbane	767	804	882	859	859	847	848	853
Adelaide	1,112	1,160	1,040	932	931	931	931	914
Perth	810	880	914	848	842	869	868	868
Hobart	805	829	914	928	931	928	928	940
Weighted Average	1,000†	1,063	1,135	1,081	1,077	1,080	1,080	1,083

\* See footnote to table on next page

**Retail Prices, House Rent and Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in each Capital Town, 1911 to 1916, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)\*—cont.**

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1914.	1915.		1916.		
				Whole Year.	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.)	Whole Year.	3rd Qtr., (July to Sept.)	4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.)
Sydney	1,031	1,148	1,206	1,323	1,400	1,394	1,388	1,374
Melbourne	950	1,055	1,105	1,277	1,322	1,309	1,300	1,280
Brisbane	915	979	997	1,162	1,255	1,188	1,147	1,140
Adelaide	1,058	1,157	1,143	1,259	1,282	1,285	1,278	1,257
Perth	1,126	1,154	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,266	1,287	1,252
Hobart	954	1,042	1,090	1,233	1,286	1,278	1,259	1,242
Weighted Average	1,000†	1,101	1,140	1,278	1,333	1,324	1,316	1,300

## GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT.

\* For corresponding figures for previous years see Report No. 6 (pp. 25-6 and 33-8) of Labour and Industrial Branch. † Basis of Table. See Report No. 6, p. 25.

NOTE.—In each section of the above table the figures are comparable in all respects. That is to say, they shew not only the increase or decrease in the cost of the items included in each town separately, but also the relative cost as between the several towns.

The weighted average result for the six capital towns taken together shews that there is a decrease in the cost of food, groceries and house rent combined of 1.2 per cent. compared with the cost in the immediately preceding quarter. The decreased cost of food and groceries amounted to 2.2 per cent., while the cost of housing accommodation remained practically stationary. All the capital towns shew a decrease in the cost of food and groceries. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 the decrease in the cost of food, groceries and house rent combined, for the six capital towns taken together amounts to 2.5 per cent. The index-number for food and groceries is 4.4 per cent. lower than for the same period of last year, while the index-number for house rent is 0.5 per cent. higher. The increase in the cost of food, groceries and house-rent, combined since 1911, is greatest in Melbourne (34.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by Sydney (33.3 per cent.), Hobart (30.2 per cent.), Brisbane (24.6 per cent.), Adelaide (18.8 per cent.), and Perth (11.2 per cent.). The weighted average increase for the six capital towns considered as a whole is 30.0 per cent.

**10.—Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries and House-rent, 1912 to 1916.**—In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), and housing accommodation, in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1916. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1916. In addition index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in the combined cost of food, groceries and house-rent are given. As explained in pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities which go back to the year 1901 :—

**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns,  
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,124	1,134	1,352	1,128	1,083	1,134	1,082	1,110	1,112	1,086	1,057	1,086
1913	1,131	1,127	1,343	1,151	1,053	1,139	1,024	1,028	1,057	1,049	1,043	1,028
1914	1,156	1,142	1,383	1,174	1,094	1,164	1,091	1,086	1,098	1,099	1,074	1,091
1915	1,396	1,389	1,642	1,388	1,336	1,404	1,411	1,443	1,429	1,393	1,425	1,414
1916	1,520	1,508	1,810	1,532	1,466	1,530	1,462	1,466	1,453	1,464	1,466	1,462
1912 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,062	1,295	1,033	995	1,048	988	1,001	998	1,002	976	990
2nd "	1,090	1,099	1,328	1,070	1,056	1,100	1,069	1,056	1,102	1,056	1,042	1,069
3rd "	1,195	1,195	1,375	1,154	1,136	1,201	1,156	1,170	1,176	1,132	1,115	1,157
4th "	1,176	1,180	1,410	1,258	1,144	1,187	1,113	1,211	1,175	1,154	1,097	1,125
1913 1st Qtr.	1,136	1,124	1,329	1,189	1,060	1,143	1,036	1,055	1,101	1,085	1,051	1,043
2nd "	1,158	1,147	1,381	1,189	1,083	1,166	1,040	1,049	1,093	1,072	1,067	1,046
3rd "	1,128	1,124	1,321	1,118	1,036	1,134	1,021	1,013	1,037	1,030	1,037	1,022
4th "	1,104	1,112	1,343	1,109	1,034	1,114	999	996	999	1,009	1,018	999
1914 1st Qtr.	1,150	1,110	1,340	1,134	1,065	1,153	1,028	1,029	1,043	1,038	1,034	1,030
2nd "	1,163	1,153	1,423	1,201	1,121	1,173	1,118	1,090	1,115	1,133	1,073	1,116
3rd "	1,154	1,148	1,393	1,177	1,095	1,163	1,101	1,113	1,109	1,099	1,089	1,102
4th "	1,156	1,154	1,375	1,184	1,092	1,164	1,115	1,113	1,126	1,126	1,100	1,116
1915 1st Qtr.	1,231	1,233	1,488	1,222	1,182	1,241	1,186	1,202	1,201	1,178	1,162	1,187
2nd "	1,286	1,293	1,605	1,299	1,254	1,300	1,382	1,411	1,389	1,348	1,377	1,383
3rd "	1,536	1,506	1,721	1,518	1,453	1,540	1,584	1,627	1,634	1,557	1,628	1,590
4th "	1,530	1,522	1,753	1,512	1,455	1,537	1,491	1,531	1,493	1,489	1,533	1,494
1916 1st Qtr.	1,566	1,532	1,784	1,538	1,454	1,570	1,510	1,503	1,504	1,499	1,502	1,509
2nd "	1,517	1,496	1,827	1,545	1,479	1,528	1,483	1,501	1,479	1,506	1,484	1,485
3rd "	1,510	1,509	1,816	1,532	1,468	1,523	1,448	1,449	1,417	1,449	1,468	1,447
4th "	1,485	1,494	1,817	1,511	1,462	1,500	1,407	1,412	1,411	1,400	1,408	1,407
1916.												
January ..	1,529	1,513	1,737	1,502	1,431	1,535	1,442	1,458	1,465	1,435	1,455	1,444
February ..	1,597	1,544	1,751	1,543	1,480	1,597	1,547	1,531	1,505	1,526	1,510	1,542
March ..	1,570	1,539	1,864	1,568	1,453	1,578	1,541	1,519	1,543	1,537	1,541	1,540
April ..	1,512	1,493	1,820	1,543	1,474	1,523	1,484	1,496	1,475	1,500	1,475	1,485
May ..	1,527	1,507	1,817	1,550	1,479	1,537	1,485	1,506	1,482	1,514	1,493	1,488
June ..	1,512	1,489	1,844	1,542	1,483	1,524	1,479	1,501	1,480	1,506	1,484	1,482
July ..	1,526	1,518	1,838	1,549	1,482	1,538	1,483	1,482	1,431	1,497	1,484	1,481
August ..	1,508	1,508	1,808	1,528	1,468	1,520	1,451	1,449	1,432	1,453	1,472	1,450
September ..	1,497	1,502	1,803	1,520	1,455	1,510	1,410	1,415	1,387	1,395	1,448	1,409
October ..	1,471	1,474	1,808	1,486	1,455	1,485	1,405	1,407	1,400	1,389	1,415	1,404
November ..	1,496	1,500	1,825	1,513	1,457	1,504	1,414	1,427	1,426	1,417	1,408	1,415
December ..	1,495	1,503	1,816	1,534	1,474	1,510	1,402	1,402	1,408	1,395	1,401	1,402

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on p.p 33-5 of Labour Report, No. 6.

**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns,  
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.**

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	1,102	1,100	1,142	1,292	1,144	1,123	1,154	1,154	1,195	1,031	1,160	1,152
1913	1,042	1,045	1,067	1,212	1,073	1,060	1,119	1,139	1,161	1,021	1,108	1,119
1914	1,078	1,088	1,145	1,266	1,088	1,102	1,215	1,210	1,247	1,062	1,268	1,212
1915	1,373	1,405	1,429	1,546	1,372	1,396	1,487	1,506	1,560	1,382	1,504	1,489
1916	1,426	1,432	1,530	1,599	1,422	1,452	1,532	1,583	1,604	1,467	1,593	1,537
1912 1st Qtr.	1,095	1,115	1,166	1,295	1,132	1,122	1,100	1,108	1,162	976	1,125	1,100
2nd "	1,095	1,100	1,148	1,294	1,156	1,119	1,147	1,147	1,202	1,017	1,134	1,145
3rd "	1,105	1,088	1,125	1,283	1,159	1,122	1,192	1,178	1,201	1,063	1,190	1,188
4th "	1,111	1,095	1,132	1,299	1,128	1,128	1,177	1,193	1,213	1,069	1,193	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,018	1,064	1,233	1,079	1,055	1,123	1,140	1,155	1,018	1,109	1,122
2nd "	1,060	1,047	1,074	1,231	1,116	1,076	1,145	1,161	1,183	1,037	1,118	1,144
3rd "	1,040	1,054	1,052	1,192	1,058	1,056	1,117	1,137	1,162	1,039	1,117	1,118
4th "	1,035	1,058	1,078	1,191	1,041	1,055	1,090	1,119	1,142	989	1,088	1,091
1914 1st Qtr.	1,044	1,078	1,110	1,218	1,090	1,070	1,147	1,146	1,161	1,030	1,166	1,144
2nd "	1,058	1,056	1,125	1,255	1,073	1,082	1,250	1,252	1,255	1,066	1,291	1,246
3rd "	1,085	1,069	1,161	1,252	1,076	1,105	1,229	1,231	1,283	1,067	1,319	1,228
4th "	1,124	1,151	1,186	1,338	1,114	1,151	1,233	1,209	1,289	1,084	1,294	1,231
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,228	1,261	1,423	1,221	1,223	1,315	1,328	1,402	1,189	1,353	1,317
2nd "	1,318	1,360	1,361	1,553	1,360	1,347	1,506	1,522	1,553	1,395	1,515	1,506
3rd "	1,450	1,483	1,466	1,549	1,422	1,463	1,602	1,624	1,673	1,498	1,607	1,603
4th "	1,531	1,549	1,630	1,660	1,484	1,552	1,526	1,552	1,612	1,445	1,540	1,529
1916 1st Qtr.	1,551	1,554	1,663	1,678	1,523	1,572	1,550	1,591	1,648	1,481	1,598	1,556
2nd "	1,456	1,453	1,580	1,645	1,440	1,484	1,574	1,610	1,643	1,512	1,630	1,578
3rd "	1,356	1,383	1,447	1,530	1,373	1,383	1,521	1,579	1,565	1,461	1,584	1,525
4th "	1,341	1,338	1,431	1,539	1,353	1,367	1,469	1,548	1,561	1,426	1,568	1,477
1916.												
January ..	1,547	1,554	1,647	1,692	1,534	1,570	1,506	1,540	1,618	1,425	1,513	1,511
February ..	1,573	1,573	1,681	1,676	1,532	1,592	1,572	1,609	1,672	1,495	1,638	1,577
March ..	1,531	1,536	1,661	1,666	1,502	1,556	1,574	1,625	1,656	1,522	1,642	1,580
April ..	1,486	1,506	1,642	1,650	1,467	1,517	1,549	1,592	1,640	1,532	1,621	1,557
May ..	1,491	1,457	1,613	1,644	1,462	1,512	1,584	1,612	1,643	1,504	1,622	1,586
June ..	1,391	1,397	1,485	1,640	1,392	1,422	1,590	1,627	1,645	1,500	1,647	1,593
July ..	1,362	1,397	1,468	1,557	1,391	1,393	1,551	1,614	1,596	1,512	1,619	1,556
August ..	1,354	1,377	1,444	1,518	1,366	1,380	1,517	1,574	1,562	1,454	1,576	1,521
September ..	1,352	1,373	1,428	1,516	1,363	1,376	1,496	1,551	1,538	1,418	1,556	1,490
October ..	1,345	1,361	1,433	1,549	1,360	1,373	1,484	1,546	1,547	1,411	1,554	1,489
November..	1,337	1,332	1,431	1,548	1,354	1,364	1,493	1,556	1,564	1,408	1,558	1,498
December	1,340	1,320	1,430	1,536	1,343	1,364	1,469	1,548	1,561	1,426	1,568	1,477

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on p.p 33-5 of Labour Report, No. 6.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns,  
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Cwealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	1,345	1,677	1,370	1,403	1,410	1,418	1,190	1,125	1,302	1,201	1,289	1,182	1,129	1,140
1913	1,267	1,607	1,301	1,352	1,386	1,344	1,164	1,073	1,268	1,181	1,291	1,149	1,095	1,106
1914	1,302	1,654	1,323	1,393	1,453	1,382	1,212	1,130	1,290	1,205	1,305	1,196	1,144	1,155
1915	1,483	1,809	1,516	1,580	1,659	1,559	1,445	1,406	1,571	1,512	1,581	1,450	1,416	1,428
1916	1,542	1,823	1,570	1,666	1,652	1,608	1,523	1,504	1,652	1,611	1,661	1,535	1,495	1,506
1912 1st Qtr.	1,301	1,659	1,310	1,365	1,338	1,378	1,093	1,021	1,225	1,082	1,192	1,083	1,049	1,065
2nd "	1,408	1,730	1,435	1,441	1,439	1,477	1,145	1,110	1,276	1,159	1,272	1,149	1,111	1,125
3rd "	1,368	1,671	1,406	1,433	1,435	1,435	1,235	1,171	1,329	1,237	1,341	1,226	1,186	1,194
4th "	1,303	1,650	1,364	1,373	1,429	1,382	1,288	1,189	1,378	1,327	1,352	1,267	1,160	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,275	1,595	1,298	1,349	1,384	1,346	1,158	1,062	1,259	1,182	1,280	1,142	1,100	1,113
2nd "	1,299	1,621	1,334	1,370	1,407	1,372	1,188	1,090	1,287	1,205	1,331	1,171	1,117	1,129
3rd "	1,248	1,622	1,298	1,359	1,387	1,334	1,170	1,086	1,266	1,194	1,289	1,157	1,091	1,101
4th "	1,245	1,590	1,274	1,328	1,368	1,323	1,139	1,051	1,259	1,143	1,262	1,125	1,070	1,082
1914 1st Qtr.	1,245	1,580	1,260	1,330	1,399	1,320	1,162	1,075	1,245	1,149	1,285	1,146	1,104	1,115
2nd "	1,296	1,617	1,315	1,373	1,429	1,368	1,231	1,133	1,280	1,193	1,312	1,206	1,158	1,168
3rd "	1,336	1,693	1,356	1,431	1,482	1,417	1,212	1,143	1,294	1,232	1,311	1,201	1,151	1,163
4th "	1,330	1,727	1,362	1,440	1,503	1,420	1,243	1,170	1,342	1,245	1,311	1,230	1,161	1,174
1915 1st Qtr.	1,420	1,747	1,473	1,483	1,596	1,496	1,293	1,225	1,377	1,302	1,404	1,283	1,235	1,248
2nd "	1,508	1,796	1,531	1,596	1,688	1,576	1,413	1,348	1,510	1,431	1,523	1,405	1,364	1,378
3rd "	1,546	1,882	1,571	1,654	1,711	1,623	1,541	1,528	1,713	1,647	1,679	1,559	1,554	1,563
4th "	1,460	1,812	1,488	1,586	1,641	1,542	1,534	1,523	1,684	1,668	1,717	1,555	1,512	1,524
1916 1st Qtr.	1,504	1,823	1,532	1,610	1,678	1,578	1,593	1,544	1,692	1,628	1,687	1,590	1,540	1,549
2nd "	1,564	1,825	1,557	1,654	1,676	1,623	1,555	1,539	1,690	1,652	1,701	1,569	1,510	1,523
3rd "	1,580	1,851	1,622	1,737	1,656	1,644	1,489	1,475	1,635	1,605	1,654	1,507	1,479	1,492
4th "	1,520	1,794	1,568	1,656	1,598	1,584	1,452	1,456	1,593	1,559	1,600	1,474	1,446	1,459
1916	1,462	1,774	1,461	1,555	1,632	1,533	1,519	1,460	1,629	1,533	1,653	1,515	1,494	1,504
January ..	1,521	1,842	1,549	1,637	1,682	1,596	1,645	1,600	1,736	1,678	1,715	1,641	1,571	1,577
February ..	1,528	1,851	1,586	1,633	1,719	1,605	1,615	1,573	1,711	1,673	1,715	1,641	1,571	1,577
March ..	1,513	1,792	1,529	1,630	1,663	1,578	1,688	1,564	1,698	1,674	1,678	1,595	1,506	1,520
April ..	1,550	1,814	1,534	1,608	1,675	1,608	1,551	1,538	1,683	1,647	1,697	1,566	1,511	1,529
May ..	1,630	1,867	1,608	1,723	1,691	1,682	1,625	1,514	1,690	1,634	1,729	1,547	1,507	1,519
June ..	1,614	1,878	1,656	1,729	1,694	1,675	1,612	1,501	1,679	1,628	1,721	1,535	1,505	1,516
July ..	1,577	1,851	1,620	1,759	1,648	1,642	1,482	1,467	1,632	1,611	1,630	1,499	1,480	1,491
August ..	1,549	1,823	1,591	1,721	1,628	1,614	1,475	1,457	1,593	1,577	1,609	1,487	1,458	1,468
September ..	1,531	1,793	1,577	1,660	1,601	1,592	1,454	1,458	1,587	1,577	1,596	1,475	1,442	1,454
October ..	1,527	1,802	1,585	1,662	1,590	1,591	1,443	1,445	1,593	1,549	1,603	1,465	1,462	1,465
November ..	1,502	1,788	1,544	1,647	1,601	1,569	1,460	1,465	1,598	1,551	1,602	1,481	1,447	1,459
December ..														

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on p.p 33-5 of Labour Report, No. 6.

## House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,183	699	689	918	683	1,112	1,016	634	659	868	759	957
1913	1,246	785	775	995	802	1,179	1,089	630	674	860	778	1,017
1914	1,279	783	617	1,067	835	1,201	1,126	644	670	887	795	1,048
1915	1,220	800	292	1,110	771	1,140	1,085	638	653	878	772	1,013
1916	1,212	778	524	1,090	765	1,140	1,089	637	639	901	784	1,017
1912 1st Qtr.	1,115	670	631	927	659	1,050	985	669	645	844	766	932
2nd "	1,169	670	648	927	659	1,097	1,002	677	664	873	766	949
3rd "	1,230	714	714	889	706	1,153	1,031	607	657	888	736	968
4th "	1,218	743	752	931	708	1,148	1,047	582	670	867	769	978
1913 1st Qtr.	1,222	773	755	939	755	1,155	1,069	626	669	859	780	999
2nd "	1,241	792	770	1,020	774	1,175	1,086	632	671	859	776	1,014
3rd "	1,246	792	796	1,010	836	1,180	1,099	632	675	865	776	1,025
4th "	1,275	783	780	1,010	843	1,204	1,105	630	679	859	779	1,030
1914 1st Qtr.	1,273	783	779	1,057	857	1,203	1,120	644	673	829	804	1,041
2nd "	1,286	783	780	1,058	845	1,214	1,144	644	678	906	810	1,064
3rd "	1,285	783	741	1,060	834	1,212	1,147	644	678	908	784	1,067
4th "	1,271	783	169	1,093	806	1,176	1,093	643	650	905	781	1,021
1915 1st Qtr.	1,228	811	222	1,093	772	1,144	1,092	638	654	879	786	1,019
2nd "	1,219	811	293	1,098	772	1,140	1,087	638	657	880	789	1,015
3rd "	1,219	793	293	1,098	772	1,138	1,079	634	649	879	758	1,008
4th "	1,213	785	360	1,151	767	1,136	1,081	634	651	876	757	1,009
1916 1st Qtr.	1,208	779	393	1,048	767	1,131	1,088	640	644	902	774	1,016
2nd "	1,214	779	454	1,100	763	1,130	1,085	638	644	901	784	1,013
3rd "	1,214	784	621	1,115	766	1,146	1,088	638	633	901	788	1,015
4th "	1,214	770	626	1,098	763	1,145	1,097	634	635	901	788	1,022
	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Morda and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	804	800	705	601	803	777	1,160	576	731	650	803	1,087
1913	863	751	758	592	719	814	1,125	588	785	678	903	1,063
1914	882	753	762	589	659	826	1,040	602	780	724	922	992
1915	859	744	759	586	629	808	932	612	615	718	848	891
1916	847	705	766	584	642	796	930	660	769	731	760	899
1912 1st Qtr.	802	829	690	611	802	777	1,165	589	724	641	805	1,091
2nd "	804	829	690	600	765	777	1,172	589	724	641	805	1,097
3rd "	809	761	710	597	912	780	1,160	587	733	652	805	1,086
4th "	802	780	730	597	732	773	1,145	585	737	667	796	1,075
1913 1st Qtr.	840	779	748	587	762	801	1,148	573	758	667	844	1,078
2nd "	860	763	760	594	752	815	1,147	592	772	676	895	1,080
3rd "	860	737	760	595	715	812	1,116	589	800	672	936	1,056
4th "	891	726	763	593	647	830	1,093	596	808	695	936	1,038
1914 1st Qtr.	882	740	757	588	647	824	1,075	579	823	703	936	1,023
2nd "	891	745	756	592	647	831	1,069	613	844	722	940	1,021
3rd "	890	763	766	585	676	833	1,052	624	844	737	943	1,008
4th "	865	763	767	585	667	816	962	594	607	735	869	917
1915 1st Qtr.	853	738	767	587	627	804	942	588	607	713	865	899
2nd "	866	755	766	585	630	814	924	584	607	718	865	883
3rd "	860	753	752	585	629	809	929	640	607	717	869	890
4th "	859	729	752	585	630	805	931	634	638	722	794	892
1916 1st Qtr.	841	730	752	580	630	793	928	651	686	727	760	892
2nd "	844	700	770	585	630	795	929	661	764	733	760	898
3rd "	848	670	770	585	624	794	931	661	813	734	760	902
4th "	853	719	770	585	683	804	934	669	813	732	760	905

See Remarks on p. 367 *re* House Rents.



**House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.**

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
1912	880	843	757	674	1,033	866	829	819	450	291	557	769	1,063	994
1913	928	786	814	696	1,077	892	887	826	442	264	557	804	1,118	1,042
1914	914	770	790	707	1,117	879	914	847	335	251	614	820	1,135	1,054
1915	848	809	757	641	935	834	928	879	299	244	673	839	1,081	1,006
1916	899	838	732	587	970	851	928	893	296	208	686	843	1,086	1,008
1912 1st Qtr.	850	865	721	675	1,009	847	812	821	450	301	562	761	1,025	962
2nd "	859	865	727	675	1,009	854	817	821	450	301	562	764	1,056	986
3rd "	900	830	785	670	1,083	879	841	810	450	287	553	772	1,039	1,013
4th "	913	814	796	677	1,029	884	847	824	451	273	549	779	1,088	1,014
1913 1st Qtr.	914	839	811	682	1,063	891	902	823	461	264	558	809	1,102	1,028
2nd "	924	773	815	691	1,082	886	888	825	461	264	556	802	1,117	1,041
3rd "	930	774	815	697	1,080	891	884	827	461	264	552	800	1,120	1,045
4th "	947	760	814	715	1,084	900	901	828	383	264	563	806	1,135	1,055
1914 1st Qtr.	921	764	795	712	1,130	883	904	834	375	264	560	809	1,135	1,056
2nd "	923	770	795	724	1,151	886	911	843	348	248	622	817	1,148	1,068
3rd "	917	770	795	702	1,177	882	919	856	312	248	638	825	1,147	1,067
4th "	896	770	775	690	1,011	862	924	856	305	244	636	827	1,110	1,027
1915 1st Qtr.	869	806	756	693	1,019	851	923	856	300	244	636	827	1,088	1,010
2nd "	843	817	753	658	992	833	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,081	1,006
3rd "	839	804	759	641	987	826	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,078	1,003
4th "	842	807	759	672	981	827	931	887	297	244	686	844	1,077	1,003
1916 1st Qtr.	870	838	738	569	978	852	920	892	290	210	686	838	1,077	1,004
2nd "	869	837	734	569	969	851	924	893	291	210	686	841	1,078	1,006
3rd "	868	833	736	570	972	851	928	893	301	210	686	843	1,080	1,010
4th "	868	839	719	559	959	849	940	891	301	210	686	843	1,084	1,014

**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.) Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).													
N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warram-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
1912	1,148	955	1,080	1,042	919	1,125	1,055	914	926	996	935	1,033	
1913	1,178	986	1,110	1,087	950	1,155	1,051	865	900	972	934	1,023	
1914	1,206	994	1,068	1,130	987	1,179	1,105	904	922	1,012	959	1,073	
1915	1,323	1,147	1,087	1,274	1,104	1,295	1,277	1,111	1,110	1,182	1,157	1,249	
1916	1,394	1,208	1,282	1,350	1,178	1,370	1,309	1,126	1,118	1,233	1,185	1,279	
1912 1st Qtr.	1,069	901	1,022	989	857	1,049	987	865	853	937	890	966	
2nd „	1,123	923	1,049	1,011	893	1,099	1,041	901	922	981	929	1,020	
3rd „	1,209	997	1,103	1,045	959	1,181	1,105	939	962	1,031	959	1,083	
4th „	1,194	1,000	1,140	1,123	965	1,171	1,086	952	968	1,036	963	1,065	
1913 1st Qtr.	1,171	980	1,093	1,086	935	1,148	1,049	878	923	992	940	1,025	
2nd „	1,192	1,001	1,130	1,120	956	1,170	1,059	878	920	984	947	1,033	
3rd „	1,176	988	1,105	1,074	954	1,153	1,053	857	886	962	930	1,023	
4th „	1,174	977	1,111	1,069	956	1,151	1,043	846	867	947	920	1,012	
1914 1st Qtr.	1,201	976	1,109	1,102	979	1,174	1,066	870	891	952	940	1,034	
2nd „	1,214	1,001	1,158	1,142	1,008	1,190	1,128	907	936	1,040	965	1,095	
3rd „	1,208	998	1,125	1,129	988	1,183	1,120	920	932	1,020	964	1,088	
4th „	1,203	1,001	879	1,146	975	1,169	1,106	920	930	1,035	969	1,077	
1915 1st Qtr.	1,229	1,060	968	1,169	1,013	1,201	1,147	970	976	1,055	1,008	1,118	
2nd „	1,259	1,095	1,066	1,217	1,056	1,234	1,261	1,094	1,088	1,155	1,135	1,232	
3rd „	1,406	1,213	1,134	1,346	1,173	1,375	1,377	1,219	1,230	1,278	1,271	1,351	
4th „	1,400	1,219	1,181	1,364	1,172	1,372	1,322	1,162	1,147	1,237	1,214	1,295	
1916 1st Qtr.	1,414	1,223	1,212	1,336	1,172	1,389	1,337	1,148	1,151	1,254	1,203	1,306	
2nd „	1,393	1,202	1,263	1,362	1,185	1,368	1,319	1,146	1,136	1,258	1,196	1,291	
3rd „	1,388	1,212	1,325	1,361	1,180	1,368	1,300	1,116	1,095	1,224	1,189	1,269	
4th „	1,374	1,197	1,327	1,341	1,175	1,354	1,280	1,092	1,092	1,195	1,153	1,249	

\* See remarks re House Rent on page 367.



376 RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY  
**Purchasing-Power of Money.** (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.)  
**Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).**—*cont.*

QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.													SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.						
1912	979	977	962	1,008	1,004	981	1,157	917	1,004	874	1,014	1,126						
1913	969	924	940	957	928	959	1,121	913	1,006	880	1,024	1,096						
1914	997	950	988	988	912	988	1,143	960	1,055	923	1,126	1,122						
1915	1,162	1,133	1,154	1,151	1,067	1,155	1,259	1,139	1,172	1,109	1,234	1,243						
1916	1,188	1,133	1,216	1,182	1,102	1,182	1,285	1,204	1,261	1,165	1,251	1,275						
1912 1st Qtr.	975	998	970	1,014	995	980	1,127	895	982	838	993	1,096						
2nd "	976	989	960	1,009	995	979	1,157	918	1,006	862	999	1,126						
3rd "	984	954	955	1,001	1,058	981	1,183	935	1,009	894	1,032	1,146						
4th "	984	966	967	1,010	965	982	1,164	943	1,017	904	1,030	1,135						
1913 1st Qtr.	956	920	934	968	949	951	1,133	907	992	874	1,000	1,104						
2nd "	978	930	945	969	966	969	1,146	927	1,014	889	1,026	1,118						
3rd "	966	923	932	947	917	955	1,116	912	1,013	888	1,043	1,092						
4th "	976	922	948	945	879	962	1,092	904	1,005	868	1,025	1,069						
1914 1st Qtr.	977	939	965	959	908	969	1,118	913	1,022	896	1,072	1,094						
2nd "	990	928	973	983	898	979	1,176	989	1,086	925	1,147	1,153						
3rd "	1,005	943	999	978	912	993	1,156	981	1,103	932	1,164	1,137						
4th "	1,018	992	1,014	1,029	930	1,013	1,122	957	1,009	940	1,120	1,102						
1915 1st Qtr.	1,053	1,026	1,058	1,079	977	1,051	1,162	1,024	1,075	993	1,152	1,145						
2nd "	1,132	1,111	1,116	1,155	1,060	1,128	1,267	1,136	1,164	1,117	1,248	1,250						
3rd "	1,208	1,183	1,173	1,153	1,096	1,194	1,325	1,220	1,235	1,177	1,304	1,310						
4th "	1,255	1,212	1,269	1,218	1,133	1,245	1,282	1,174	1,212	1,148	1,234	1,268						
1916 1st Qtr.	1,259	1,216	1,289	1,227	1,156	1,252	1,295	1,205	1,253	1,171	1,253	1,283						
2nd "	1,205	1,144	1,247	1,209	1,107	1,201	1,309	1,220	1,282	1,192	1,272	1,299						
3rd "	1,147	1,090	1,169	1,142	1,065	1,141	1,278	1,202	1,256	1,162	1,245	1,269						
4th "	1,140	1,083	1,160	1,147	1,077	1,135	1,257	1,188	1,251	1,134	1,231	1,249						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queensdown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns.	C'wealth.			
1912	1,154	1,334	1,123	1,104	1,255	1,191	1,042	999	952	827	988	1,012	1,101	1,080				
1913	1,128	1,270	1,101	1,082	1,259	1,158	1,053	971	928	804	989	1,007	1,104	1,080				
1914	1,143	1,291	1,104	1,111	1,315	1,175	1,090	1,014	898	813	1,021	1,041	1,140	1,113				
1915	1,122	1,398	1,204	1,194	1,386	1,261	1,233	1,190	1,048	991	1,208	1,199	1,278	1,255				
1916	1,266	1,418	1,223	1,214	1,372	1,297	1,278	1,253	1,095	1,034	1,260	1,251	1,324	1,301				
1912 1st Qtr.	1,116	1,333	1,068	1,082	1,203	1,160	978	939	907	761	933	951	1,038	1,023				
2nd "	1,184	1,373	1,146	1,126	1,266	1,222	1,010	991	937	806	980	991	1,087	1,068				
3rd "	1,176	1,326	1,150	1,120	1,291	1,210	1,073	1,023	968	846	1,017	1,040	1,146	1,120				
4th "	1,143	1,306	1,130	1,087	1,265	1,177	1,107	1,039	997	894	1,022	1,066	1,130	1,110				
1913 1st Qtr.	1,126	1,284	1,098	1,075	1,252	1,159	1,053	964	931	805	983	1,005	1,101	1,078				
2nd "	1,145	1,272	1,121	1,091	1,273	1,172	1,064	981	947	819	1,012	1,019	1,117	1,093				
3rd "	1,118	1,274	1,100	1,087	1,261	1,152	1,053	979	935	812	986	1,010	1,103	1,078				
4th "	1,123	1,249	1,085	1,076	1,251	1,149	1,041	959	899	782	975	994	1,096	1,071				
1914 1st Qtr.	1,112	1,245	1,069	1,076	1,288	1,141	1,056	976	887	785	987	1,008	1,117	1,090				
2nd "	1,143	1,269	1,101	1,106	1,314	1,170	1,099	1,014	897	804	1,029	1,046	1,154	1,127				
3rd "	1,164	1,314	1,125	1,131	1,357	1,197	1,091	1,025	891	828	1,034	1,046	1,150	1,124				
4th "	1,152	1,334	1,121	1,131	1,301	1,191	1,112	1,041	916	834	1,034	1,064	1,140	1,113				
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,361	1,178	1,158	1,359	1,231	1,141	1,073	934	867	1,088	1,095	1,174	1,151				
2nd "	1,235	1,394	1,211	1,211	1,402	1,270	1,214	1,159	1,012	938	1,179	1,174	1,247	1,226				
3rd "	1,255	1,439	1,237	1,238	1,413	1,296	1,290	1,265	1,132	1,071	1,271	1,264	1,358	1,333				
4th "	1,206	1,399	1,188	1,170	1,370	1,248	1,286	1,262	1,114	1,083	1,293	1,262	1,333	1,310				
1916 1st Qtr.	1,243	1,418	1,206	1,182	1,390	1,280	1,317	1,276	1,116	1,045	1,276	1,281	1,350	1,325				
2nd "	1,278	1,419	1,219	1,208	1,386	1,305	1,296	1,274	1,115	1,059	1,284	1,270	1,333	1,310				
3rd "	1,287	1,435	1,258	1,257	1,375	1,318	1,259	1,236	1,087	1,032	1,256	1,234	1,316	1,294				
4th "	1,252	1,402	1,219	1,206	1,335	1,282	1,242	1,224	1,062	1,005	1,224	1,217	1,300	1,276				

\* See remarks re House Rent on page 367

(i.) *Food and Groceries (46 commodities).*—Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Group III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 371 to 373 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and monthly intervals.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp. 374 and 375.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.*—The tables on pp. 375 and 376 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1916 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 359 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1916 inclusive, the index-numbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations are as follows —

**Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers shewing Cost of Living in different Towns, with weighted average for all Towns as Base (= 1000).**

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	633	Melbourne	590	Brisbane	140	Adelaide	190	Perth, etc.	105	Hobart	42
Newcastle	62	Ballarat	53	T'woomba	20	Kadina, etc	12	Kalg'lie, etc	31	Launceston	25
Br'ken Hill	31	Bendigo	44	R'k'hmt'on	21	Pt. Pirie	11	Mid.Jn., etc	7	Q'nstown	5
Goulburn	13	Geelong	34	Chtrs Twrs	17	Mt.Gamb'r	7	Bunbury	4	Zeehan	4
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	9	Warwick	6	Petersburg	3	Geraldton	4	Beac'nsfield	3

(iv.) *Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.*—It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

**11. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1916.**—The figures given in the following table shew the relative index-numbers for 1916 respectively in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are

comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the index-numbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with those given in the table on page 368 for the year 1916. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give similar information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively.

**1916.—Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent, (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses,) compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney .. ..	895	387	472	540	499	1,282	1,367	1,435	1,394
Newcastle .. ..	888	244	331	412	320	1,132	1,219	1,300	1,208
Broken Hill*	1,066	194	257	306	216	1,260	1,323	1,372	1,282
Goulburn .. ..	902	316	407	506	448	1,218	1,309	1,408	1,350
Bathurst .. ..	864	211	285	378	314	1,075	1,149	1,242	1,178
Weighted Average ..	901	364	448	517	469	1,265	1,349	1,418	1,370
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne .. ..	861	316	409	506	448	1,178	1,270	1,367	1,309
Ballarat .. ..	864	143	204	308	262	1,007	1,068	1,172	1,126
Bendigo .. ..	856	168	225	321	262	1,024	1,081	1,177	1,118
Geelong .. ..	862	221	326	423	371	1,083	1,188	1,285	1,233
Warrnambool ..	863	233	305	369	322	1,096	1,168	1,232	1,185
Weighted Average ..	861	290	378	475	418	1,151	1,239	1,336	1,279
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane .. ..	840	225	294	378	348	1,065	1,134	1,218	1,188
Toowoomba .. ..	843	181	230	278	290	1,024	1,073	1,121	1,133
Rockhampton ..	901	197	253	328	315	1,098	1,154	1,229	1,216
Charters Towers	942	192	254	300	240	1,134	1,196	1,242	1,182
Warwick .. ..	838	148	220	277	264	986	1,058	1,115	1,102
Weighted Average ..	855	212	278	354	327	1,067	1,133	1,209	1,182
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide .. ..	902	290	381	466	385	1,192	1,283	1,368	1,285
Moonta, etc. ..	933	176	280	360	271	1,109	1,213	1,293	1,204
Port Pirie* .. ..	945	275	334	389	316	1,220	1,279	1,334	1,261
Mt. Gambier ..	864	216	274	367	301	1,080	1,138	1,231	1,165
Petersburg .. ..	938	237	316	369	313	1,175	1,254	1,307	1,251
Weighted Average ..	905	281	369	452	370	1,186	1,274	1,357	1,275
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth .. ..	909	301	370	456	357	1,210	1,279	1,365	1,266
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,074	351	444	525	344	1,425	1,518	1,599	1,418
Mid. Junction ..	925	241	318	382	301	1,166	1,243	1,307	1,226
Bunbury .. ..	981	221	269	331	233	1,202	1,250	1,312	1,214
Geraldton .. ..	973	364	474	570	399	1,337	1,447	1,543	1,372
Weighted Average ..	947	308	383	466	350	1,255	1,330	1,413	1,297
TASMANIA—									
Hobart .. ..	897	301	361	437	381	1,198	1,258	1,334	1,278
Launceston .. ..	886	257	353	419	367	1,143	1,239	1,305	1,253
Zeehan .. ..	973	129	164	201	122	1,102	1,137	1,174	1,095
Beaconsfield ..	949	72	85	105	85	1,021	1,034	1,054	1,034
Queenstown .. ..	978	296	342	375	282	1,274	1,320	1,353	1,260
Weighted Average ..	905	269	336	403	346	1,174	1,241	1,307	1,251
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average ..	887	308	391	472	414	1,195	1,278	1,359	1,301

\* See Remarks on page 367 with reference to house rents.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and *vice versa*, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding tables may not be out of place. The total cost of living in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 377. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 = 1000. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be £1301, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £887 (1st column), and the average rental £414 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1301. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses it will be found the figures are £887 and £308, which, together amount to £1195 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column) it may be seen that commodities which would

cost £895 in Sydney can be purchased for £861 in Melbourne, or £902 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £1270 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1367 in Sydney, £1283 in Adelaide, £1518 in Kalgoorlie, or £1447 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed houses in Melbourne is, say, 15s. 6d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Sydney is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Sydney and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column),  $15s. 4d. \times \frac{47.2}{40.9} = 17s. 11d.$ , which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Sydney (see Appendix II.).

(i.) *Food and Groceries*.—As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1916 in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and Broken Hill in New South Wales, Kalgoorlie being 21.1 per cent., and Broken Hill 20.2 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.

(ii.) *House Rent*.—It will be seen that taking house-rents of any size of house given, or of the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne, Goulburn and Geraldton are the most expensive towns, while Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house-rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of the current year that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.

(iii.) *Food and Groceries and House Rent combined*.—The last column in the following table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1916. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Kalgoorlie followed by Sydney, Geraldton and Goulburn. The index-number for Kalgoorlie was 9.0 per cent., Sydney 7.1 per cent., Geraldton 5.5 per cent., and Goulburn 3.8 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Zeehan and Beaconsfield, 15.8 and 20.5 per cent. respectively below the weighted average cost for all towns.

**12. Purchasing-Power of Money.**—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 26s. 0d. in Melbourne for the third quarter of 1916 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.**—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1916 to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year,		Sydney.	Melb'rne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0†
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1914	.. ..	24 1	22 1	19 11	22 10	22 10	21 10	22 10
1915	.. ..	26 6	25 6	23 3	25 2	24 5	24 8	25 7
1916	.. ..	27 10	26 2	23 9	25 8	25 4	25 7	26 6
1912	1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9
	2nd "	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9
	3rd "	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11
	4th "	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7
1913	1st "	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0
	2nd "	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4
	3rd "	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1
	4th "	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11
1914	1st "	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4
	2nd "	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1
	3rd "	24 2	22 5	20 1	23 2	23 3	21 10	23 0
	4th "	24 1	22 1	20 4	22 5	23 0	22 3	22 10
1915	1st "	24 7	22 11	21 1	23 3	23 10	22 10	23 6
	2nd "	25 2	25 3	22 8	25 4	24 8	24 3	24 11
	3rd "	28 1	27 6	24 2	26 6	25 1	25 10	27 2
	4th "	28 0	26 5	25 1	25 8	24 1	25 9	26 8
1916	1st "	28 4	26 9	25 2	25 11	24 10	26 4	27 0
	2nd "	27 10	26 5	24 1	26 2	25 7	25 11	26 8
	3rd "	27 9	26 0	22 11	25 7	25 9	25 2	26 4
	4th "	27 6	25 7	22 10	25 2	25 1	24 10	26 0

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 20-2 Labour Report No. 6.

† Basis of Table.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to *groceries and food* (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1916 to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\***

Year	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 .. ..	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 .. ..	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 .. ..	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 .. ..	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 .. ..	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 .. ..	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 .. ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 .. ..	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 .. ..	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 .. ..	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 .. ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0†
1912 .. ..	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 .. ..	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914 .. ..	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1915 .. ..	27 11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8	28 11	28 4
1916 .. ..	<b>30 5</b>	<b>29 3</b>	<b>28 6</b>	<b>30 8</b>	<b>30 10</b>	<b>30 5</b>	<b>29 11</b>
1912 { 1st Qtr ..	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
1912 { 2nd " ..	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
1912 { 3rd " ..	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
1912 { 4th " ..	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st " ..	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
1913 { 2nd " ..	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
1913 { 3rd " ..	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
1913 { 4th " ..	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 { 1st " ..	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
1914 { 2nd " ..	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
1914 { 3rd " ..	23 1	22 0	21 8	24 7	26 9	24 3	23 0
1914 { 4th " ..	23 1	22 4	22 6	24 8	26 7	24 10	23 3
1915 { 1st " ..	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
1915 { 2nd " ..	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
1915 { 3rd " ..	30 9	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
1915 { 4th " ..	30 7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3
1916 { 1st " ..	31 4	30 2	31 0	31 0	30 1	31 10	30 10
1916 { 2nd " ..	30 4	29 8	29 1	31 6	31 3	31 1	30 2
1916 { 3rd " ..	30 2	29 0	27 1	30 5	31 7	29 9	29 7
1916 { 4th " ..	<b>29 8</b>	<b>28 2</b>	<b>26 10</b>	<b>29 8</b>	<b>30 5</b>	<b>29 1</b>	<b>28 11</b>

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 20-2 Labour Report No. 6.

† Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six capital towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.) :—



**Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.**—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1916 for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 .. ..	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 .. ..	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 .. ..	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 .. ..	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 .. ..	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 .. ..	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 .. ..	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 .. ..	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 .. ..	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 .. ..	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 .. ..	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 .. ..	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 .. ..	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1914 .. ..	25 7	22 6	17 8	20 10	18 3	18 3	22 8
1915 .. ..	24 5	21 8	17 2	18 8	17 0	18 7	21 7
1916 .. ..	24 3	21 9	17 0	18 7	17 4	18 7	21 7
1912 { 1st Q't'r	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
1912 { 2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
1912 { 3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
1912 { 4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 { 1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
1913 { 2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
1913 { 3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
1913 { 4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 { 1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
1914 { 2nd "	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0
1914 { 3rd "	25 8	22 11	17 10	21 1	18 4	18 5	22 11
1914 { 4th "	25 5	21 10	17 4	19 3	17 11	18 6	22 2
1915 { 1st "	24 7	21 10	17 1	18 10	17 5	18 6	21 9
1915 { 2nd "	24 5	21 9	17 4	18 6	16 11	18 7	21 7
1915 { 3rd "	24 5	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 7
1915 { 4th "	24 3	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 6
1916 { 1st "	24 2	21 9	16 10	18 7	17 5	18 5	21 6
1916 { 2nd "	24 3	21 8	16 11	18 7	17 5	18 6	21 7
1916 { 3rd "	24 3	21 9	17 0	18 7	17 4	18 7	21 7
1916 { 4th "	24 3	21 11	17 2	18 8	17 4	18 10	21 8

\* Basis of Table.

**13. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to April, 1917.**—The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase or decrease is shewn for each town in April, 1917, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 is made equal to 1000.



**Retail Prices Index-numbers (Food and Groceries) for each of Thirty Towns for the  
Months Specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as  
Base (= 1000).†**

Particulars.	1914.	1916.				1917.				Per cent. in- crease from July 1914, to Apr. 1917.
	July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>										
Sydney .. ..	1,153	1,529	1,597	1,570	1,512	1,481	1,505	1,510	1,513	31.2
Newcastle .. ..	1,147	1,513	1,544	1,539	1,493	1,512	1,527	1,514	1,527	33.0
Broken Hill .. ..	1,468	1,737	1,751	1,864	1,820	1,814	1,804	1,795	1,806	23.0
Goulburn .. ..	1,183	1,502	1,543	1,568	1,543	1,528	1,530	1,508	1,507	27.4
Bathurst .. ..	1,097	1,431	1,480	1,453	1,474	1,468	1,471	1,463	1,461	33.2
*Weighted Average ..	1,165	1,535	1,597	1,578	1,523	1,498	1,519	1,522	1,525	30.9
<b>VICTORIA—</b>										
Melbourne .. ..	1,106	1,442	1,547	1,541	1,484	1,394	1,398	1,393	1,410	27.5
Ballarat .. ..	1,103	1,458	1,531	1,519	1,496	1,401	1,400	1,400	1,401	27.0
Bendigo .. ..	1,107	1,465	1,505	1,543	1,475	1,396	1,398	1,390	1,403	26.7
Geelong .. ..	1,089	1,435	1,526	1,537	1,500	1,395	1,400	1,419	1,446	32.8
Warrnambool .. ..	1,087	1,455	1,510	1,541	1,475	1,399	1,425	1,420	1,431	31.6
*Weighted Average ..	1,105	1,444	1,542	1,540	1,485	1,395	1,399	1,395	1,411	27.7
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>										
Brisbane .. ..	1,057	1,547	1,573	1,531	1,486	1,340	1,353	1,355	1,364	29.0
Toowoomba .. ..	1,041	1,554	1,573	1,536	1,506	1,300	1,311	1,312	1,323	27.1
Rockhampton .. ..	1,156	1,647	1,681	1,661	1,642	1,369	1,391	1,393	1,400	21.1
Charters Towers ..	1,246	1,692	1,676	1,666	1,650	1,531	1,549	1,545	1,573	26.0
Warwick .. ..	1,083	1,534	1,532	1,502	1,467	1,330	1,332	1,342	1,348	24.5
*Weighted Average ..	1,082	1,570	1,592	1,556	1,517	1,355	1,368	1,370	1,381	27.6
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Adelaide .. ..	1,250	1,506	1,572	1,574	1,549	1,467	1,480	1,480	1,485	18.8
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,230	1,540	1,609	1,625	1,592	1,553	1,536	1,569	1,570	27.6
Port Pirie .. ..	1,291	1,618	1,672	1,656	1,640	1,573	1,582	1,594	1,600	23.9
Mt. Gambier .. ..	1,064	1,425	1,495	1,522	1,532	1,407	1,423	1,426	1,438	35.2
Petersburg .. ..	1,340	1,513	1,638	1,642	1,621	1,556	1,560	1,564	1,573	17.4
*Weighted Average ..	1,247	1,511	1,577	1,580	1,557	1,477	1,489	1,490	1,495	19.9
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Perth .. ..	1,340	1,462	1,521	1,528	1,513	1,494	1,500	1,505	1,535	14.6
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,664	1,774	1,842	1,851	1,792	1,791	1,742	1,731	1,740	4.6
Mid. Junc. & Guildford	1,354	1,461	1,549	1,586	1,529	1,533	1,522	1,524	1,552	14.6
Bunbury .. ..	1,418	1,555	1,637	1,639	1,630	1,637	1,653	1,655	1,677	18.3
Geraldton .. ..	1,445	1,632	1,682	1,719	1,663	1,602	1,612	1,613	1,621	12.2
*Weighted Average ..	1,412	1,533	1,596	1,605	1,578	1,564	1,558	1,559	1,584	12.2
<b>TASMANIA—</b>										
Hobart .. ..	1,211	1,519	1,645	1,615	1,588	1,527	1,482	1,471	1,476	21.9
Launceston .. ..	1,144	1,460	1,600	1,573	1,564	1,501	1,494	1,479	1,485	29.8
Zeehan .. ..	1,292	1,629	1,736	1,711	1,698	1,608	1,603	1,586	1,597	23.6
Beaconsfield .. ..	1,250	1,533	1,678	1,673	1,674	1,569	1,564	1,568	1,580	28.5
Queenstown .. ..	1,315	1,653	1,715	1,694	1,678	1,592	1,600	1,595	1,598	21.5
*Weighted Average ..	1,201	1,515	1,641	1,613	1,595	1,528	1,502	1,491	1,496	24.6
†Weighted Aver. for Cwth.	1,164	1,504	1,577	1,566	1,520	1,453	1,462	1,462	1,473	26.5

\* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

‡ See remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6 with reference to change of base period.

NOTE.—Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are given in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 33 to 35, and in Labour Bulletins 13 and 14 and 15.

14. **Average Predominant Retail Prices and House Rents.**—Particulars of retail prices of the commodities included in the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, are collected monthly. The average prices in each of the capital towns for the months specified are given in the following tables. Corresponding particulars for the intervening months not specified, have appeared in previous issues of the Bulletin. Particulars of house rents are collected quarterly, and the weighted average rentals in the capital towns for the four quarters of the current year, and the four quarters of 1915, are shewn in the table below.

While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are published in full only annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendix I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913, and in Appendixes I. and III. to Report No. 6 particulars were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915, and in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to house rents.

In Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, similar information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the year 1916.

**Weighted Average Weekly Rentals in Capital Towns, 1st Quarter, 1915,  
to 1st Quarter, 1917, inclusive.**

TOWN.	1915.								1916.								1917.	
	1st Quarter (Jan. to March.)		2nd Quarter (April to June.)		3rd Quarter (July to Sept.)		4th Quarter (Oct. to Dec.)		1st Quarter (Jan. to March.)		2nd Quarter (April to June.)		3rd Quarter (July to Sept.)		4th Quarter (Oct. to Dec.)		4th Quarter (Jan. to March.)	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sydney ..	19	2	19	0	19	0	18	11	18	10	18	11	18	11	18	11	18	11
Melbourne ..	17	1	17	0	16	10	16	10	17	0	16	11	17	0	17	1	17	5
Brisbane ..	13	4	13	6	13	5	13	5	13	1	13	2	13	3	13	4	13	4
Adelaide ..	14	9	14	5	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	7	14	10
Perth ..	13	7	13	2	13	1	13	2	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7
Hobart ..	14	5	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	4	14	5	14	6	14	8	14	5

NOTE.—The Rentals are shewn to the nearest penny.

## RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specified from July 1914 to March 1917.

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1915.					1916.					1917.				
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
SYDNEY.																
Groceries, etc.—																
Bread ..	2lbs.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour ..	25 "	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Tea ..	"	33.29	42.39	44.67	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	40.67	40.44	40.72	40.70	40.40	40.40	40.40
Coffee ..	"	16.71	15.78	15.78	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.67	18.67	18.67	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80
Sugar ..	"	10.14	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	18.89	19.11	19.11	19.11	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Rice ..	"	2.82	2.75	2.75	2.94	3.00	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.45	3.47	3.47	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Sago ..	"	3.14	2.97	3.00	2.92	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.22	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28
Jam ..	"	2.86	2.78	2.78	2.72	2.89	2.89	2.89	3.17	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.65
Oatmeal ..	"	4.88	4.61	4.58	4.58	5.09	4.89	4.89	5.25	5.17	5.17	5.19	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Raisins ..	"	6.79	6.56	6.56	6.61	7.33	7.44	7.44	7.72	8.33	8.33	8.44	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Currants ..	"	7.29	6.89	6.89	7.00	9.22	9.17	9.39	9.11	9.39	9.39	9.17	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Starch ..	"	5.57	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.78	5.83	5.83	5.83	6.81	6.92	7.03	7.13	7.18	7.18	7.18
Blue ..	doz sq.	8.86	9.06	9.17	9.17	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.39	9.56	9.67	9.67	10.05	9.95	9.95	9.95
Candles ..	lb.	7.14	7.33	7.25	7.28	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.72	8.39	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.30
Soap ..	"	3.32	3.19	3.17	3.19	3.06	3.31	3.31	3.39	3.58	3.60	3.60	3.38	3.63	3.63	3.63
Potatoes ..	1lbs.	13.13	19.50	12.75	17.00	32.50	33.00	33.00	26.63	17.63	18.38	19.25	17.63	15.13	16.58	17.00
Onions ..	lb.	1.56	2.13	2.00	1.56	1.25	1.13	1.38	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.44	1.63	1.75	1.94	1.88
Kerosene ..	gal.	13.58	14.25	12.92	13.42	14.56	15.69	15.44	16.92	20.27	20.27	20.22	21.03	21.03	21.03	21.03
Dairy Produce—																
Milk ..	quart.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.20	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Butter ..	lb.	15.07	15.06	15.61	5.22	18.11	15.56	16.89	15.83	17.83	18.00	18.22	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25
Cheese ..	"	12.11	8.94	9.39	9.39	12.72	12.61	12.00	11.83	12.83	10.67	11.06	11.25	11.40	11.30	11.30
Eggs ..	doz.	22.44	21.89	19.78	23.11	18.94	19.83	22.50	25.94	15.11	13.94	13.56	16.60	22.40	23.15	23.15
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	12.93	13.50	13.44	13.67	17.00	17.11	17.11	17.06	15.28	15.50	16.56	16.72	16.60	16.70	16.70
Bacon, Shoulder ..	"	7.93	8.64	8.78	8.89	12.61	12.83	13.00	12.50	11.06	11.33	11.83	12.39	12.45	12.55	12.55
Ham ..	"	13.29	14.78	14.33	14.33	18.31	18.56	18.63	18.71	16.38	16.88	17.88	18.06	17.94	17.94	17.94
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin ..	lb	6.75	7.70	7.50	7.22	11.19	11.67	11.78	11.67	11.11	11.17	11.11	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89
Beef, Ribs ..	"	5.60	6.60	6.44	6.28	9.50	10.39	10.33	10.28	9.72	9.72	9.44	9.13	9.15	9.15	9.15
Beef, Flank ..	"	4.90	5.94	5.88	5.81	8.19	9.67	9.67	9.78	9.11	9.00	8.89	8.83	8.50	8.56	8.56
Beef, Shin ..	"	3.94	4.80	4.67	4.61	8.00	8.33	8.44	8.50	8.11	7.83	7.61	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.45
Beef, Steak, Rump ..	"	9.15	10.40	10.33	10.17	13.63	14.67	15.00	15.00	14.00	13.88	14.00	13.78	13.78	14.11	14.11
Beef, Shoulder ..	"	4.90	5.90	5.78	5.61	9.13	9.67	9.67	9.89	9.39	9.33	9.22	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.25
Beef, Stewing ..	"	5.33	6.25	6.17	5.06	8.49	9.06	9.06	9.11	8.50	8.28	8.17	7.95	8.00	8.10	8.10
Beef, Corned ..	"	5.25	6.50	6.44	6.33	9.38	9.89	9.89	10.00	9.22	9.22	9.17	9.32	9.56	9.38	9.38
Beef, Brisket, with bone ..	"	3.89	4.56	4.57	4.57	7.14	7.81	7.69	7.63	7.25	7.13	7.19	6.67	6.50	6.60	6.60
" " " without ..	"	4.60	5.75	5.67	5.56	8.63	9.17	9.22	9.33	8.89	8.78	8.72	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45
Mutton, Leg ..	"	4.95	5.50	5.39	5.22	7.31	7.72	7.82	7.83	7.63	7.63	7.80	8.00	8.25	8.35	8.35
" " " " ..	"	4.20	4.80	4.61	4.72	6.22	6.33	6.33	6.22	6.83	6.78	6.83	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.30
Shoulder ..	"	5.60	6.10	5.89	6.11	7.63	8.00	8.00	8.56	8.44	8.28	8.28	8.39	8.45	8.65	8.90
Neck ..	"	4.50	4.90	4.78	4.72	6.44	6.61	7.17	7.06	7.11	6.78	7.00	7.05	7.20	7.20	7.20
Chops, Leg ..	"	6.40	6.95	7.00	7.00	8.94	8.83	9.44	9.44	9.39	9.22	9.17	9.28	9.40	9.60	9.75
Leg ..	"	5.85	6.55	6.44	6.33	8.31	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.67	8.56	8.39	8.56	9.10	9.15	9.15
" Neck ..	"	4.90	5.60	5.56	5.44	7.19	7.44	7.83	7.78	7.44	7.33	7.33	7.39	7.45	7.70	7.75
Pork, Leg ..	"	9.45	9.95	9.83	9.78	11.75	12.44	12.33	12.38	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.33	13.89	13.89	13.89
" Leg ..	"	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.56	12.44	12.67	12.33	12.38	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.44	13.78	13.78	13.78
" Belly ..	"	8.95	9.27	9.19	9.13	11.31	12.33	12.33	12.38	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.89	11.78	12.11	12.11
" " " " ..	"	11.15	11.10	11.11	10.94	12.88	12.67	12.33	12.38	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.72	13.33	13.33	13.66

NOTE.—Prices for the intervening months have been given in previous issues of this Bulletin.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specified from July 1914 to March 1917—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.	1915.				1916.								1917.		
		July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
MELBOURNE.																	
Groceries, etc—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Bread .. ..	2lbs.	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Flour .. ..	25 "	32.10	46.95	55.85	62.10	49.65	47.65	47.35	45.75	39.20	39.20	39.20	39.20	39.20	39.20	39.00	
Tea .. ..	lb.	14.80	14.80	14.80	15.10	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	
Coffee .. ..	"	18.50	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	
Sugar .. ..	"	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.05	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Rice .. ..	"	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.95	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.95	
Sago .. ..	"	2.35	2.55	2.50	2.50	2.80	2.75	2.75	3.05	3.33	3.23	3.23	3.33	3.30	3.30	3.30	
Jam .. ..	"	3.95	4.05	4.20	4.15	4.40	4.40	4.43	4.53	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.93	4.93	4.98	
Oatmeal .. ..	"	2.20	3.10	3.45	3.78	3.08	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.43	2.43	2.43	
Raisins .. ..	"	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.72	7.05	7.85	7.25	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	
Currants .. ..	"	6.30	6.25	6.40	6.55	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	
Starch .. ..	"	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.60	6.65	6.65	6.70	
Blue .. ..	doz. sq.	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.15	6.23	6.73	6.88	7.69	7.69	7.89	7.89	8.48	8.24	8.34	
Candles .. ..	lb.	6.65	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.80	7.00	7.15	7.35	8.45	8.35	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.45	8.45	
Soap .. ..	"	3.65	3.56	3.61	3.68	3.68	3.65	3.80	3.85	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	4.07	4.07	4.16	
Potatoes .. ..	14lbs.	9.21	12.00	8.21	10.14	21.36	21.86	23.57	20.79	12.86	12.29	14.79	12.50	11.64	11.36	10.71	
Onions .. ..	lb.	1.14	1.79	1.64	1.29	1.00	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.93	0.89	0.96	0.93	1.21	1.50	1.36	
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	12.61	12.75	12.75	12.85	14.48	15.00	15.18	16.60	20.58	20.50	20.50	20.68	20.82	20.89	20.89	
Dairy Produce—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Milk .. ..	quart.	5.33	4.67	4.83	5.33	5.17	5.17	5.83	5.83	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	
Butter .. ..	lb.	15.05	14.75	15.80	15.80	17.80	15.70	18.65	16.70	18.70	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.00	18.00	
Cheese .. ..	"	10.93	11.15	11.15	11.20	15.80	15.20	15.70	15.50	14.70	14.60	14.60	14.70	14.70	13.70	13.50	
Eggs .. ..	doz.	18.55	14.20	17.90	21.55	19.10	17.50	22.20	21.40	12.20	12.30	12.70	14.13	14.50	18.70	18.80	
Bacon, Middle .. ..	lb.	13.65	13.65	13.75	14.35	18.85	18.60	19.80	19.90	16.30	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.50	16.60	16.60	
Shoulder .. ..	"	8.44	8.75	8.75	8.94	13.50	13.67	14.67	14.83	11.50	11.83	11.83	11.83	12.33	12.67	12.33	
Ham .. ..	"	14.17	14.39	14.28	14.85	18.38	18.88	19.63	19.71	16.50	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.13	17.25	17.25	
Meat—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Beef, Sirloin .. ..	lb.	7.20	7.50	7.25	7.45	9.80	9.90	10.15	10.40	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.95	9.90	9.90	9.90	
" Ribs .. ..	"	6.00	6.33	6.15	6.35	8.65	8.85	9.15	9.55	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.45	
" Flank .. ..	"	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.60	8.20	8.65	8.70	8.85	8.20	8.25	8.25	7.90	7.60	7.80	7.50	
" Shin .. ..	"	4.20	4.28	4.15	4.15	7.30	7.35	7.65	8.10	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.55	6.50	6.55	
Steak, Rump .. ..	"	9.60	9.33	9.20	9.30	12.80	13.20	13.50	14.20	13.30	13.60	13.50	13.50	13.70	13.70	13.70	
" Shoulder .. ..	"	5.45	5.67	5.65	5.70	9.10	9.25	9.45	10.05	9.15	9.20	9.20	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.90	
" Stewing .. ..	"	6.05	5.11	4.95	5.00	8.30	8.35	8.60	8.70	8.05	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.75	
Beef, Corned Roll .. ..	"	5.75	6.06	6.05	6.05	9.40	9.65	9.80	10.20	9.20	9.30	9.05	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.05	
" Brisket, with bone .. ..	"	3.50	3.78	3.70	3.75	6.35	6.75	6.80	7.30	6.25	6.20	6.05	6.10	5.80	5.80	5.80	
" " without .. ..	"	4.80	5.11	5.05	5.00	8.15	8.35	8.40	8.85	8.10	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.85	
Mutton, Leg .. ..	"	5.45	5.61	5.45	5.45	7.65	7.80	8.80	9.10	8.25	8.35	8.20	8.25	7.95	8.00	8.00	
" Shoulder .. ..	"	4.15	4.39	4.25	4.25	6.35	6.25	7.05	7.45	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.70	6.55	6.45	6.35	
" Loin .. ..	"	5.10	5.44	5.25	5.30	7.30	7.45	8.25	8.70	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.45	7.50	7.45	
" Neck .. ..	"	4.10	4.22	4.00	4.00	6.15	6.30	7.10	7.20	6.45	6.50	6.35	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.90	
Chops, Loin .. ..	"	6.15	6.50	6.40	6.40	8.50	8.55	9.10	9.85	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00	3.00	
" Leg .. ..	"	6.00	6.28	6.05	6.05	8.65	8.65	9.45	9.80	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.10	8.90	8.90	8.90	
" Neck .. ..	"	4.40	4.56	4.35	4.35	6.60	6.70	7.35	7.60	7.05	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.90	
Pork, Leg .. ..	"	8.80	8.50	8.25	8.25	12.35	13.00	13.44	13.67	11.40	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.25	10.95	10.85	
" Loin .. ..	"	9.65	9.44	8.95	8.95	13.70	14.00	14.33	14.67	12.10	12.10	12.00	12.10	12.40	11.95	11.80	
" Belly .. ..	"	9.30	9.28	8.90	8.90	13.30	14.00	14.33	14.22	12.00	12.10	11.80	11.80	12.70	11.80	11.80	
" Chops .. ..	"	9.90	9.78	9.50	9.40	14.70	15.44	15.67	15.67	13.20	13.50	12.20	13.30	12.90	12.70	12.60	

RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.	1915.				1916.								1917.		
		July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
BRISBANE.																	
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Bread .. ..	2lbs.	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	
Flour .. ..	25 "	32.94	46.95	55.85	59.59	47.45	47.40	47.80	48.00	44.10	44.30	44.30	44.10	44.20	44.20	44.20	
Tea .. ..	lb.	17.00	14.80	14.80	17.18	18.73	19.20	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.80	19.80	20.00	19.90	19.90	19.90	
Coffee .. ..	"	20.33	18.80	18.80	20.09	20.36	20.30	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	
Sugar .. ..	"	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.77	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Rice .. ..	"	2.61	2.85	2.85	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.65	2.75	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Sago .. ..	"	2.22	2.55	2.50	2.50	2.68	2.65	2.65	2.75	3.05	3.05	3.00	3.35	3.35	3.40	3.45	
Jam .. ..	"	4.05	4.05	4.20	4.18	4.59	4.68	4.93	5.05	5.23	5.25	5.23	5.25	5.28	5.23	5.30	
Oatmeal .. ..	"	2.50	3.10	3.45	3.48	3.45	2.80	2.75	2.70	2.73	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.83	2.83	2.81	
Raisins .. ..	"	6.61	6.40	6.30	6.64	7.18	7.20	7.20	7.55	7.80	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.00	8.00	8.20	
Currants .. ..	"	7.11	6.25	6.40	6.64	8.45	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.85	8.90	8.90	8.65	8.80	8.75	8.80	
Starch .. ..	"	5.61	5.45	5.50	5.77	5.82	5.85	5.85	5.90	6.95	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.93	7.10	7.10	
Blue .. ..	doz. sq.	8.61	6.33	6.33	8.86	8.91	8.90	9.00	9.10	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.20	
Candles .. ..	lb.	6.94	6.75	6.75	6.82	7.18	7.35	7.50	7.55	8.55	8.40	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.40	
Soap .. ..	"	2.33	3.56	3.61	2.86	3.55	3.60	3.70	3.60	3.65	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.63	
Potatoes .. ..	14lbs.	14.78	12.00	8.21	15.09	35.59	30.50	30.33	25.50	19.50	15.05	12.75	12.40	12.15	12.75	13.65	
Onions .. ..	lb.	1.50	1.79	1.64	1.64	1.18	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.04	1.09	1.20	1.25	1.50	1.70	1.50	
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	14.00	12.75	12.75	13.73	14.05	14.20	14.85	16.40	21.20	21.20	21.70	21.70	21.50	20.55	20.05	
Dairy Produce—																	
Milk .. ..	quart.	4.67	4.67	4.83	4.30	5.92	6.08	6.08	5.92	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.75	5.75	5.75	
Butter .. ..	lb.	13.22	14.75	15.80	15.09	19.00	15.40	16.55	15.55	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	
Cheese .. ..	"	10.75	11.15	11.15	10.09	13.45	13.00	12.90	12.60	10.50	10.20	10.45	10.40	10.40	11.05	11.10	
Eggs .. ..	doz.	17.56	14.20	17.90	19.55	24.45	21.10	24.90	30.20	12.50	11.15	12.05	15.70	15.10	21.50	21.30	
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	10.89	13.65	13.75	12.18	18.30	19.50	19.70	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.60	14.70	14.70	15.00	15.00	
" Shoulder .. ..	"	7.33	8.75	8.75	9.09	13.64	14.70	14.40	14.50	10.25	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.45	10.60	10.60	
Ham .. ..	"	14.83	14.39	14.28	15.73	17.27	18.25	18.40	18.40	17.30	17.45	17.45	17.40	18.25	18.15	17.90	
Meat—																	
Beef Sirloin .. ..	lb.	5.14	7.50	7.25	6.85	8.90	9.44	9.00	9.05	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.83	7.80	7.80	
" Ribs .. ..	"	3.83	6.33	6.15	5.35	6.95	7.56	7.25	7.00	5.95	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.94	5.90	5.90	
" Flank .. ..	"	3.88	5.50	5.50	5.61	7.56	8.63	8.39	8.11	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.07	6.06	6.06	
" Shin .. ..	"	3.06	4.28	4.15	4.00	6.00	6.22	6.10	5.90	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.39	4.60	4.60	
Steak, Rump .. ..	"	6.89	9.33	9.20	8.30	10.95	11.61	11.45	11.35	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.83	8.75	
" Shoulder .. ..	"	4.06	5.67	5.65	6.35	8.70	9.44	9.20	8.90	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.44	6.40	6.40	
" Stewing .. ..	"	4.11	5.11	4.95	6.35	8.65	9.44	9.20	8.90	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.44	6.40	6.40	
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	4.86	6.06	6.05	6.00	8.50	9.06	8.95	8.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.83	6.75	6.75	
" Brisket, with bone	"	3.17	3.78	3.70	4.00	3.80	5.11	5.05	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.28	4.25	4.25	
" " without .. ..	"	4.22	5.11	5.05	5.00	5.39	6.63	7.22	7.05	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.50	5.79	5.75	5.75	
Mutton, Leg .. ..	"	5.17	5.61	5.45	5.85	8.25	9.56	9.40	8.90	7.40	7.44	7.39	7.39	7.44	7.45	7.50	
" Shoulder .. ..	"	3.61	4.39	4.25	3.95	6.50	7.89	7.50	7.10	4.95	5.17	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.25	5.25	
" Loin .. ..	"	5.17	5.44	5.25	5.80	8.40	10.00	9.75	9.25	7.35	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.65	7.65	
" Neck .. ..	"	4.72	4.22	4.00	5.25	7.60	8.78	8.95	8.60	6.05	6.28	6.33	6.28	6.56	6.60	6.55	
Chops, Loin .. ..	"	5.61	6.50	6.40	5.95	9.20	10.78	10.55	10.00	7.45	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.00	
" Leg .. ..	"	5.61	6.28	6.05	5.95	9.20	10.78	10.60	10.05	7.65	8.06	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.15	8.10	
" Neck .. ..	"	5.61	4.56	4.35	5.95	9.00	10.67	10.45	9.70	6.70	7.44	7.61	7.61	7.67	7.70	7.65	
Pork, Leg .. ..	"	8.50	8.50	8.25	9.00	10.78	11.19	11.25	12.00	11.13	11.14	11.29	11.29	11.29	11.13	11.13	
" Loin .. ..	"	8.44	9.44	8.95	9.00	10.89	11.31	10.38	12.13	11.38	11.43	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.38	11.38	
" Belly .. ..	"	7.56	9.28	8.90	8.06	9.61	9.94	9.88	10.69	10.13	10.14	10.29	10.14	10.29	10.13	10.13	
" Chops .. ..	"	8.89	9.78	9.50	9.00	11.28	12.06	12.13	12.88	12.00	12.14	12.29	12.29	12.43	12.13	12.13	

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specified from July 1914 to March 1917—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.	1915.					1916.						1917.		
		July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ADELAIDE.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread .. ..	2lbs.	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Flour .. ..	25 "	35.55	48.75	57.25	62.15	52.20	48.50	46.95	46.35	40.95	40.25	40.45	40.15	39.70	39.60	39.75
Tea .. ..	lb.	16.20	16.00	16.20	17.40	17.40	17.90	18.20	18.40	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.40	18.60	18.60	18.50
Coffee .. ..	"	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.50	19.70	19.60	19.80	19.60	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.65
Sugar .. ..	"	2.80	2.70	2.73	2.70	3.00	3.10	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Rice .. ..	"	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.33	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.45
Sago .. ..	"	2.85	2.95	3.05	2.95	3.15	3.15	3.10	3.20	3.75	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.85
Jam .. ..	"	3.73	3.73	3.93	4.00	4.60	4.68	4.63	4.60	4.70	4.63	4.60	4.58	4.60	4.60	4.75
Oatmeal .. ..	"	2.40	3.58	3.85	4.08	3.53	3.18	2.95	2.68	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.46	2.46
Raisins .. ..	"	6.20	6.25	6.25	6.30	7.45	7.20	7.15	7.40	7.95	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.30	8.30	8.35
Currants .. ..	"	6.20	6.15	6.15	6.40	9.35	9.00	9.06	8.61	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.00	7.85	7.85	7.65
Starch .. ..	"	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.80	7.05	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.73
Blue .. ..	doz. sq.	9.95	10.15	10.45	10.35	10.15	9.15	9.15	9.23	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.05	10.15	10.25
Candles .. ..	lb.	7.20	7.15	7.25	7.55	8.00	7.90	8.05	8.15	9.25	9.15	8.80	9.00	8.90	9.25	9.20
Soap .. ..	"	3.13	3.19	3.19	3.31	3.53	3.40	3.48	3.58	3.71	3.66	3.71	3.71	3.76	3.76	3.77
Potatoes .. ..	14lbs.	12.00	17.38	12.88	13.63	22.38	25.25	29.06	26.75	16.06	15.81	17.81	13.56	11.06	11.17	11.17
Onions .. ..	lb.	1.57	2.25	2.06	1.93	1.25	0.94	1.06	1.03	1.31	1.31	1.38	1.36	1.17	1.11	1.28
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	14.70	14.85	14.85	14.95	14.95	15.75	16.25	17.80	22.09	22.14	22.04	22.04	22.24	22.24	21.84
Dairy Produce—																
Milk .. ..	quart.	5.80	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.20	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.30	5.33	5.42
Butter .. ..	lb.	17.05	17.05	17.80	18.35	17.95	18.15	20.50	19.45	16.85	16.80	17.95	17.85	19.20	20.20	20.25
Cheese .. ..	"	11.15	10.50	10.60	10.60	14.10	13.60	13.70	13.70	12.15	12.10	11.95	11.80	11.95	12.10	11.90
Eggs .. ..	doz.	16.32	11.70	15.50	18.35	16.10	13.05	16.35	18.70	10.20	10.80	10.60	11.00	9.85	14.75	13.40
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	13.65	13.60	13.80	14.00	18.70	18.00	19.10	19.00	15.90	16.20	15.50	15.65	15.60	15.60	15.40
Shoulder .. ..	"	9.25	9.15	9.55	9.55	13.80	13.20	14.30	14.10	12.20	12.50	11.90	12.06	12.44	12.39	12.17
Ham .. ..	"	14.80	14.80	15.00	15.20	19.20	18.50	19.40	19.40	16.50	16.80	16.60	16.95	16.70	16.89	16.89
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin .. ..	lb.	7.53	7.45	7.53	7.73	9.61	9.55	9.90	10.10	10.35	10.25	10.15	10.15	10.05	10.05	10.05
" Ribs .. ..	"	6.55	6.45	6.55	6.75	8.61	8.50	8.80	9.00	9.20	9.15	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
" Flank .. ..	"	5.95	5.78	5.89	6.31	8.83	8.94	9.28	9.00	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
" Shin .. ..	"	5.80	5.40	5.50	5.50	7.78	8.00	8.13	8.10	8.70	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.40
Steak, Rump .. ..	"	10.00	9.70	9.80	10.00	12.11	12.20	12.80	13.20	13.80	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.60	13.40
" Shoulder .. ..	"	7.10	6.60	6.70	7.00	9.33	9.40	9.60	9.80	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.70
" Stewing .. ..	"	7.15	6.60	6.70	7.20	9.11	9.05	9.40	9.60	10.00	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.50	9.50	9.50
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	7.40	7.15	7.30	7.60	9.50	9.45	10.00	10.05	10.30	10.05	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.00
" Brisket, with bone	"	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.50	7.50	7.42	7.75	7.92	8.00	7.58	7.42	7.42	7.86	7.79	7.42
" without .. ..	"	6.35	6.20	6.30	6.45	8.50	8.45	8.90	9.05	9.30	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.83	8.83	8.85
Mutton, Leg .. ..	"	6.75	6.65	6.70	6.90	8.61	8.75	9.20	9.55	9.80	9.70	9.55	9.55	9.70	9.50	9.50
" Shoulder .. ..	"	5.75	5.65	5.70	5.90	7.56	7.75	8.30	8.55	9.00	8.75	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.50	8.60
" Loin .. ..	"	6.85	6.50	6.55	6.65	8.67	8.65	9.05	9.40	9.55	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.45
" Neck .. ..	"	5.50	5.15	5.25	5.70	7.22	7.05	8.10	8.90	8.45	8.25	8.15	8.10	8.05	8.00	8.00
Chops, Loin .. ..	"	7.55	7.05	7.15	7.70	9.11	9.20	9.80	10.10	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.10
" Leg .. ..	"	7.70	7.55	7.65	7.90	9.67	9.80	10.20	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.80
" Neck .. ..	"	6.50	5.95	5.95	6.50	8.44	8.30	8.60	9.10	9.40	9.15	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.12	9.10
Pork, Leg .. ..	"	9.35	9.15	9.25	9.65	12.50	13.20	13.70	13.50	12.80	12.40	11.10	11.20	11.40	11.15	11.20
" Loin .. ..	"	10.18	9.90	9.88	10.18	13.50	14.00	14.50	14.50	13.70	13.20	12.00	11.70	12.00	11.70	11.90
" Belly .. ..	"	10.00	9.70	9.70	10.20	13.50	13.90	14.70	14.70	13.70	13.00	11.80	11.60	11.90	11.55	11.70
" Chops .. ..	"	10.40	10.20	10.30	10.50	13.51	14.30	14.90	14.90	14.20	13.80	12.70	12.70	12.60	12.30	12.46

RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

**Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specified from July 1914 to March 1916—(continued).**

ARTICLE.	UNIT	1914.	1915.				1916.							1917.		
		July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
PERTH AND FREMANTLE.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread .. ..	2lbs.	3.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Flour .. ..	25 "	32.33	47.00	54.38	58.29	49.80	48.60	48.45	47.85	39.50	39.80	39.80	39.80	40.22	39.80	39.80
Tea .. ..	lb.	15.89	15.89	15.88	16.00	17.70	17.60	17.60	17.60	18.40	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.22	18.20	18.20
Coffee .. ..	"	18.33	19.22	19.38	18.86	19.10	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.44	13.20	19.50
Sugar .. ..	"	2.75	2.78	2.78	2.79	3.00	3.10	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Rice .. ..	"	2.83	2.92	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.95
Sago .. ..	"	2.67	2.61	2.56	2.57	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.85	3.33	3.30	3.35	3.45	3.50	3.45	3.45
Jam .. ..	"	4.19	4.19	4.22	4.11	4.75	4.85	4.93	4.98	5.15	5.20	5.18	5.20	5.19	5.15	5.15
Oatmeal .. ..	"	2.44	3.22	3.53	3.93	3.40	2.85	2.80	2.78	2.67	2.67	2.64	2.66	2.66	2.68	2.70
Raisins .. ..	"	6.94	6.94	7.19	6.50	7.85	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.80	7.75	7.70	7.70	7.72	7.95	7.65
Currants .. ..	"	6.44	6.39	6.44	6.21	9.00	9.20	9.35	9.15	8.30	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.06	7.90	8.00
Starch .. ..	"	5.89	5.89	5.88	5.79	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	6.50	6.65	6.55	6.50	6.61	6.80	6.80
Blue .. ..	doz. sq.	10.89	10.81	10.75	10.43	10.75	10.65	10.75	10.70	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.61	10.60	10.65
Candles .. ..	lb.	7.50	7.00	7.56	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.17	9.20	9.15
Soap .. ..	"	2.78	2.92	2.92	3.08	3.00	2.98	2.98	2.95	3.04	3.04	3.07	3.09	3.18	3.16	3.24
Potatoes .. ..	14lbs.	20.13	17.25	19.14	19.83	17.56	24.89	33.00	30.56	20.50	19.67	19.89	15.40	14.11	14.10	15.50
Onions .. ..	lb.	1.64	2.06	2.00	2.00	1.53	1.44	1.33	1.33	1.12	1.24	1.37	1.47	1.56	1.80	1.85
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	14.42	14.06	13.97	13.96	14.20	14.50	15.08	16.08	20.18	20.08	19.98	20.08	19.87	19.88	19.88
Dairy Produce—																
Milk .. ..	quart.	6.33	6.67	6.75	7.33	6.58	6.88	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.40	6.40	6.40
Butter .. ..	lb.	15.78	15.33	15.63	15.71	18.60	17.80	19.90	18.00	21.10	19.90	19.70	19.90	19.89	19.70	19.80
Cheese .. ..	"	11.25	10.00	10.38	10.00	14.40	14.40	14.70	14.70	13.00	12.40	12.90	13.00	13.11	12.70	12.80
Eggs .. ..	doz.	20.59	18.56	22.38	25.14	16.70	17.10	20.90	20.20	12.30	12.00	12.60	13.60	13.00	18.40	18.00
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	14.11	13.89	14.13	14.21	18.10	17.50	18.56	18.90	15.70	15.90	16.00	16.10	16.33	16.30	16.30
" Shoulder .. ..	"	8.89	8.78	9.00	8.86	11.80	12.00	12.22	12.50	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.11	11.10	11.10
Ham .. ..	"	15.44	15.44	15.50	15.71	19.35	18.80	19.67	19.90	16.90	17.30	17.60	17.60	17.78	17.80	17.80
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin .. ..	"	7.88	8.50	8.75	8.67	7.30	7.22	7.27	8.00	9.50	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.11	9.00	9.00
" Ribs .. ..	"	6.75	7.38	7.57	7.56	6.05	6.11	6.18	7.00	8.50	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.00	7.90	7.90
" Flank .. ..	"	5.75	6.75	6.63	6.67	5.75	6.00	5.86	6.00	8.50	8.40	8.00	7.70	8.00	7.60	7.60
" Shin .. ..	"	5.88	6.38	6.50	6.44	5.40	5.61	5.59	6.17	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.00	7.86	7.75	7.80
Steak, Rump .. ..	"	11.38	12.13	13.00	12.56	11.00	10.78	11.09	12.00	13.10	12.90	13.29	13.26	13.44	13.60	13.00
" Shoulder .. ..	"	7.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	6.65	6.67	6.73	7.33	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.11	9.10	9.20
" Stewing .. ..	"	8.75	7.50	7.75	7.56	6.10	6.11	6.18	7.17	9.10	8.90	8.70	8.50	8.78	8.80	8.70
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	6.88	7.75	8.13	7.89	6.60	6.56	6.45	7.17	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.56	8.50	8.40
" Brisket, with bone	"	4.25	5.50	5.50	5.44	4.25	4.33	4.36	4.67	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.56	6.50	6.50
" " without .. ..	"	6.00	6.88	7.00	7.00	5.50	5.56	5.36	6.33	8.10	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.90
Mutton, Leg .. ..	"	9.00	8.38	8.38	8.33	7.80	7.78	7.73	8.00	9.70	9.30	9.10	9.10	9.22	9.20	9.20
" Shoulder .. ..	"	7.25	7.13	7.19	7.33	6.50	6.67	6.73	7.17	8.50	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.11	8.10	7.85
" Loin .. ..	"	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.11	7.80	7.67	7.73	8.00	9.60	9.10	8.90	8.90	9.11	9.00	9.00
" Neck .. ..	"	6.75	6.50	6.75	6.67	6.20	6.11	6.09	6.67	8.10	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.78	7.90	7.80
Chops, Loin .. ..	"	8.88	8.50	8.63	8.33	8.00	7.89	8.00	8.00	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.70	9.78	9.90	9.80
" Leg .. ..	"	9.00	8.50	8.63	8.56	8.33	8.11	8.27	8.50	10.50	10.30	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.10	10.00
" Neck .. ..	"	7.13	6.88	7.00	7.11	6.60	6.67	6.54	7.17	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.56	8.70	8.50
Pork, Leg .. ..	"	10.50	9.50	9.38	9.44	9.90	10.67	10.54	11.00	11.40	11.40	11.30	10.90	10.56	10.60	10.50
" Loin .. ..	"	10.50	9.63	9.63	9.56	10.10	9.44	10.45	10.83	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.10	10.78	10.90	10.80
" Belly .. ..	"	9.63	9.25	9.13	9.11	9.30	9.67	9.73	10.00	10.70	10.60	10.30	10.00	10.22	10.10	10.00
" Chops .. ..	"	10.88	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.11	11.00	11.50	11.90	11.90	11.70	11.60	11.56	11.50	11.50



Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specified from July 1914 to March 1917—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.	1915.				1916							1917,		
		July.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
HOBART.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread .. ..	2lbs.	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Flour .. ..	25 „	36.30	48.60	55.10	60.15	40.55	39.50	41.60	41.90	41.20	41.20	40.90	40.90	41.20	41.20	41.20
Tea .. ..	lb.	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.90	17.90	17.20	17.20	17.40	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.00	17.20	17.20	17.20
Coffee .. ..	„	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sugar .. ..	„	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.00	3.13	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Rice .. ..	„	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03
Sago .. ..	„	2.95	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.35	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.70	3.70	3.70
Jam .. ..	„	4.35	4.35	4.38	4.38	4.65	4.63	4.88	4.88	5.03	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.83	4.88	4.90
Oatmeal .. ..	„	2.30	2.90	3.28	3.60	2.55	2.50	2.48	2.45	2.24	2.30	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.36	2.36
Raisins .. ..	„	6.45	6.65	6.75	7.05	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.65	7.80	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.80
Currants .. ..	„	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.55	9.60	9.70	9.65	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Starch .. ..	„	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Blue .. ..	doz. sq.	8.35	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.00	9.00	9.35	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20
Candles .. ..	lb.	5.85	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.05	6.35	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.50
Soap .. ..	„	3.06	3.17	3.07	3.13	3.13	3.20	3.30	3.45	3.66	3.92	3.94	3.90	3.78	3.73	3.78
Potatoes .. ..	14lbs.	10.44	16.57	11.31	12.50	25.14	23.83	27.71	21.94	12.63	12.29	12.86	13.86	25.50	16.71	13.71
Onions .. ..	lb.	1.78	2.28	2.00	1.81	1.44	1.44	1.25	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.25	1.79	1.79	1.93	1.71
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	14 90	15.00	15.00	15.88	16.53	16.13	15.83	16.68	20.88	20.82	20.22	20.22	20.72	20.72	20.72
Dairy Produce—																
Milk .. ..	quart.	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	5.90	5.83	5.83	5.83	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Butter .. ..	lb.	15.90	14.70	16.30	16.40	17.20	15.90	17.80	17.30	20.20	18.10	17.60	17.85	17.80	17.85	18.05
Cheese .. ..	„	11.57	10.90	11.40	11.60	13.70	13.60	14.40	14.60	14.00	13.80	13.20	12.90	13.20	12.40	12.40
Eggs .. ..	doz.	17.43	14.80	15.70	19.10	18.70	15.30	19.80	17.40	12.80	12.00	11.80	13.70	14.80	16.00	18.70
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	12.20	12.40	12.90	13.30	19.20	17.89	18.44	19.11	14.70	15.20	15.40	15.70	15.80	15.90	15.90
Shoulder .. ..	„	8.13	8.50	8.61	8.94	11.67	11.38	11.25	11.38	9.89	10.11	10.00	10.44	10.78	10.78	10.67
Ham .. ..	„	14.80	15.43	15.43	15.83	18.57	18.33	18.33	18.20	16.00	17.00	17.20	17.57	17.50	17.60	17.80
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin ..	lb.	7.33	7.67	7.40	7.44	10.50	10.70	11.40	11.70	10.10	9.90	10.00	9.89	10.11	10.00	10.00
„ Ribs .. ..	„	6.56	6.61	6.35	6.28	8.83	9.20	9.90	10.00	9.10	8.80	8.89	8.89	9.11	9.00	9.33
„ Flank .. ..	„	4.94	5.17	5.05	4.94	7.78	8.10	8.80	8.90	7.80	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.78	7.67	7.78
„ Shin .. ..	„	5.63	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.56	7.10	8.30	8.10	7.17	6.94	6.94	7.06	7.33	7.17	7.17
Steak, Rump ..	„	9.56	9.78	9.60	9.56	11.78	12.60	14.00	13.90	13.00	13.00	12.67	12.67	13.11	13.11	13.00
„ Shoulder ..	„	5.94	6.00	6.00	5.89	8.78	9.30	10.20	10.10	9.00	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.11	9.00	9.00
„ Stewing ..	„	7.33	6.11	6.00	6.11	8.67	9.00	9.50	9.80	8.70	8.80	8.80	9.00	8.89	9.00	8.89
Beef, Corned Roll ..	„	6.39	6.67	6.80	6.88	9.22	10.00	11.10	11.10	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.89
„ Brisket, with bone	„	4.44	4.67	4.45	4.50	7.11	7.35	8.10	8.30	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.72	6.83	6.83
„ without ..	„	5.75	6.00	5.72	5.75	8.63	9.00	9.86	9.86	8.89	8.89	8.78	8.78	8.63	8.63	8.75
Mutton, Leg ..	„	6.78	6.83	6.73	6.50	9.00	9.40	11.20	11.30	9.10	9.00	9.22	9.50	9.67	9.67	9.78
„ Shoulder ..	„	5.50	5.67	5.45	5.78	7.88	8.50	9.70	9.80	8.15	8.05	8.15	8.35	8.22	8.22	8.22
„ Loin .. ..	„	6.50	6.56	6.60	6.28	9.06	9.30	10.70	10.80	9.15	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.22	9.22	8.89
„ Neck .. ..	„	5.78	6.06	5.40	5.56	7.94	8.20	9.50	9.10	7.60	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.94	7.94	7.89
Chops, Loin ..	„	7.17	7.22	7.00	6.94	9.88	10.30	11.80	11.90	10.05	10.05	10.25	10.25	10.33	10.33	10.22
„ Leg .. ..	„	7.11	7.00	7.10	6.78	9.50	10.40	12.20	11.80	9.90	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.11	10.11	10.00
„ Neck .. ..	„	5.67	6.33	5.90	6.00	8.88	9.00	10.33	10.33	8.67	8.44	8.67	8.78	8.75	8.63	8.50
Pork, Leg .. ..	„	8.00	8.25	8.20	7.83	11.25	12.80	13.00	13.20	11.00	10.90	11.00	11.20	11.33	10.67	10.44
„ Loin .. ..	„	8.39	8.72	8.35	8.06	11.94	13.40	14.20	14.20	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.90	11.44	11.33	11.11
„ Belly .. ..	„	8.33	9.00	8.70	8.33	12.00	13.50	14.20	14.30	12.00	11.70	11.90	11.90	11.67	11.78	11.44
„ Chops .. ..	„	8.78	9.13	8.85	8.61	12.25	14.00	14.70	14.80	12.30	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.22	12.00	11.56

RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.



15. **Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1916, compared with previous years.**—The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1916 compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1916 compared with 1904 is 59.7 per cent., of which 43.4 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 16.3 per cent. to increase in house rents. In any case where there has been a decrease (*i.e.*, where the combined cost of food and groceries and house rent, or if either separately was less in 1916 than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign.

**Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-numbers in 1916, compared with Previous Years, 1901 to 1915.**

TOWN.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1916, COMPARED WITH—														
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sydney	56.1	42.3	45.5	59.7	48.7	49.2	50.5	41.4	40.9	40.0	35.2	21.3	18.2	15.5	5.3
Melb. ..	50.5	44.8	48.6	53.3	49.1	49.1	49.5	41.3	44.6	38.9	37.8	24.1	24.5	18.4	2.5
Brisbane	54.4	48.4	50.4	61.8	54.4	52.2	49.6	38.8	39.6	35.5	29.9	21.3	22.6	19.1	2.2
Adelaide	48.7	48.8	53.4	58.2	47.1	44.1	43.7	34.8	29.7	27.5	21.5	11.1	14.5	12.4	2.1
Perth ..	23.2	17.5	16.6	21.5	21.1	23.7	28.3	26.4	28.1	23.7	12.4	9.7	12.2	10.8	3.5
Hobart	30.5	43.1	42.4	49.5	44.2	42.2	44.3	38.9	34.3	34.4	34.0	22.7	21.4	17.3	3.7
Weight'd Average	50.6	42.5	45.5	54.4	47.0	46.8	47.7	39.4	39.7	36.7	32.4	20.3	19.9	16.2	3.6

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

Sydney	39.8	27.2	30.2	43.4	34.4	35.1	37.2	29.3	30.2	30.8	30.3	20.3	19.4	17.8	5.5
Melb. ..	33.7	29.1	32.7	37.6	34.2	34.7	36.1	29.7	33.4	31.4	32.7	21.2	24.5	19.8	2.4
Brisbane	35.3	30.2	32.8	42.9	36.9	35.2	35.6	27.8	30.7	28.6	26.3	19.5	23.3	20.6	2.7
Adelaide	34.4	34.5	38.6	42.9	36.4	36.3	38.3	32.3	30.1	31.1	28.5	19.2	21.7	16.3	2.1
Perth ..	20.5	14.7	14.1	18.8	16.9	17.6	20.6	18.6	19.7	16.8	10.3	10.1	14.4	12.4	2.8
Hobart	22.5	31.2	30.7	37.3	32.7	31.1	34.1	29.9	26.6	27.8	28.7	18.8	20.1	16.8	3.7
Weight'd Average	35.2	28.0	30.9	39.4	33.4	33.8	35.6	29.0	30.5	29.9	29.1	19.7	21.3	18.1	3.6

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN HOUSE RENTS.**

Sydney	16.3	15.1	15.3	16.3	14.3	14.1	13.3	12.1	10.7	9.2	4.9	1.0	-1.2	-2.3	-0.2
Melb. ..	16.8	15.7	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.4	13.4	11.6	11.2	7.5	5.1	2.9	..	-1.4	0.1
Brisbane	19.1	18.2	17.6	18.9	17.5	17.0	14.0	11.0	8.9	6.9	3.6	1.8	-0.3	-1.5	-0.5
Adelaide	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.3	10.7	7.8	5.4	2.5	-0.4	-3.6	-7.0	-8.1	-7.2	-3.9	..
Perth ..	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	5.1	6.1	7.7	7.8	8.4	6.9	2.1	-0.4	-2.2	-1.6	0.7
Hobart	8.0	11.9	11.7	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.2	9.0	7.7	6.6	5.3	3.9	1.3	0.5	..
Weight'd Average	15.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	13.6	13.0	12.1	10.4	9.2	6.8	3.3	0.6	-1.4	-1.9	..

\* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

## SECTION V.—INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIATIONS IN PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY INDEX-NUMBERS IN 150 TOWNS IN COMMONWEALTH.

1. **Introduction.**—In order to supplement the information as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, which is collected each month for the 30 towns specified in the preceding Section, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, as to purchasing-power of money index-numbers in 70 additional towns in the Commonwealth. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120, and it is intended to carry it out in that month each year, thus making information available annually in all for 150 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin, No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of the second investigation (November, 1914) were published in Labour Bulletin No. 8 (Section IV., pages 231 to 240), and of the third in Labour Bulletin No. 12 (Section IV., pages 356 to 361).

2. **Index-Numbers shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.**—The results of the investigation made in November, 1916, are set out in the tables on pages 394 to 397. *The basis for the whole of this table is the weighted average aggregate expenditure for all the 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, in November, 1916.* (See end of last column on page 397). This weighted average aggregate expenditure is made equal to 1000, and the aggregate expenditure on these items for each individual town is shewn in the last column in the form of index-numbers relative to this average. In the preceding column similar index-numbers are shewn for food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, and these index-numbers are again computed to the same base indicated above. That is to say that while the index-number 1000 (see page 397) represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, 936 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses. Similarly in the remaining three columns, if 1000 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses (page 397), the index-number 698 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only, the index-number 238 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on rent of four-roomed houses, and 302 the expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. It follows, therefore, that the figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus taking the average weighted expenditure for all 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses as equal to 1000, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1003, while if four-roomed houses were substituted for five-roomed, the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 927 of which 670 would be the expenditure on food and groceries, and the remaining 257 the expenditure on house rent. Again the expenditure in

Sydney on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is 1084, or 8.4 per cent. above the weighted average, and that number is made up of 706, the relative expenditure on food and groceries, and 378 the relative expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. The expenditure on the same items in Grafton is represented by 967, of which 689 represents the expenditure on food and groceries and 278 that on rent.

In the following table, the first column shews the index-numbers for food and groceries only, while the second and third shew the index-numbers for the rent of houses having four and five rooms respectively. The fourth column shews the aggregate index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of four-roomed houses, and the last column the index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of five-roomed houses:—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1916.\***

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>New South Wales</b> ..					
Sydney .. ..	706	313	378	1,019	1,084
Newcastle .. ..	711	195	263	906	974
Broken Hill .. ..	865	185	249	1,050	1,114
Goulburn .. ..	718	247	318	965	1,036
Bathurst .. ..	691	169	230	860	921
Adelong .. ..	695	106	149	801	844
Albury .. ..	703	210	268	913	971
Armidale .. ..	692	211	264	903	956
Bega .. ..	717	165	196	882	913
Bourke .. ..	759	188	236	947	995
Bowral .. ..	713	212	244	925	957
Casino .. ..	682	181	234	863	916
Cobar .. ..	755	150	208	905	963
Cooma .. ..	734	164	205	898	939
Coonamble .. ..	784	212	265	996	1,049
Cootamundra .. ..	718	208	302	926	1,020
Corrimal .. ..	749	148	180	897	929
Cowra .. ..	725	243	295	968	1,020
Deniliquin .. ..	726	185	228	911	954
Dubbo .. ..	709	190	278	899	987
Forbes .. ..	693	169	206	862	899
Glen Innes .. ..	687	185	238	872	925
Grafton .. ..	689	225	278	914	967
Grenfell .. ..	755	183	226	938	981
Gunnedah .. ..	721	236	313	957	1,034
Hay .. ..	787	169	238	957	1,025
Inverell .. ..	712	254	295	966	1,007
Junee .. ..	747	223	305	970	1,052
Katoomba .. ..	753	276	364	1,029	1,117
Kempsey .. ..	714	149	199	863	913
Lismore .. ..	700	212	282	912	982
Lithgow .. ..	734	204	272	938	1,006

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to in the previous section.

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1916—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
<b>New South Wales—cont.</b>					
Maitland .. ..	690	196	263	886	953
Moree .. ..	753	159	265	912	1,018
Moss Vale .. ..	724	220	291	944	1,015
Mudgee .. ..	729	199	236	928	965
Narrabri .. ..	723	228	291	951	1,014
Nowra .. ..	702	169	212	871	914
Orange .. ..	703	181	256	884	959
Parkes .. ..	765	201	244	966	1,009
Queanbeyan .. ..	725	199	246	924	971
Tamworth .. ..	727	276	358	1,003	1,085
Temora .. ..	721	231	284	952	1,005
Wagga Wagga .. ..	679	273	324	952	1,003
Wellington .. ..	749	183	242	932	991
Wollongong .. ..	732	217	260	949	992
Wyalong .. ..	752	175	226	927	978
Yass .. ..	746	207	251	953	997
Young .. ..	735	180	236	915	971
Weighted Average for State ..	714	277	342	991	1,056
<b>Victoria—</b>					
Melbourne .. ..	670	257	333	927	1,003
Ballarat .. ..	677	115	164	792	841
Bendigo .. ..	676	134	179	810	855
Geelong .. ..	672	178	262	850	934
Warrnambool .. ..	667	190	247	857	914
Ararat .. ..	707	151	222	858	929
Bairnsdale .. ..	673	151	202	824	875
Beechworth .. ..	726	143	180	869	906
Benalla .. ..	693	159	207	852	900
Bright .. ..	692	143	175	835	867
Camperdown .. ..	665	180	231	845	896
Castlemaine .. ..	690	156	215	846	905
Colac .. ..	702	165	225	867	927
Creswick .. ..	715	116	148	831	863
Daylesford .. ..	682	106	149	788	831
Dunolly .. ..	674	95	137	769	811
Echuca .. ..	687	114	151	801	838
Euroa .. ..	701	144	186	845	887
Hamilton .. ..	703	154	212	857	915
Horsham .. ..	714	191	265	905	979
Korumburra .. ..	663	180	241	843	904
Kyneton .. ..	684	127	180	811	864
Maldon .. ..	703	101	130	804	833
Maryborough .. ..	694	112	167	806	861
Mildura .. ..	754	267	351	1,021	1,105
Nhill .. ..	733	194	215	927	949
Omeo .. ..	759	85	128	844	887
Orbost .. ..	718	201	252	919	970
Portland .. ..	721	162	210	883	931
St. Arnaud .. ..	717	122	173	839	890
Sale .. ..	648	140	201	788	849
Shepparton .. ..	685	181	271	866	956
Stawell .. ..	692	154	196	846	888

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1916—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>Victoria—cont.</b>					
Swan Hill ..	687	220	313	907	1,000
Walhalla ..	708	53	85	761	793
Wandiligong ..	723	106	153	829	876
Wangaratta ..	684	191	236	875	920
Warracknabeal ..	650	178	220	828	870
Wonthaggi ..	745	239	371	984	1,116
Yackandandah ..	689	106	127	795	817
Weighted Average for State ..	674	225	295	899	969
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Brisbane ..	634	180	238	814	872
Toowoomba ..	632	148	192	780	824
Rockhampton ..	679	159	204	838	883
Charters Towers ..	734	151	204	885	938
Warwick ..	642	122	178	764	820
Bundaberg ..	687	146	178	833	865
Cairns ..	772	222	307	994	1,079
Charleville ..	777	265	334	1,042	1,111
Chillagoe ..	764	106	159	870	923
Cloncurry ..	814	253	322	1,067	1,136
Cooktown ..	774	72	116	846	890
Cunnamulla ..	743	159	190	902	933
Gooniwindi ..	671	165	196	836	867
Gympie ..	678	114	154	792	832
Hamilton ..	644	276	371	920	1,015
Hughenden ..	754	271	304	1,025	1,058
Ipswich ..	648	180	234	828	882
Longreach ..	780	159	212	939	992
Mackay ..	705	196	254	901	959
Maryborough ..	685	135	183	820	868
Mt. Morgan ..	699	191	217	890	916
Roma ..	722	238	281	960	1,003
Townsville ..	711	259	323	970	1,034
Winton ..	776	265	339	1,041	1,115
Weighted Average for State ..	664	176	229	840	893
<b>South Australia—</b>					
Adelaide ..	708	233	304	941	1,012
Moonta & Kadina ..	738	143	234	881	972
Port Pirie ..	742	233	287	975	1,029
Mt. Gambier ..	668	174	219	842	887
Petersburg ..	739	191	254	930	993
Gawler ..	717	196	259	913	976
Kapunda ..	730	106	148	836	878
Murray Bridge ..	710	206	296	916	1,006
Pt. Augusta ..	788	326	381	1,114	1,169
Pt. Lincoln ..	768	180	239	948	1,007
Pt. Victor ..	717	247	299	964	1,016
Renmark ..	724	225	275	949	999
Weighted Average for State ..	711	225	294	936	1,005

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1916—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>Western Australia—</b>					
Perth & Fremantle	724	243	298	967	1,022
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	856	283	356	1,139	1,212
Midland Junction & Guildford ..	752	187	256	939	1,008
Bunbury .. ..	788	176	217	964	1,005
Geraldton .. ..	754	289	366	1,043	1,120
Albany .. ..	787	251	304	1,038	1,091
Broome .. ..	906	†	†	†	†
Carnarvon .. ..	858	251	344	1,109	1,202
Cue .. ..	905	175	188	1,080	1,093
Katanning .. ..	747	259	312	1,006	1,059
Leonora .. ..	930	159	212	1,089	1,142
Menzies .. ..	1,082	106	128	1,188	1,210
Northam .. ..	800	244	315	1,044	1,115
Ravensthorpe ..	973	77	125	1,050	1,098
Weighted Average for State ..	763	245	304	1,008	1,067
<b>Tasmania—</b>					
Hobart .. ..	684	246	294	930	978
Launceston .. ..	685	207	283	892	968
Zeehan .. ..	755	105	133	860	888
Beaconsfield ..	735	58	69	793	804
Queenstown .. ..	760	238	276	998	1,036
Burnie .. ..	668	222	265	890	933
Campbelltown ..	677	90	103	767	780
Devonport .. ..	703	230	273	933	976
Franklin .. ..	695	164	190	859	885
Oatlands .. ..	668	116	143	784	811
Scottsdale .. ..	661	127	162	788	823
Weighted Average for State ..	693	214	266	907	959
Weighted Average Commonwealth	698	238	302	936	1,000*

\* Basis of Tables. † Not available.

**3. Food and Groceries.**—Comparing the index-numbers for food and groceries alone (column I), it will be observed that, taking the weighted average for all the towns in each State, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, are above the average for the Commonwealth, while Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania are below. Western Australia is the most expensive State (9.3 per cent. above the average), and Queensland the cheapest (4.9 below). Of the other States New South Wales is 5.2 per cent., and South Australia 1.9 per cent. above the average, while Victoria is 3.4 per cent., and Tasmania 0.7 per cent. below the average. In all the States some of the towns are above and some below the average for the Commonwealth. In New South Wales the most expensive town is Broken Hill, 23.9 per cent. above the weighted average

for the 150 towns, while the cheapest town is Wagga Wagga, which is 2.7 below the average. In Victoria, Omeo is the most expensive town, 8.7 per cent. above, and Sale the cheapest, 7.2 per cent. below the average. In Queensland the most expensive town is Cloncurry, 16.6 per cent. above, and the cheapest Toowoomba, 9.5 per cent. below the average. In South Australia the most expensive town is Port Augusta, 12.9 per cent. above, and the cheapest Mt. Gambier, 4.3 per cent. below the average. In Western Australia Menzies is the most expensive town, 55.0 per cent. above and Perth the cheapest, 3.7 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns. Queenstown is the most expensive town in Tasmania, being 8.9 per cent. above, while Scottsdale is the cheapest, being 5.3 per cent. below the average for all towns.

4. **House Rents**—There is a far greater divergence between the relative expenditure on house rents in the various towns than on food and groceries. As might naturally be expected, the general tendency appears to be that the cost of housing accommodation is greater in places where there is great centralisation of people than in sparsely-populated districts. That this is not always the case, however, is at once apparent on comparing the index-numbers for Sydney with its 700,000 inhabitants and Geraldton, in Western Australia, with under 4000 inhabitants. It will be observed that in the case of the latter town the index-number for houses of five rooms is greater than in Sydney, and is only slightly lower than Sydney for houses of four rooms.

Comparing the weighted average of the towns in each State, it will be seen that, in the case of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 16.4 per cent., and Western Australia 2.9 per cent. above the average for the whole of the towns, while the other States are below the average; Queensland 26.1 per cent.; Tasmania 10.1 per cent.; Victoria and South Australia 5.5 per cent. Turning now to houses having 5 rooms, it will be seen that again New South Wales and Western Australia are above the average for the whole of the towns, the former 13.2 per cent., and the latter 0.7 per cent. Of the remaining States, Queensland is 24.2 per cent., Tasmania 11.9 per cent., South Australia 2.6 per cent. and Victoria 2.3 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns.

Comparing individual towns it may be seen that in New South Wales, Sydney has the highest index-number for houses of four and five rooms, 31.5 per cent. for the former and 25.2 per cent. for the latter, above the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole. Adelong has the lowest index-number for both kinds of houses, being 55.5 per cent., for 4 rooms, and 50.7 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In Victoria, Mildura is the highest for houses of 4 rooms, 12.2 per cent. above the average, and Wonthaggi for houses of 5 rooms, 22.9 per cent. above the average. Walhalla has the lowest index-number in both cases, 77.7 per cent. below the average for houses having 4 rooms and 71.9 per cent. below for houses having 5 rooms. In Queensland, Hamilton has the highest index-number both for 4 rooms and 5 rooms; 16.0 per cent. for the former, and 22.9 per cent. for the latter above the average for all towns. Cooktown

has the lowest index-number in both cases, being 69.7 per cent. for 4 rooms and 61.6 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In South Australia Port Augusta has the highest index-number for house rents, 37.0 per cent. for houses of 4 rooms, and 26.2 per cent. for houses of 5 rooms above the average, while Kapunda has the lowest index-number, 55.5 per cent. for houses of 4 rooms, and 51.0 per cent. for houses of 5 rooms, below the average. In Western Australia, Geraldton has the highest index-number and Ravensthorpe the lowest both for houses of 4 and 5 rooms. Geraldton is 21.4 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 21.2 per cent. for 5 rooms above the average, and Ravensthorpe is 67.6 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 58.6 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average.

Hobart has the highest index-number for Tasmania in both cases, being 3.4 per cent. *above* the average for houses of 4 rooms, and 2.6 *below* the average for houses of 5 rooms. Beaconsfield has the lowest index-numbers in both cases, being 75.6 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 77.2 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole.

5. **Food, Groceries and House Rent.**—The index-numbers in the last two columns of the table on pages 394 to 397 indicate the relative cost of food and groceries combined with rent of the two classes of houses indicated. The general order and arrangement, both of the separate States and of individual towns, as regards relative cost of the commodities and house rent included, is the same whether the rent included refers to four or to five-roomed houses. Taking the combined expenditure in the case of four rooms, the weighted average index-numbers for New South Wales and Western Australia are above the weighted average for all towns, the index-number for South Australia is the same, while the index-number is below in the remaining States. Taking five rooms, the weighted average index-number is higher in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States. Taking combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 5.9 per cent., and Western Australia 7.7 above the weighted average for the Commonwealth, while Queensland is 10.3 per cent., Victoria 4.0 per cent., and Tasmania 1.2 per cent. below the average. For combined expenditure on food, groceries and houses having five rooms, the index-number for New South Wales is 5.6 per cent., for South Australia 0.5 per cent., and for Western Australia 6.7 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns, while the index-number for Victoria is 3.1 per cent., for Queensland 10.7 per cent., and for Tasmania 4.1 per cent. below the average.

Comparing individual towns, it may be seen that in New South Wales the index number for combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of four-roomed houses is greatest in Broken Hill, 12.2 per cent. above the average, and that if five-roomed houses be taken it is greatest in Katoomba, 11.7 per cent. above the average. The index-number is lowest in Adelong, whether the comparison be made with four or five rooms. In the former case it is 14.4 per cent., and in the latter 16.6 per



cent. below the average. In Victoria, Mildura has the highest combined index-number including four rooms, and Wonthaggi including five rooms. Mildura is 9.1 per cent., and Wonthaggi 11.6 per cent. above the respective weighted average index-numbers. Walhalla has the lowest combined index-number in each case. Taking four rooms, it is 18.7 per cent., and taking five rooms, 20.7 per cent. below the Commonwealth averages. In Queensland, Cloncurry has the highest and Warwick the lowest index-number, whether the combined expenditure include four or five rooms. The index-number for Cloncurry is 14.0 per cent. for four rooms, and 13.6 per cent. for five rooms, above the Commonwealth averages, while Warwick is 18.4 per cent. for four rooms, and 18.0 per cent. for five rooms below the average. In South Australia, Port Augusta has the highest, and Kapunda the lowest index-number in both cases. The index-number for Port Augusta is 19.0 per cent. for four rooms, and 16.9 per cent. for five rooms above, and for Kapunda 10.7 per cent. for four rooms, and 12.2 per cent. for five rooms below the weighted averages for the Commonwealth. In Western Australia the combined index-number is greatest for houses of four rooms in Menzies, 18.8 per cent. above the average and for houses of five rooms in Kalgoorlie, 21.2 per cent. above the average. Midland Junction has the lowest combined index-number for four rooms, and Bunbury for five rooms. In the former case it is 0.3 per cent., and in the latter 0.5 per cent. above the Commonwealth average. Queenstown has the highest combined index-numbers in Tasmania, being 6.6 per cent. for four rooms, and 3.6 per cent. for five rooms above the average. Campbelltown has the lowest combined index-numbers, being 18.1 per cent. below the average, when combined expenditure for four rooms is taken, and 22.0 per cent., below the average for five rooms.

**6. Variation in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1913 to 1916.**—On the map facing page 400, index-numbers are given which represent the relative purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in each of the 100 towns in 1913 and 1914, and also shew the increase or decrease in 100 towns between November, 1913, and the same month in 1914, 1915 and 1916. In these index-numbers the weighted average expenditure in 1913 on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is taken as base (= 1000, see end of first column). The second column represents the proportional expenditure in each town on food and groceries only, so that the difference between the index-number in the first column and that in the second column for any town represents the relative expenditure on rent in November, 1913. In the third and fourth columns shewing purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for November, 1914, the same base is retained, with the result that the figures shew not only relative cost in that month, but also the increase or decrease in cost during the periods indicated. Similarly, the index-numbers in the fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth columns are again computed to the original base, so that they shew both the relative cost of food and groceries as between the several towns, and the variation in cost in each individual town since November, 1913. Thus it may be seen that in Sydney the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased from 1109 to 1305, a rise of 17.7 per cent., between November, 1913, and November, 1916. The figures shew, moreover, that the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in



INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Weighted Average for 100 towns in November, 1913 = 1000

A B C D E F G H

A—Less than one inhabitant to 16 sq. miles.  
B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles.  
C— " 1 " 4 " " 1 in 1 sq. mile.  
D— " 1 " 1 sq. mile " 2 in 1 " "  
E— " 2 inhabitants in 1 " " 4 in 1 " "  
F— " 4 " 1 " " 8 in 1 " "  
G— " 8 " 1 " " 16 in 1 " "  
H—16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 sq. mile.

# RELATIVE COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT

(NOVEMBER, 1913, 1914, 1915 AND 1916)

IN RELATION TO

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

### Reference to Numbers on Map.

	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.			1915.		1916.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		A	B	A	B
1 SYDNEY ..	1,109	634	1,124	651	1,321	861	1,305	851	N. S. Wales—				
2 Newcastle ..	960	637	972	648	1,228	847	1,173	856	101 Adelung ..	1,110	922	1,016	837
3 Broken Hill ..	1,116	768	849	773	1,192	1,013	1,341	1,042	102 Albury ..	1,174	868	1,169	847
4 Goulburn ..	974	629	1,035	667	1,271	854	1,247	864	103 Bega ..	1,137	873	1,100	864
5 Bathurst ..	892	583	909	608	1,102	825	1,109	832	104 Bourke ..	1,146	920	1,198	914
6 Armidale ..	875	601	948	618	1,148	863	1,150	834	105 Bowral ..	1,135	841	1,152	859
7 Cobar ..	987	661	881	742	996	907	1,159	909	106 Casino ..	1,165	884	1,102	822
8 Cooma ..	861	638	975	662	1,221	962	1,131	884	107 Coonamble ..	1,202	883	1,263	944
9 Cootamundra ..	977	632	990	653	1,290	892	1,228	864	108 Corral ..	1,078	854	1,118	901
10 Deniliquin ..	836	606	943	675	1,199	924	1,148	874	109 Cowra ..	1,217	854	1,228	872
11 Grafton ..	919	632	922	654	1,181	913	1,164	830	110 Dubbo ..	1,190	887	1,188	853
12 Hay ..	918	688	989	740	1,277	1,006	1,235	948	111 Forbes ..	1,131	886	1,083	834
13 Lismore ..	931	695	1,042	723	1,213	860	1,183	842	112 Glen Innes ..	1,101	859	1,114	827
14 Lithgow ..	915	628	938	625	1,227	894	1,212	884	113 Grenfell ..	1,221	902	1,181	910
15 Moree ..	981	681	1,041	696	1,256	937	1,225	906	114 Gunnedah ..	1,252	870	1,244	868
16 Mudgee ..	824	569	895	640	1,131	863	1,182	878	115 Inverell ..	1,201	841	1,213	857
17 Queanbeyan ..	1,052	650	980	635	1,213	906	1,169	873	116 Junee ..	1,223	885	1,266	900
18 Tamworth ..	902	599	1,066	649	1,231	874	1,306	876	117 Katoomba ..	1,325	847	1,345	907
19 Wagga Wagga ..	967	584	949	670	1,172	834	1,207	818	118 Kempsey ..	1,120	862	1,099	860
20 Yass ..	943	637	1,040	676	1,251	948	1,201	899	119 Maitland ..	1,087	822	1,148	830
21 West Wyalong ..	966	631	952	669	1,130	890	1,177	906	120 Moss Vale ..	1,258	869	1,222	872
22 MELBOURNE ..	964	568	1,019	628	1,240	852	1,207	807	121 Narrabri ..	1,190	877	1,221	870
23 Ballarat ..	767	566	845	636	1,084	874	1,012	815	122 Nowra ..	1,060	866	1,100	845
24 Bendigo ..	815	573	873	641	1,068	843	1,030	814	123 Orange ..	1,210	884	1,155	846
25 Geelong ..	872	579	943	639	1,145	849	1,125	809	124 Pakenham ..	1,153	879	1,215	921
26 Warrnambool ..	865	581	914	620	1,152	868	1,100	804	125 Temora ..	1,262	911	1,210	868
27 Ararat ..	833	577	915	641	1,179	895	1,119	852	126 Wellington ..	1,197	859	1,193	902
28 Bairnsdale ..	796	579	838	615	1,155	903	1,053	811	127 Wollongong ..	1,141	838	1,194	881
29 Camperdown ..	866	572	915	625	1,101	818	1,079	800	128 Young ..	1,180	874	1,168	885
30 Castlemaine ..	773	547	911	636	1,137	862	1,089	831	VICTORIA—				
31 Creswick ..	730	577	808	636	1,056	883	1,039	860	129 Beechworth ..	1,059	893	1,091	874
32 Daylesford ..	779	590	817	638	1,073	885	1,000	821	130 Benalla ..	1,153	879	1,083	834
33 Echuca ..	811	607	857	672	1,061	876	1,009	827	131 Bright ..	1,118	921	1,044	833
34 Hamilton ..	871	594	926	636	1,275	924	1,102	847	132 Colac ..	1,161	856	1,117	845
35 Horsham ..	849	534	988	670	1,202	921	1,179	860	133 Dunnolly ..	1,045	853	977	811
36 Koroit ..	839	596	892	625	1,162	907	1,038	798	134 Euroa ..	1,071	857	1,068	845
37 Kyneton ..	766	562	790	611	1,114	887	1,040	824	135 Maldon ..	1,071	857	1,003	846
38 Maryborough ..	745	573	808	626	1,029	841	1,037	836	136 Omeo ..	1,158	1,005	1,068	914
39 Mildura ..	972	608	1,053	696	1,272	939	1,330	907	137 Orbost ..	1,162	890	1,187	864
40 Nhill ..	867	593	905	656	1,121	887	1,142	883	138 St Arnaud ..	1,188	946	1,071	864
41 Portland ..	796	592	904	624	1,220	928	1,121	869	139 Shepparton ..	1,149	859	1,151	823
42 Sale ..	784	551	874	634	1,070	824	1,022	780	140 Stawell ..	1,186	942	1,070	834
43 Swan Hill ..	975	618	1,000	649	1,279	874	1,204	827	141 Wandiligong ..	1,081	954	1,055	870
44 Walhalla ..	790	687	808	693	1,025	897	954	852	142 Wonthaggi ..	1,236	917	1,344	897
45 Wangaratta ..	825	589	965	662	1,173	876	1,108	824	143 Yackandandah ..	1,036	873	883	830
46 Warracknabeal ..	810	555	877	647	1,082	814	1,048	783	QUEENSLAND—				
47 BRISBANE ..	878	583	919	627	1,166	878	1,050	763	144 Clonebury ..	1,447	1,032	1,367	980
48 Toowoomba ..	840	603	898	646	1,119	894	992	760	145 Hamilton ..	1,279	896	1,222	775
49 Rockhampton ..	863	617	920	668	1,184	945	1,063	817	146 Mackay ..	1,227	895	1,155	848
50 Charters Towers ..	907	658	997	752	1,188	942	1,130	884	147 Roma ..	1,238	937	1,207	869
51 Warwick ..	822	590	863	635	1,077	863	967	773	S. AUSTRALIA				
52 Bundaberg ..	851	621	893	650	1,128	873	1,041	828	148 Gawler ..	1,160	873	1,175	863
53 Cairns ..	1,067	704	1,140	809	1,248	913	1,299	929	W. AUSTRALIA				
54 Charleville ..	1,069	704	1,041	722	1,396	1,001	1,338	936	149 Cue ..	1,315	1,092	1,316	1,090
55 Chillagoe ..	1,153	834	1,052	892	1,319	1,000	1,112	920	150 Northam ..	1,259	879	1,343	963
56 Cooktown ..	937	745	1,003	799	1,125	959	1,072	931					
57 Cunnamulla ..	992	724	1,047	779	1,321	1,065	1,124	894					
58 Goonewind ..	958	639	968	680	1,190	935	1,044	808					
59 Gympie ..	791	600	819	653	1,088	890	1,001	816					
60 Hughenden ..	1,145	756	1,269	803	1,334	951	1,274	907					
61 Ipswich ..	874	606	900	632	1,180	899	1,062	780					
62 Longreach ..	1,047	728	1,123	823	1,200	945	1,194	939					
63 Maryborough ..	762	584	830	624	1,133	913	1,045	825					
64 Mount Morgan ..	830	637	951	696	1,204	949	1,103	842					
65 Townsville ..	996	636	1,123	769	1,343	952	1,245	856					
66 Winton ..	1,147	803	1,136	817	1,443	997	1,342	934					
67 ADELAIDE ..	1,066	619	1,078	698	1,242	876	1,218	852					
68 Kadina-Moonta ..	862	636	941	690	1,156	891	1,170	889					
69 Port Pirie ..	972	644	973	729	1,185	922	1,239	893					
70 Mount Gambier ..	816	568	894	614	1,100	838	1,067	804					
71 Petersburg ..	996	613	1,099	742	1,214	895	1,196	890					
72 Kapunda ..	847	618	901	690	1,066	893	1,057	878					
73 Murray Bridge ..	911	618	1,004	640	1,210	856	1,211	854					
74 Port Augusta ..	931	660	1,115	770	1,300	892	1,408	949					
75 Port Lincoln ..	993	674	1,034	716	1,220	901	1,212	925					
76 Renmark ..	985	666	1,041	696	1,222	897	1,203	872					
77 Victor Harbour ..	924	637	1,103	720	1,192	863	1,223	864					
78 PERTH ..	1,116	719	1,131	762	1,186	836	1,230	872					
79 Kalgoorlie ..	1,277	912	1,344	988	1,451	1,036	1,459	1,030					
80 Midland Junction ..	1,079	731	1,106	777	1,171	847	1,213	905					
81 Bunbury ..	1,113	757	1,155	819	1,155	894	1,210	949					
82 Geraldton ..	1,317	783	1,344	856	1,413	941	1,348	908					
83 Broome ..	942	942	943	943	944	944	1,091	1,091					
84 Albany ..	1,147	793	1,184	817	1,268	901	1,314	947					
85 Carnarvon ..	1,343	960	1,316	965	1,296	961	1,447	1,033					
86 Katanning ..	1,154	748	1,160	774	1,218	844	1,275	899					
87 Leonora ..	1,265	1,042	1,324	1,069	1,381	1,139	1,374	1,119					
88 Menzies ..	1,153	1,026	1,286	1,133	1,395	1,242	1,456	1,303					
89 Ravensthorpe ..	1,147	1,019	1,150	1,010	1,260	1,119	1,322	1,172					
90 HOBART ..	975	645	1,042	702	1,231	876	1,178	824					
91 Launceston ..	911	596	999	668	1,209	868	1,165	825					
92 Zeehan ..	934	717	928	758	1,141	975	1,069	909					
93 Beaconsfield ..	769	654	806	710	1,083	987	968	895					
94 Queenstown ..	988	724	1,062	746	1,314	982	1,248	915					
95 Burnie ..	956	606	1,011	633	1,220	870	1,123	804					



Sydney (1109) was 10.9 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1000) in November, 1913, while twelve months later the index-number (1124) was 8.6 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1035); in November, 1915, it was 1321, or 7.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1234), and in November, 1916, it was 1305, or 8.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1204). Again, as regards cost of food and groceries only, the index-number in Sydney in 1913 was 634, or 2.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average 621; in November, 1914, the corresponding number was 651; in November, 1915, 861; and in November, 1916, 851, shewing that the cost increased from November, 1913, to November, 1916, by 34.2 per cent., and was then 1.3 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (840). The difference between the two index-numbers for Sydney in 1913 was 475, and the corresponding difference in 1916, 454. This shews that rent of five-roomed houses had decreased 4.4 per cent.

It has already been explained that the list of towns from which information as to prices and house rents are collected annually has been extended, and for November, 1915 and 1916, was 150. The index-numbers for the 50 additional towns for November, 1915 and 1916, are shewn in columns 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the map. They are computed to the same base as the 100 towns, and are therefore comparable with them in all respects. Thus, it may be seen that comparing Melbourne and Bright, the index-number for food and groceries in November, 1915, was 852 for Melbourne, and 921 for Bright, shewing that the cost of food and groceries was 8.1 per cent. higher in Bright than in Melbourne. Again, taking the difference between the two index-numbers for November, 1915, in each case, it may be seen that the index-number for rent of five-roomed houses was in Melbourne 388, and in Bright 197. Thus the rent of five-roomed houses is 50.8 per cent. less in Bright than in Melbourne.

**7. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and Quarterly Results.**—In order to ascertain the degree of accuracy to which the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money made prior to 1912 for the capital towns only, and those made since the beginning of 1912 for the thirty towns, reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons between the three sets of results were made in connection with the inquiry of November, 1913, 1914 and 1915. Similar comparisons are now made in connection with the 1916 inquiry. In the following table the first line in each section shews the results obtained, as to relative purchasing-power of money, from the special inquiry covering in all 150 towns. The second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1916, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line the results obtained from the November returns for the capital towns only. The capital towns are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'ght Aver- age.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,024	967	952	1,020	1,094	993	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,027	966	931	1,023	1,087	1,000	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,026	973	921	1,028	1,051	974	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,129	974	758	972	1,007	879	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,142	972	715	939	976	865	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,127	991	710	906	889	877	1,000
FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,056	969	893	1,005	1,067	959	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,063	968	864	997	1,052	958	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,059	979	852	988	998	955	1,000

\* For list of towns included see Table on pages 394 to 397.

As regards variations in cost of living for November, 1914, 1915 and 1916, compared with November, 1913, the index-numbers for November, 1914, 1915 and 1916, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above are shewn in the following table:—

**Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, Results obtained from Annual Inquiry for extended List of Towns and from Periodic Monthly Inquiries, November, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.**

Particulars.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.				
All Towns .. .. .	1,000	1,072	1,405	1,353
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,073	1,404	1,354
Capital Towns only .. ..	1,000	1,072	1,408	1,358
RENT OF 5 ROOMED HOUSES.				
All Towns .. .. .	1,000	974	952	959
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	969	961	966
Capital Towns only .. ..	1,000	975	955	961
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.				
All Towns .. .. .	1,000	1,035	1,234	1,204
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,033	1,232	1,203
Capital Towns only .. ..	1,000	1,032	1,223	1,196

NOTE.—The figures in the vertical columns do not, of course, shew relative purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. They shew merely the increase or decrease in cost in November, 1916, compared with November, 1913 for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Towns only" respectively.

The index-numbers in the first line of each part of the latter table refer to 100 towns for November, 1913 and 1914, and to 150 towns for November, 1915 and 1916. The general closeness of the results shewn in these two tables is remarkable, and is a further confirmation of the conclusions previously stated, that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the thirty towns for 1912 and subsequent years, reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole. The second table also shews that during the period November, 1913, to November, 1916, the average cost of food and groceries throughout the Commonwealth increased over 35 per cent., while house rents declined over 4 per cent., the aggregate result shewing an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

## SECTION VI.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1871 to 1912 were given in some detail in Reports Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6. In this Section results are now included for the year 1916.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms, dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case upon expert opinion, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the papers and journals published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, ordinarily necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

\* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and  
"Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commod'ty.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants		lb.	1,400
Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	6½	Raisins	Sultanas	doz. 1 lb.	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	1-lb. fresh	tins	50
Angle and T	"	"	3½	Salmon	1 lb. tall	"	50
Plate	"	"	3		Alaska		
Hoop	"	"	½	Sardines	Halves	doz. halves	100
Galvanized	26 gauge	cwt.	5	Coffee	Plantation	lb.	200
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	ton	60	Cocoa	Taylor's	"	100
Fencing Wire	No. 8	"	1	Sugar	No. 1A	ton	22
Zinc, Sheet	"	"	½	Macaroni	"	lb.	200
Lead, Sheet	"	"	½	Sago	"	cwt.	7
" Pipes	"	lb.	2,000	Rice	Patna	ton	2
Copper Sheet	"	"	12	Salt	Liverpool	"	7
Quicksilver	"	"	600		Rock	"	1
Coal	Newcastle on Wharf	ton	600	Salt	Coleman's	doz. 1 lb. tins	6
		Total	2,702½	Mustard			
GROUP II.				Starch	Coleman's		100
				Blue	White	"	50
Branbags		doz.	110	Matches	Keen's	"	90
Cornsacks		"	250		Aust'n.	gross	
Woolpacks		each	200	Candles	Safety	lb.	1,600
Leather, Waxed		lb.	600	Tobacco	Gouda	"	1,300
Kip		"	600		Two Seas in	"	
Waxed Split		"	600	Tea	Po'ket Pcs.	"	3,000
Medium Crop		"	600	Kerosene		gallon	1,700
Cotton	Raw	"	24,000			Total	11,385
Wool	Greasy	"	12,200				
Twine	Reaper and	"	150				
	Binder	"					
Tallow	Mutton	ton	1½				
	Prime	"					
		Total	38,711½				
GROUP III.				GROUP VI.			
				Beef	Average quality.	100 lbs.	390
Wheat		bushel	500	Mutton	"	lb.	33,000
Flour		ton	48	Veal	"	"	2,000
Bran		"	14	Lamb	"	"	5,600
Pollard		"	14	Pork	"	"	3,700
Oats	Feed	bushel	1,200			Total	44,690
Oatmeal	Colonial	ton	1½				
Barley	Malting	bushel	150				
"	Feed	"	100				
Maize	"	"	1,000				
Hay	Best M'ng'r	ton	135				
Chaff	Good oaten	"	135				
Straw	Victorian	"	25				
Peas		bushel	55				
Potatoes		ton	40				
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140				
Onions		ton	3				
		Total	3,560½				
GROUP IV.				GROUP VII.			
				Timber :—	Flooring	100 ft. lin.	30
Ham		lb.	800		6 x 1½	"	30
Bacon		"	3,200		" 6 x ¾	"	30
Cheese		"	1,500		" 6 x ¾	"	30
Butte	Best Fresh	"	9,500		" 6 x ¾	"	200
Lard	In Bladders	"	200		Weather-boards	"	
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800		Oregon	1000 ft. sup	20
Honey		lb.	600		Shelving	"	10
Beeswax		"	40		Portland	"	30
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160	Cement	White Lead	cask ton	½
		Total	17,800	Slates	Welsh	1,000	½
					20 x 10		
						Total	381½
GROUP VIII.							
				Cream of Tartar	In Kegs	lb. ton	400
				Carbonate of Soda		"	½
				Saltpetre	Refined	"	2½
				Sulphur		"	½
				Caustic Soda		cwt.	7
				Alum	Lump	ton	½
				Cyanide		lb.	570
				Potassium			
						Total	978½

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shewn in the following table. In regard to Group VI., it should be observed that reliable and uniform records as to prices of meat could not be obtained further back than 1890 (except for the years 1884 and 1885). Index-numbers were accordingly worked out for the full period since 1871 for the seven groups, *excluding* meat, and also for the period since 1890, for the eight groups, *including* meat. The figures shewn in the last column of the subjoined table for years prior to 1890 have, accordingly, been adjusted (on the basis of the results for succeeding years), so as to include meat.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in each group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911, and 1504 in 1916. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1916, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was, accordingly, greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was, therefore, less.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1916, Computed to Year 1911 as Base.

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All Com- modities together.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1902 ..	1,007	756	1,192	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	1,051
1903 ..	923	834	1,209	1,059	926	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904 ..	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905 ..	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	910
1906 ..	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907 ..	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961	1,021
1908 ..	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	985	891	1,115
1909 ..	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	993
1910 ..	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	1,000
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,580	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	2,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The general index-number for the year 1916 shews a decrease of 6.2 per cent. compared with that for 1915. With regard to the various group index-numbers, two groups, viz., III. (Agricultural Produce), and IV. (Dairy Produce), shew decreases of 44.1 and 2.9 per cent. respectively, while the remaining six groups shew increases, Group I. (Metals and



Coal) 32.0 per cent., II. (Jute, Leather, etc.) 39.9 per cent., V. (Groceries) 16.7 per cent., VI. (Meat) 3.3 per cent., VII. (Building Materials) 16.9 per cent., and VIII. (Chemicals) 15.2 per cent.

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 411 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.

**4. Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups for each Quarter of 1916.**—In the following table are shewn the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1916, together with those for the fourth quarter of 1915 and the percentage increase or decrease of the index-numbers for the fourth quarter of 1916 compared with those for the third quarter:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Quarterly Index Numbers for 1916.

GROUP.	NO OF COM-MOD-ITIES.	INDEX NUMBERS.					Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Fourth Quarter, compared with Third Quarter of 1916.
		Oct. to Dec., 1915.	Jan. to March, 1916.	April to June, 1916.	July to Sept., 1916.	Oct. to Dec., 1916.	
I. Metals and Coal ..	14	1,360	1,530	1,731	1,770	1,748	— 1.2
II. Textiles, Leather, etc. ..	10	1,181	1,342	1,290	1,430	1,624	+ 13.6
III. Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,751	1,334	1,185	1,159	1,142	— 1.5
IV. Dairy Produce ..	9	1,496	1,447	1,587	1,507	1,403	— 6.9
V. Groceries ..	21	1,198	1,257	1,312	1,327	1,329	+ 0.2
VI. Meat ..	5	2,492	2,060	2,535	2,462	2,417	— 1.8
VII. Building Materials ..	10	1,375	1,417	1,487	1,541	1,520	— 1.4
VIII. Chemicals ..	7	1,514	1,627	1,854	1,810	1,748	— 3.4
ALL GROUPS* ..	92	1,544	1,502	1,493	1,505	1,514	+ 0.6

\* Weighted average.

Comparing the index-numbers of the commodity groups for the fourth quarter of 1916 with those for the third quarter, only two groups shew increases, viz., Group II. (Textiles, Leather, etc.), 13.6 per cent., and Group V. (Groceries), 0.2 per cent., while the remaining groups shew small decreases, ranging from 1.2 to 6.9 per cent. The index-numbers for all groups shew an increase of 0.6 per cent.

#### 5. Variations in Price Levels since the Outbreak of the War.—

The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 and 1916, and for each month from October 1916 to April, 1917, are shewn in the following table, taking July 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group:—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index Numbers, July 1914, 1915, 1916 and October 1916 to April, 1917.**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,424	1,130	1,235	1,307	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
October, 1916	1,593	1,417	1,074	1,158	1,294	1,580	1,384	1,715	1,330
Nov., 1916 ..	1,591	1,519	1,065	1,163	1,288	1,450	1,392	1,701	1,325
Dec., 1916 ..	1,579	1,538	1,069	1,174	1,294	1,446	1,390	1,697	1,329
Jan., 1917 ..	1,604	1,475	1,126	1,157	1,290	1,449	1,397	1,714	1,330
Feb. 1917 ..	1,627	1,507	1,097	1,182	1,290	1,376	1,420	1,736	1,330
March, 1917	1,659	1,587	1,052	1,180	1,293	1,400	1,501	1,756	1,344
April, 1917 ..	1,725	1,637	1,033	1,216	1,289	1,416	1,525	1,856	1,361

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1916.**—In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1916. These are shewn in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1916 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rents) have been included for comparative purposes.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1916.**

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000) ..	1,502	1,493	1,505	1,514	1,504
Index-Numbers with average for 1916 as base (= 1,000) ..	998	992	1,001	1,007	1,000
Food, Groceries, and House Rent Index-Numbers, with average for 1916 as base (= 1,000) ..	1,020	1,007	994	982	1,000

The first two lines shew that in 1916, while prices decreased during the second quarter, in the third and fourth quarters they increased.

Retail prices, on the other hand, decreased in the second, third, and fourth quarters.

7.—**Table of Prices, 1915-16.**—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in preparing the index-numbers in the years 1915 and 1916. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in Appendix VI. to Report No. 1; for 1912 in Appendix IV. to Report No. 2, and for 1913, 1914, and 1915 in Appendix V. to Report No. 6.

## SECTION VII.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

1. **General.**—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the year 1915-1916, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigations for the years 1901 to 1913, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," and in Report No. 5, pp. 41 to 43. These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.

2. **Index-Numbers.**—Owing to the change in the system of collecting the statistics of imports and exports in the Commonwealth, by which the figures are made up to the end of the financial year at 30th June instead of at 31st December, as heretofore, the index-numbers in the last line of the following table represent the import and export values for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1916. The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1915-16 was 1298 compared with 1141 for 1914-15. This gives an increase of 13.7 per cent., compared with an increase during the same period of 24.9 per cent. in wholesale prices, and of 15.5 per cent. in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shewn in the following table :—

Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group, and all Groups combined.

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce etc.	V. Grocer- ies, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.*
No. of Commodities.	5	4	7	7	7	14	44
1901 .. ..	1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1902 .. ..	1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	934	959
1903 .. ..	931	885	863	993	956	842	918
1904 .. ..	888	935	707	915	908	877	870
1905 .. ..	867	915	950	888	902	899	907
1906 .. ..	962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1907 .. ..	1,017	987	823	929	1,005	937	935
1908 .. ..	981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	902	993
1909 .. ..	958	879	1,081	914	937	970	952
1910 .. ..	980	1,013	1,033	940	970	1,017	989
1911 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	1,061	980	1,238	1,038	1,030	1,044	1,067
1913 .. ..	1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045
1914-15† ..	1,001	966	1,239	1,253	1,154	1,087	1,141
1915-16 ..	1,138	1,019	1,522	1,475	1,308	1,072	1,298

\* Weighted Average.

† From 1st Jan., 1914 to 30th June, 1915.

3. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for five groups were higher in 1915-16 than in the preceding year. These groups are :—Group I. (Metals and Coal), Group II. (Textiles), Group III. (Agricultural Produce), Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), and Group V. (Groceries). In the remaining group, viz., Group VI. (Miscellaneous), the index-number decreased in 1915-16. The increases amounted to 13.6, 5.5, 22.8, 17.7, and 11.3 per cent. in Groups I., II., III., IV. and V. respectively, and the decrease to 1.4 per cent. in Group VI.

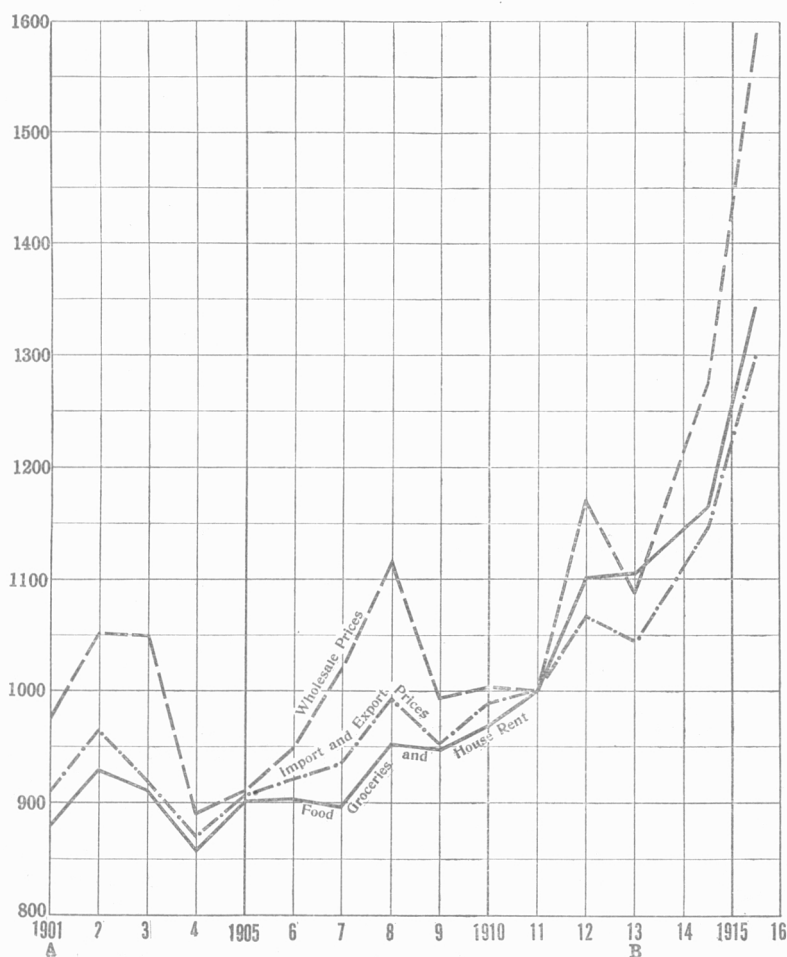
4. **Comparisons between Purchasing-Power of Money, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.**—In the following table particulars are given of the purchasing-power-of-money (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1915-16, inclusive :—

**Food, Groceries, and House Rent, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901 to 1915-16.**

YEAR.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
	Food, Groceries, and House Rent (Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901 .. .. .	880	974	911
1902 .. .. .	929	1,051	959
1903 .. .. .	910	1,049	918
1904 .. .. .	858	890	870
1905 .. .. .	901	910	907
1906 .. .. .	902	948	921
1907 .. .. .	897	1,021	935
1908 .. .. .	951	1,115	993
1909 .. .. .	948	993	952
1910 .. .. .	970	1,000	989
1911 .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. .. .	1,101	1,170	1,067
1913 .. .. .	1,104	1,088	1,045
1914-15.. ..	1,164	1,273	1,141
1915-16.. ..	1,344	1,590	1,298

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 411. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 on the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT, WHOLESALE PRICES AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1916.



It may be seen that for the years 1901 to 1913 (from A to B on the graph), the index-numbers which represent averages for the years specified, have been plotted on the vertical line of the years to which they refer, from B onwards the index-numbers are plotted midway between the two years. It should be observed that the index-number for the period 1914-15 includes the whole of 1914 and the first half of 1915, but that subsequently they refer to the latter half of one year and the first half of the following year, i.e., from 1st July to 30th June.

Broadly speaking, the fluctuations in prices are more violent and more frequent in the case of wholesale than retail prices, a phenomenon which is observed not only in Australia, but in other countries also. Various explanations have been put forward as to the reasons for this. For example, it has been stated to be due to the fact that a variation in the wholesale price of a raw material may be substantial in itself, but yet may not be large enough to necessitate a change in the retail price of the manufactured commodity; that is to say, the cost of the labour element in the retail price of a commodity may be comparatively large, or, again, there may be a disinclination on the part of shopkeepers to vary prices until the urgent necessity therefor arises. It is stated, moreover, that retail dealers in certain branches of trade purchase their stock at contract or standard prices, which do not reflect all the movements in the prices of raw materials.

## SECTION VIII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. **General.**—The collection of material respecting the current rate of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau, in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rate of wage payable to adult workers only,\* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State.† The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wages were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements.‡

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\* This limitation was necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.

† In order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, *e.g.*, Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral.

‡ This precaution was necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates.

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rate of wage in various industrial groups, and in each State and all States.\* The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetic average† of the rate of wage payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rate of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied.‡ For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year.§

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there

\* The following industrial classification of industries was adopted :—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarrying, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, &c., Manufacturing.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

‡ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc.

§ The weights used in the computation of the average wage were as follows :—

#### Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations, Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	180	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

considered in regard to the subject of prices, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present. Any inquirer wishing to thoroughly understand the subject may refer to that Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4256 adult occupations (3948 male, and 308 female)\* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50.† These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours, which constituted a full week's work in each occupation, was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations have been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

**2. Weekly Rates of Wage and Wage Index-Numbers in Classified Industries and States, 31st December, 1916.**—The particulars given in the Appendixes, referred to above, furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative rates of wage in different classified industrial groups and States at the 31st December, 1916.

\* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follows

**Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.      Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales .. ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria .. ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland .. ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia .. ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia .. ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania .. ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth .. ..	61	731	118	290	307

† In Appendixes IV. and V. of that Report, particulars were given of the weekly ruling rates of wages at the 30th September, 1914, in the number of occupations mentioned.



(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1916.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at the 31st December, 1916, to adult male workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. These results are based on the rates of wage in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the several States. For the purposes of comparison as between States it should, however, be observed that the lists of occupations to which the rates of wage refer are not by any means uniform, neither do they necessarily include all the more important industries carried on in each State, and any conclusions drawn from such comparisons must be subject to these qualifications. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the six States as base (= 1000), index numbers for each State are also shewn.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
Number of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 61 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 60 8*
Index-Numbers	1,021	970	996	973	1,075	940	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

The results shew that the weighted average nominal rate of wage was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1916.*—The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage at the 31st December, 1916, for adult male workers in each of the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing, the index-number for each industrial group, the weighted average rate of wage for all groups is taken as base (= 1000.)

It may be observed from the following figures that the highest weighted average wage was that paid in Group VIII. (Mining), 72s. 9d., per week, 20 per cent. above the weighted average for all groups, and the lowest in Group XIII. (Hotels, etc.), 51s. per week, about 16 per cent. below the weighted average for all groups.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1916.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers
		s.	d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	270	63	10	1,053
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. ..	636	62	1	1,024
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	576	61	2	1,009
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	124	56	7	933
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	205	68	1	1,123
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	875	61	8	1,016
VII. Building .. ..	190	69	8	1,148
VIII. Mining .. ..	161	72	9	1,200
IX. Rail & Tram Services, etc.	224	63	5*	1,045
X. Other Land Transport ..	70	57	10	954
XI. Shipping, etc. .. ..	198	59	1†	974
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	72	55	0‡	908
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	114	51	0§	841
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	233	58	3	961
All Groups .. ..	3,948	60	8	1,000*

\* Weighted average. † Including the value of victualling and accommodation (estimated at 45s. per month) where supplied. § Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied as follows:—In Sydney 15s. and 18s., according to the rates of wages, in Melbourne 14s., in Perth 23s., and in Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart 15s. ‡ Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied as follows:—In the agricultural industry 14s. per week in Victoria and 15s. in the remaining States; in the pastoral industry, 19s. in New South Wales, 22s. in Queensland, 15s. in West Australia and 17s. in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 31st December, 1916.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at 31st December, 1916, to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State, and the Commonwealth. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are shewn. The figures given in this table are subject to the qualifications, regarding want of uniformity in the data for the several States, stated in paragraph (i.).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Index-Numbers	28 7	28 6	27 4	24 11	38 10	28 4	28 6*
	1,003	1,000	959	873	1,364	994	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

It will be seen that the weighted average nominal rate of wage for adult female workers was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1916.*—The following table gives particulars regarding the weighted average nominal rate of wage for adult females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the weighted average for all groups as base (= 1000) are also given :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1916.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers.
		s.	d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc... ..	35	25	4	888
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	114	26	11	946
I., II., V., VI. All Other Manufacturing Combined	84	29	5	1,034
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	31	2*	1,094
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc	18	29	10	1,048
All Groups .. ..	308	28	6	1,000†

\* See footnote to table on preceding page.

† Weighted average.

The results set out in the immediately preceding table shew that omitting Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), the highest weighted average wage was that paid in Group XIV. (Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.), 29s. 10d., or 4.8 per cent. higher than the average wage for all groups. This is followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V., and VI. (All Other Manufacturing Combined), 29s. 5d., Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 26s. 11d., and Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 25s. 4d., being respectively 3.4 per cent. above, and 5.4 and 11.2 per cent. below the weighted average wage for all groups.

**3. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-16.**—The arithmetic average of the rates of wages given in the appendixes referred to furnish the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wages payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30th April, 1914, and approximately at the end of each subsequent quarterly period to the 31st December, 1916, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States. In addition index-numbers for each State at each period are given, based on the weighted average for all States as the base (= 1000).

(i) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914-16.*—The following tables shew the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval (a) based on the average wage at the end of that period for all States as base (= 1000), and (b) index-numbers for each State at each specified interval based on the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers, for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.**

(NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the end of each period as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable horizontally but are not directly comparable vertically.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
30th April, 1914.	<i>s. d.</i> 55 9	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 52 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 62 2	<i>s. d.</i> 52 6	<i>s. d.</i> 55 1
Index-numbers. ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
30th June, 1914.	<i>s. d.</i> 55 11	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 52 10	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 62 9	<i>s. d.</i> 52 7	<i>s. d.</i> 55 3
Index-numbers. ..	1,011	982	956	983	1,135	952	1,000
30th Sept., 1914.	<i>s. d.</i> 56 2	<i>s. d.</i> 54 7	<i>s. d.</i> 53 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 5	<i>s. d.</i> 62 10	<i>s. d.</i> 52 8	<i>s. d.</i> 55 6
Index-numbers. ..	1,012	982	960	980	1,132	949	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	<i>s. d.</i> 56 2	<i>s. d.</i> 54 7	<i>s. d.</i> 53 5	<i>s. d.</i> 54 5	<i>s. d.</i> 62 10	<i>s. d.</i> 52 8	<i>s. d.</i> 55 7
Index-numbers. ..	1,011	982	961	980	1,132	949	1,000
31st Mar., 1915.	<i>s. d.</i> 56 3	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> 53 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 63 1	<i>s. d.</i> 52 9	<i>s. d.</i> 55 7
Index-numbers. ..	1,012	983	959	976	1,135	949	1,000
30th June, 1915.	<i>s. d.</i> 56 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> 53 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 63 1	<i>s. d.</i> 52 9	<i>s. d.</i> 55 7
Index-numbers. ..	1,016	981	957	973	1,132	946	1,000
30th Sept., 1915.	<i>s. d.</i> 56 10	<i>s. d.</i> 54 11	<i>s. d.</i> 53 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 63 1	<i>s. d.</i> 52 9	<i>s. d.</i> 56 0
Index-numbers. ..	1,016	981	959	970	1,128	943	1,000
31st Dec., 1915.	<i>s. d.</i> 57 7	<i>s. d.</i> 55 3	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 53 3	<i>s. d.</i> 56 6
Index-numbers. ..	1,019	978	960	968	1,121	942	1,000
31st Mar., 1916.	<i>s. d.</i> 58 2	<i>s. d.</i> 56 7	<i>s. d.</i> 55 1	<i>s. d.</i> 55 8	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 53 9	<i>s. d.</i> 57 3
Index-numbers. ..	1,015	988	961	972	1,106	939	1,000
30th June, 1916.	<i>s. d.</i> 58 11	<i>s. d.</i> 57 0	<i>s. d.</i> 56 5	<i>s. d.</i> 56 1	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 57 11
Index-numbers. ..	1,016	984	974	968	1,093	938	1,000
30th Sept., 1916.	<i>s. d.</i> 59 6	<i>s. d.</i> 57 9	<i>s. d.</i> 57 11	<i>s. d.</i> 56 6	<i>s. d.</i> 63 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 9	<i>s. d.</i> 58 8
Index-numbers. ..	1,014	984	987	964	1,085	934	1,000
31st Dec., 1916.	<i>s. d.</i> 61 11	<i>s. d.</i> 58 10	<i>s. d.</i> 60 4	<i>s. d.</i> 59 0	<i>s. d.</i> 65 2	<i>s. d.</i> 57 0	<i>s. d.</i> 60 8
Index-numbers. ..	1,021	970	996	973	1,075	940	1,000

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (55.12s.), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
30th April, 1914 .. ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
30th June, 1914 .. ..	1,014	985	958	986	1,139	954	1,003
30th September, 1914 ..	1,019	990	967	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st December, 1914 ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st March, 1915 .. ..	1,021	992	967	984	1,144	957	1,009
30th June, 1915 .. ..	1,028	992	967	984	1,145	957	1,012
30th September, 1915 ..	1,031	996	974	985	1,145	958	1,015
31st December, 1915 ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
31st March, 1916 .. ..	1,055	1,026	999	1,011	1,149	976	1,039
30th June, 1916 .. ..	1,069	1,035	1,024	1,018	1,149	986	1,051
30th September, 1916 ..	1,079	1,047	1,051	1,025	1,155	993	1,064
31st December, 1916 ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100

From the first portion of the immediately preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the whole period for which results have been computed.

The second portion of the above table relates to a comparison of the weighted average weekly wage index-number for each State and all States, at each different period, with that for the Commonwealth at

the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000). It will be seen that the movement in wages since that date has been greatest in Queensland, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1916.*—The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1916. Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage at 30th April, 1914 (=1000) are given.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.†**

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Industrial Group.		Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—						
		30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Mar., 1916.	30th June, 1916.	30th Sept., 1916.	31st Dec., 1916.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	58 6	59 6	60 2	61 4	62 4	62 7	63 10
II. Engineering, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,016	1,028	1,049	1,065	1,070	1,091
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	57 0	57 9	60 2	60 6	60 10	61 3	62 1
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,012	1,056	1,062	1,067	1,075	1,089
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	55 0	55 8	57 9	58 8	59 3	60 0	61 2
V. Books, Printing, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,012	1,050	1,067	1,077	1,091	1,112
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
VI. Other Manufacturing	(Wage. . . .)	52 3	53 0	53 2	54 7	54 11	55 11	56 7
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,015	1,018	1,045	1,052	1,071	1,084
VII. Building ..	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	63 3	63 10	64 6	65 0	65 10	66 8	68 1
VIII. Mining, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,010	1,019	1,028	1,041	1,055	1,076
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IX. Railways, etc.	(Wage. . . .)	55 1	56 0	57 8	58 8	59 4	60 5	61 8
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,015	1,046	1,064	1,077	1,095	1,118
X. Other Land Transport	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	65 0	65 5	65 10	66 9	68 0	68 2	69 8
XI. Shipping, etc.*	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,006	1,012	1,016	1,045	1,049	1,071
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
XII. Agricultural, etc.*	(Wage. . . .)	65 1	65 2	66 7	69 2	69 8	70 1	72 9
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,001	1,022	1,063	1,071	1,078	1,119
XIII. Domestic, etc.*	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	59 8	59 8	60 10	61 2	61 5	62 3	63 4
XIV. Miscellaneous	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,025	1,030	1,043	1,062
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
All Industrial Groups†	(Wage. . . .)	51 0	52 8	53 4	55 3	56 1	57 10	57 10
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,032	1,045	1,082	1,100	1,134	1,134
	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	48 10	49 10	52 7	52 7	52 7	54 3	59 1
	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,021	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,112	1,211
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Wage. . . .)	49 5	49 5	49 8	49 10	50 5	50 8	55 0
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,000	1,005	1,008	1,020	1,026	1,113
	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	47 0	47 11	48 7	48 7	48 7	49 3	51 0
	(Wage. . . .)	1,000	1,019	1,033	1,034	1,034	1,048	1,084
	(Index-No. . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Wage. . . .)	53 7	54 0	54 7	55 4	56 4	57 4	58 3
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,008	1,019	1,033	1,051	1,071	1,088
	(Wage. . . .)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	(Index-No. . .)	55 1	55 7	56 6	57 3	57 11	58 8	60 8
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,008	1,023	1,039	1,051	1,064	1,100

\* See footnote to table on page 416.

† Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found on page 60 of Report No. 6.

In the foregoing table it may be seen that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 21.1 per cent. The groups next in order according to percentage of increase in weekly wage are Groups X. (Other Land Transport), 13.4 per cent., VIII. (Mining), 11.9 per cent., VI. (Other Manufacturing), 11.8 per cent., XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), 11.3 per cent., III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 11.2 per cent. It may be seen that in eight of the industrial groups the increase was less than that for the whole fourteen groups combined.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-16.*—The first part of the following joint table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1916. Taking the weighted average wage for all States at the end of each period as the base (= 1000) index-numbers for each State are shewn. The second part of the table shews index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed from the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth. 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.**

NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the end of each period as base (= 1000).

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included.		85	87	37	47	24	28	308
30th April, 1914.	Weighted Average weekly rate of wage.	s. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th June, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th Sept., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	26 10	27 9	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 4
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st Mar., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	26 10	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 1
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 2	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 2
30th Sept., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 3	26 11	26 11	24 0	37 5	28 0	27 3
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 0	27 4
31st Mar., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 4	27 9
30th June, 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	27 9	27 9
30th Sept., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	27 11	28 2	27 2	24 10	37 5	27 9	28 1
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Index-No. . .	28 7	28 6	27 4	24 11	38 10	28 4	28 6
		996	1,014	945	874	1,365	980	1,000

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers—cont.**

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914 (27.19s.) as base (= 1000).

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
30th April, 1914 .. ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	<b>1,000</b>
30th June, 1914 .. ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th September, 1914 .. ..	987	1,022	990	885	1,373	950	1,006
31st December, 1914 .. ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st March, 1915 .. ..	987	989	999	883	1,376	964	996
30th June, 1915 .. ..	998	989	999	883	1,376	964	1,000
30th September, 1915 .. ..	1,003	990	990	883	1,376	1,031	1,002
31st December, 1915 .. ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
31st March, 1916 .. ..	1,015	1,025	991	901	1,376	1,042	1,022
30th June, 1916 .. ..	1,013	1,027	991	902	1,376	1,019	1,021
30th September, 1916 .. ..	1,027	1,037	998	913	1,376	1,019	1,032
31st December, 1916 .. ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, has been comparatively small, and that the 4.7 per cent. increase shewn at the end of 1916 has been secured almost entirely during the year 1916.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-16.*—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1916, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage in each industrial group and for all groups, at the 30th April, 1914, in each instance, as base (= 1000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.†**

NOTE.—Index-number for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Industrial Group.			Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—						
			30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Mar., 1916.	30th June, 1916.	30th Sept., 1916.	31st Dec., 1916.
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 23 5	s. d. 24 5	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 4
			1,000	1,041	1,085	1,109	1,109	1,111	1,125
			s. d. 24 9	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 26 11
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 1,000	s. d. 1,007	s. d. 1,013	s. d. 1,045	s. d. 1,045	s. d. 1,069	s. d. 1,088
			s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 29 5
			1,000	1,003	1,015	1,026	1,036	1,059	1,092
V Other Manufacturing ..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 30 10	s. d. 31 2
			1,000	971	989	990	990	991	1,002
			s. d. 30 2	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 29 11	s. d. 29 8	s. d. 29 10
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 1,000	s. d. 1,039	s. d. 997	s. d. 997	s. d. 993	s. d. 983	s. d. 990
			s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 28 1	s. d. 28 6
			1,000	1,009	1,006	1,022	1,021	1,032	1,047
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 29 11	s. d. 29 8	s. d. 29 10
			1,000	1,039	997	997	993	983	990
			s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 28 1	s. d. 28 6
All Groups † ..	{	Wage .. Index-No.	s. d. 1,000	s. d. 1,009	s. d. 1,006	s. d. 1,022	s. d. 1,021	s. d. 1,032	s. d. 1,047
			s. d. 30 2	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 29 11	s. d. 29 8	s. d. 29 10
			1,000	1,039	997	997	993	983	990

\* See footnote to table on page 416. † Weighted average. ‡ Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found on page 62 of Report No. 6.



4. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1916.**—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differ in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, the results given in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour, classified according to industrial groups in each State and all States. In Appendixes IV. and V. of this Report, particulars in detail regarding the number of hours worked per week in the various industries in the several States are shewn. It will be there seen that the specified number of hours of labour per week cover a very wide range. In the following tables the average number of hours per week for each State, according to industrial groups, is given.

(i.) *Males.*—The table on page 423 shews (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average working hours per week is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rates of wage as compared with the other States. On page 416 index-numbers are given showing the relative average *weekly* rate of wage for each State; the corresponding index-numbers for the *hourly* rate, taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000) are as follows:—New South Wales, 1019; Victoria, 972; Queensland, 993; South Australia, 973; Western Australia, 1091; and Tasmania, 914.



**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage, Payable to Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1916.\***

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	65/1 48.02 1/4½	61/9 48.07 1/3½	66/4 46.24 1/5½	61/4 47.90 1/3½	61/3 48.00 1/4½	56/2 48.00 1/2	63/10 47.75 1/4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	64/- 48.00 1/4	60/11 48.00 1/3½	61/6 45.65 1/4½	57/4 48.00 1/2½	67/3 47.95 1/4½	61/5 48.00 1/3½	62/1 47.76 1/3½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	62/3 48.57 1/3½	60/10 48.73 1/3	60/10 49.32 1/2½	61/5 48.61 1/3½	61/- 49.59 1/2½	54/5 49.39 1/1½	61/2 48.85 1/3
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	60/2 47.79 1/3	54/11 48.00 1/1½	52/8 48.00 1/1½	52/- 48.00 1/1	63/9 48.00 1/4	52/6 48.00 1/1½	56/7 47.92 1/2½
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	67/9 46.73 1/5½	69/10 45.93 1/6½	63/9 45.80 1/4½	65/ 47.56 1/4½	68/6 45.77 1/6	63/1 47.44 1/4½	68/1 46.29 1/5½
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	63/6 47.98 1/3½	60/4 48.01 1/3	58/5 47.57 1/2½	60/11 48.44 1/3	64/4 48.10 1/4	58/5 48.23 1/2½	61/8 48.01 1/3½
VII. Building .. ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	71/4 47.18 1/6½	69/1 44.41 1/6½	70/2 44.00 1/7½	66/2 46.22 1/5½	69/5 47.90 1/5½	63/7 46.67 1/4½	69/8 45.91 1/6½
VIII. Mining† .. ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	72/6 45.58 1/7	64/5 44.92 1/5½	74/9 45.80 1/7½	85/7 45.77 1/10½	81/7 47.54 1/8½	63/2 47.31 1/4	72/9 45.93 1/7
IX. Rail & Tram Services	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	65/2 48.50 1/4	61/7 48.15 1/3½	63/9 48.79 1/3½	62/9 48.50 1/3½	63/1 48.46 1/3½	56/2 49.80 1/1½	63/5 48.47 1/3½
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	59/4 54.89 1/1	57/- 52.78 1/1	59/- 52.67 1/1½	52/5 49.45 1/0½	62/9 48.00 1/3½	50/4 53.00 -11½	57/10 53.09 1/1
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	Weekly Wage    Working Hours Hourly Wage	58/4 .. ..	61/3 .. ..	56/6 .. ..	62/6 .. ..	56/- .. ..	61/4 .. ..	59/1 .. ..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural etc.	Weekly Wage¶ Working Hours Hourly Wage	55/10 .. ..	51/11 .. ..	57/4 .. ..	53/11 .. ..	56/1 .. ..	56/2 .. ..	55/- .. ..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage¶ Working Hours Hourly Wage	53/3 57.43 -11½	47/3 57.05 -10	47/8 59.2 -9½	50/8 54.70 -11	60/1 55.53 1/1	43/6 58.00 -9	51/- 57.22 -10½
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage¶ Working Hours Hourly Wage	59/7 48.63 1/2½	58/2 48.67 1/2½	55/10 49.17 1/1½	57/- 48.11 1/2½	59/9 47.02 1/3½	54/- 48.43 1/1½	58/3 48.55 1/2½
All Groups .. ..	Weekly Wage	61/11 63/7	58/10 60/3	60/4 61/8	59/- 60/3	65/2 67/6	57/- 57/1	60/8 62/2
All Groups excepting XI and XII .. ..	Working Hours Hourly Wage	48.51 1/3½	48.22 1/3	48.27 1/3½	48.14 1/3	48.11 1/4½	48.51 1/2	48.33 1/3½

\* Hourly rates have been published as follows:—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report, No. 5, pp. 49-50); to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 9, pp. 72-3); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 10, pp. 175-6); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 11 pp. 264-5.); to 31st December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 12, pp. 413-4); to 31st March, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 13, p.p. 81-2); to 30th June, 1916, (Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 189-90); and to 30th September, 1916, (Labour Bulletin No. 15 p.p. 299-300).

† Particulars relate to the Average Weighted weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. ‡ Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. ¶ Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 45s. per month, but does not include value of commission on bar sales to stewards. In the recent award for Masters and Officers on inter-State and intra-State merchant vessels, the annual value of victualling and accommodation which was estimated in 1910 at £30, was computed to be £43 17s. ¶ See footnotes to Table on page 416.

(ii.) *Females*.—On page 416 index-numbers are given, with respect to the relative average *weekly* rate of wage for adult female workers in each State; the corresponding index-numbers for the *hourly* rate, taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), are as follows:—New South Wales, 994; Victoria, 1010; Queensland, 943; South Australia, 874; Western Australia, 1363; and Tasmania, 978.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th September, 1916.\***

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	25/8	26/3	20/9	23/3	21/3	24/9	25/4
	Working Hours	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/5½	-/5½	-/6¼	-/6¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	28/1	26/9	24/2	22/10	35/11	26/2	26/11
	Working Hours	47.86	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	46.50	47.92
	Hourly Wage	-/7	-/6½	-/6	-/5½	-/9	-/6½	-/6½
I, II, V. & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	29/1	30/10	22/9	22/9	..	32/-	29/5
	Working Hours	47.17	47.90	47.43	48.00	..	48.00	47.60
	Hourly Wage	-/7½	-/7½	-/5½	-/5½	..	-/8	-/7½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage‡	29/8	28/5	32/10	29/3	42/5	32/8	31/2
	Working Hours	53.17	50.77	55.17	50.67	50.20	58.00	52.48
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/7½	-/7	-/10½	-/6½	-/7½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	28/10	32/10	28/9	25/-	..	..	29/10
	Working Hours	50.29	48.00	48.00	50.00	..	..	49.13
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/8½	-/7½	-/6	..	..	-/7½
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	28/7	28/6	27/4	24/11	38/10	28/4	28/6
	Working Hours	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage	-/7	-/7	-/6½	-/6	-/9½	-/6½	-/7

\* For details as to previous publications, see footnote to table on previous page. † The particulars relate to the **Average Weighted** weekly rates of wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively ‡ See footnote to table on page 416.

(iii.) *Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914, 1915 and 1916.* Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914, at 31st December, 1915, and at 31st December, 1916.† These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations,§ whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

§ See footnotes to table on page 416.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference shewn when comparing the weekly wage in the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average working hours per week in male occupations is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, 1915 and 1916.†**

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. 55 9	s. 54 3	s. 52 8	s. 54 4	s. 62 2	s. 52 6	s. 55 1
	Working Hours† ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage† ..	13.93d.	13.68d.	13.45d.	13.84d.	16.33d.	13.02d.	13.96d.
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. 56 2	s. 54 7	s. 53 5	s. 54 5	s. 62 10	s. 52 8	s. 55 7
	Working Hours† ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Hourly Wage† ..	14.11d.	13.82d.	13.75d.	13.86d.	16.37d.	13.07d.	14.09d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. 57 7	s. 55 3	s. 54 4	s. 54 8	s. 63 4	s. 53 2	s. 56 6
	Working Hours† ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage† ..	14.50d.	14.05d.	14.07d.	13.98d.	16.50d.	13.20d.	14.38d.
31st Dec., 1916	Weekly Wage* ..	s. 61 11	s. 58 10	s. 60 4	s. 59 0	s. 65 2	s. 57 0	s. 60 8
	Working Hours† ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Hourly Wage† ..	15.73d.	14.99d.	15.32d.	15.01d.	16.84d.	14.11d.	15.43d.
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. 26 9	s. 27 4	s. 26 11	s. 24 1	s. 37 4	s. 25 10	s. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	6.51d.	6.78d.	6.48d.	5.85d.	9.20d.	6.11d.	6.64d.
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. 26 10	s. 27 9	s. 27 1	s. 24 1	s. 37 4	s. 25 10	s. 27 5
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
	Hourly Wage ..	6.53d.	6.87d.	6.53d.	5.85d.	9.06d.	6.11d.	6.70d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	s. 27 5	s. 26 11	s. 26 11	s. 24 6	s. 37 5	s. 28 0	s. 27 4
	Working Hours ..	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage ..	6.65d.	6.67d.	6.48d.	5.96d.	9.01d.	6.71d.	6.68d.
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	s. 28 7	s. 28 5	s. 27 3	s. 24 10	s. 38 10	s. 28 3	s. 28 5
	Working Hours ..	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage ..	6.93d.	7.06d.	6.58d.	6.08d.	9.50d.	6.82d.	6.96d.

\* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial classes combined.

† Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial classes excepting Classes XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial Classes XI. and XII.

‡ For details as to previous publications see footnote to table on page 423.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that with the exception of Western Australia, there has been a steady diminution in the number of working hours, constituting a full week's work in male occupations. On the other hand, excepting in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the hours of work in female occupations have shewn a slight increase. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared to the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, 1915 and 1916.\***

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	936	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
	Hourly Wage ..	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
	Hourly Wage ..	1,127	1,074	1,097	1,075	1,206	1,011	1,105
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
	Hourly Wage ..	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,009
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
	Hourly Wage ..	1,044	1,063	991	916	1,431	1,027	1,048

\* For details as to previous publications see footnote to table on page 423.

## SECTION VIII.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wage and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Reports No. 5 and No. 6. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wages in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given shewing variations in effective wages in each State.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that year are available for no fewer than 3948 occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or predominant rates have been taken.

2. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage in each and all States, 30th April, 1914 to 31st December, 1916.**—In the following table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult workers (male and female separately), is shewn for each State and the Commonwealth, as at the 30th April, 1914, and approximately quarterly intervals to the 31st December, 1916:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Workers for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.**

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
MALES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914* ..	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
30th September, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 4	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 6
31st December, 1914*	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st March, 1915*	56 3	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 7
30th June, 1915*	56 8	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 9
30th September, 1915*	56 10	54 11	53 8	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 9
31st December, 1915*	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 3	56 6
31st March, 1916*	58 2	56 7	55 1	55 8	63 4	53 9	57 3
30th June, 1916*	58 11	57 0	56 5	56 1	63 4	54 4	57 11
30th September, 1916*	59 6	57 9	57 11	56 6	63 8	54 9	58 8
31st December, 1916*	61 11	58 10	60 4	59 0	65 2	57 0	60 8

\* See footnote on next page.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Workers for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1916—cont.**

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
FEMALES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914* .. ..	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th June, 1914 .. ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th September, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 4
31st December, 1914* ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st March, 1915* .. ..	26 10	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 1
30th June, 1915* .. ..	27 2	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 2
30th September, 1915* ..	27 3	26 11	26 11	24 0	37 5	28 0	27 3
31st December, 1915* ..	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 0	27 4
31st March, 1916* .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 4	27 9
30th June, 1916* .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	27 9	27 9
30th September, 1916* ..	27 11	28 2	27 2	24 10	37 5	27 9	28 1
31st December, 1916* ..	28 7	28 5	27 3	24 10	38 10	28 3	28 5

\* Details have been published as follows:—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-6); to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 256-8); to 31st March, 1915, (Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 68-71); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 170-6), to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 264-5), to 31st December, 1915, (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 413-15), to 31st March, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 13, pp. 82-3), to 30th June, 1916, (Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 190-1), and to 30th September, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 15, pp. 300-1).

(i.) *Adult Male Workers.*—It will be seen that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult male workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced during the period reviewed by 5s. 7d. Increases above the weighted average increase are shown for Queensland and New South Wales, being 7s. 8d., and 6s. 2d. respectively. In each of the other States the increase was below the average, being in Victoria 4s. 7d.; Tasmania, 4s. 6d.; South Australia, 4s. 8d.; and in Western Australia, 3s. 0d. At the 30th April, 1914, the highest average rate of wage was 62s. 2d. in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. At the 31st December, 1916, the positions of the States remained unaltered, with the exception that Queensland had displaced South Australia and Victoria.

(ii.) *Adult Female Workers.*—During the period covered by the table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult female workers, for the whole Commonwealth, shews considerably less movement, being 1s. 3d. per week only. The greatest increase in any one State occurred in Tasmania, where the weighted average nominal weekly wage advanced from 25s. 10d. to 28s. 3d.. This was due to substantial increases being awarded to workers in the jam and fruit preserving, bootmaking, clothing and other manufacturing industries. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are the only other States in which any appreciable increase is shewn, the amount of which is in New South Wales, 1s. 10d.; Western Australia, 1s. 6d.; Victoria, 1s. 1d.; South Australia, 9d.; and Queensland, 4d. The decrease of 5d. in Victoria, between the 30th April, 1914, and the end of 1915, was brought about by the reduction, on appeal, of the minimum rates of wage to female clerks and stenographers.

**3. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1916.**—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in four-

teen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different Industries in the Commonwealth, 1901 to 1916. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000).**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-16.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,049	1,051	1,055	1,097	1,125	1,144	†1,142	1,161	1,174	1,245
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	945	971	989	995	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113	1,127	1,174	1,211
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	902	905	914	928	991	1,038	1,074	1,085	1,127	1,194
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	856	867	935	976	981	990	1,019	1,034	1,037	1,104
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,010	1,021	1,070	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259	1,328
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	905	915	923	947	1,013	1,037	1,076	1,093	1,125	1,303
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,105	1,114	1,130	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270	1,276	1,285	1,359
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	71	161	1,067	1,117	1,116	1,120	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270	1,272	1,299	1,420
IX. Rail & Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,027	1,031	1,064	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165	1,165	1,187	1,236
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	813	836	836	889	910	993	996	1,026	1,041	1,128
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	787	787	856	857	871	942	953	972	1,026	1,153
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	730	736	787	798	839	944	965	965	969	1,073
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	608	626	727	743	887	894	918	935	948	995
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	812	820	843	889	929	1,015	1,045	1,054	1,065	1,137
All Groups.*	652	3,948	848	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184

\* Weighted average; see graph on page 432 hereof. † The slight decrease in this group was due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture Trade in New South Wales, resulting from an appeal made by employers.

**4. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1901 to 1916.**—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different States, 1901 to 1916. (Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-16.											
New South Wales	158	874	858	910	913	942	968	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124	1,208
Victoria	150	909	796	857	871	887	924	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078	1,148
Queensland	87	627	901	914	925	946	960	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060	1,177
South Australia	134	567	819	858	868	905	951	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067	1,151
Western Australia	69	489	1,052	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236	1,272
Tasmania	54	482	719	725	725	732	772	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039	1,112
Commonwealth*	652	3,948	848	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184

\* Weighted average; see graph on page 432.



The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 432, which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage-level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland have increased since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State, and the general level in that State is now higher than in Victoria, South Australia, or Tasmania. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910 and 1911, came into force in 1911. Since then wages in that State have increased rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Western Australia.

5. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage in the Several States, 1891 to 1916.**—The following table shews the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1916. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 429.

**Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State from 1891 to 1916.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales	44	1 42	1 43	1 46	7 46	9 48	3 49	7 51	5 54	3 55	9 56	2 57	7 01
Victoria ..	40	5 38	9 40	9 43	11 44	7 45	5 47	4 50	6 53	2 54	3 54	7 55	3 58
Queensland ..	46	6 44	8 46	2 46	10 47	4 48	5 49	2 51	1 51	9 52	8 53	5 54	4 60
South Australia ..	41	7 41	8 42	0 43	11 44	6 46	4 48	9 51	11 53	9 54	4 54	5 54	8 59
Western Australia ..	52	4 53	7 53	11 53	11 54	4 54	9 57	2 59	0 61	0 62	2 62	10 63	4 65
Tasmania ..	38	6 35	6 36	10 37	1 37	1 37	5 39	6 41	0 47	10 52	6 52	8 53	3 57
Commonwealth ..	43	5 41	10 43	5 45	9 46	1 47	3 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60

The average weekly rate in 1916 was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania. In each of the years specified the weekly rates were highest in Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1901, 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913.

6. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1916.**—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are *relatively* identical with the index numbers shewn in the table on page 429.



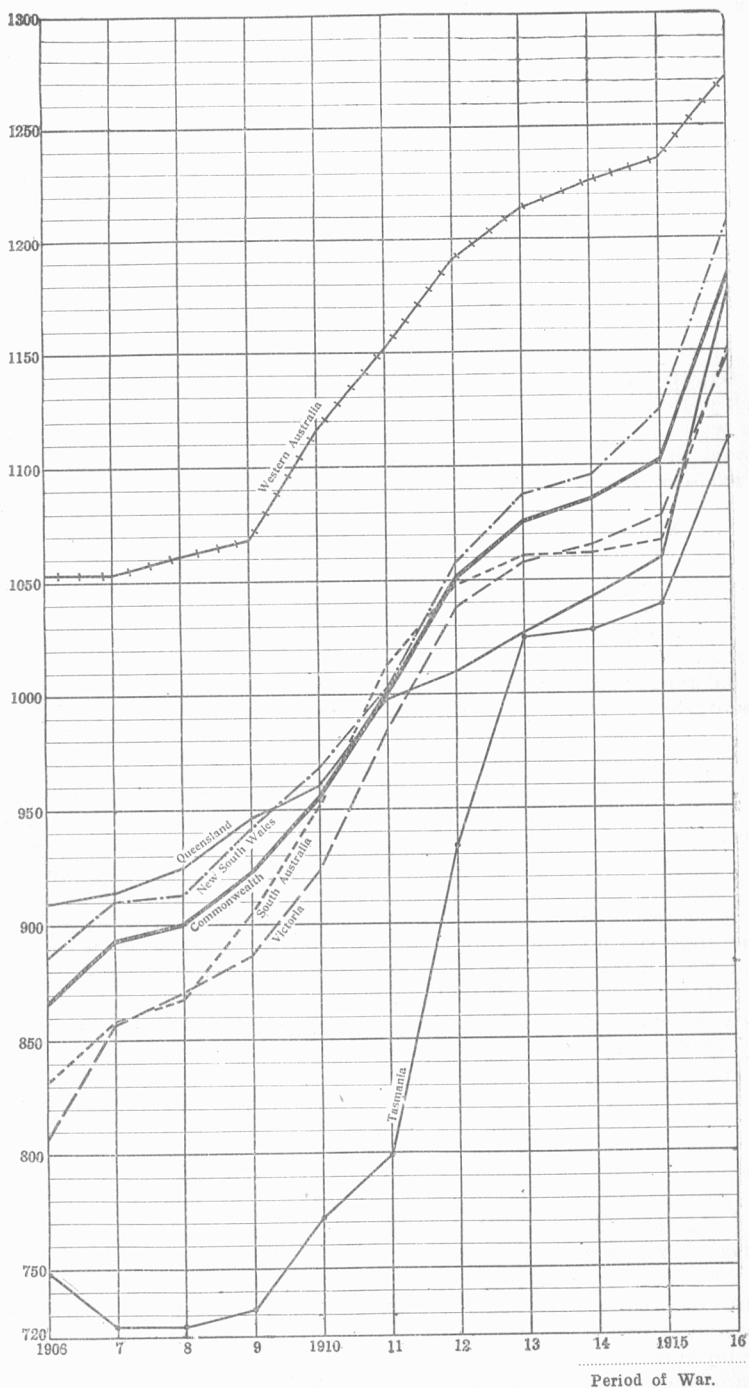
## Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Male Adult Workers in each Industrial Group from 1891 to 1916.

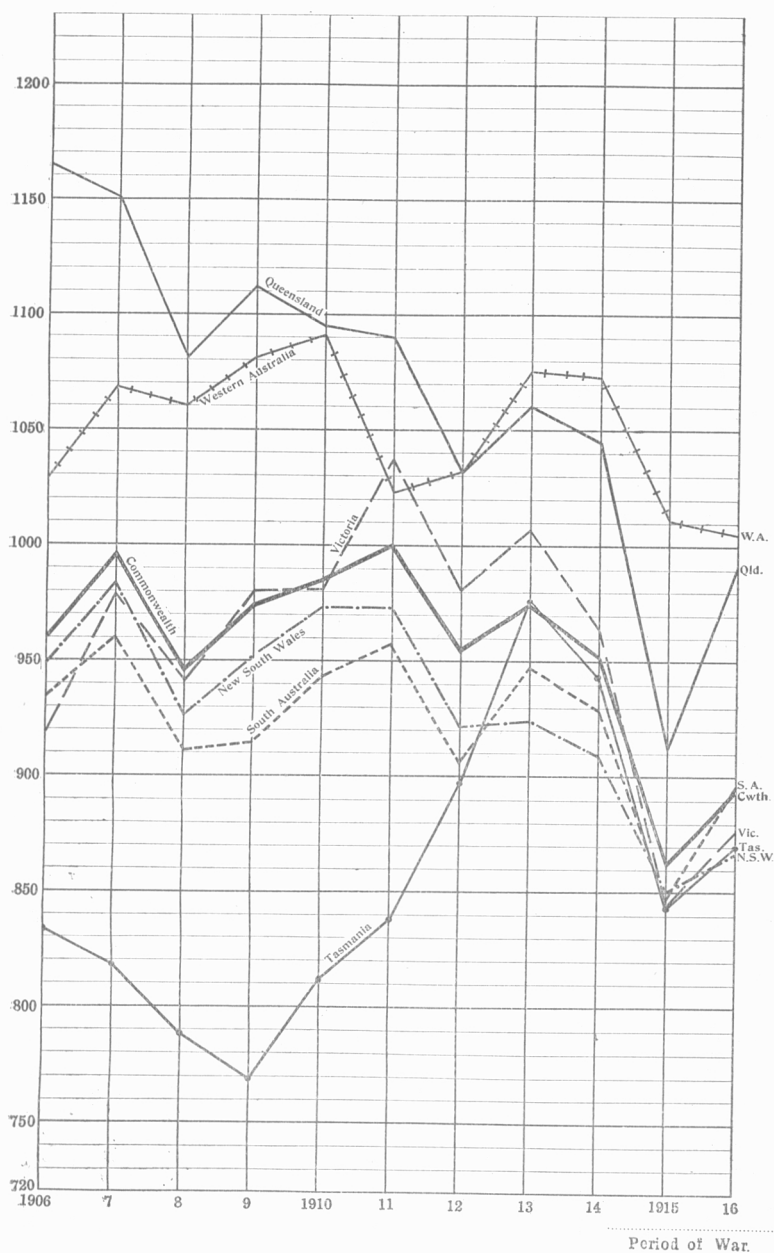
Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	5 48	2 52	3 53	9 53	10 54	1 56	2 57	8 58	7 58	6 59	6 60	2 63 10
" II.	47	8 47	7 48	5 49	9 50	8 51	0 51	7 54	6 56	7 57	0 57	9 60	2 62 1
" III.	38	2 37	11 44	7 46	3 46	5 46	10 47	6 50	9 53	2 55	0 55	8 57	9 61 2
" IV.	36	8 36	5 36	3 43	10 44	5 47	11 50	0 50	3 50	9 52	3 53	0 53	2 56 7
" V.	53	5 50	1 51	0 51	9 52	3 54	10 56	6 58	11 60	11 63	3 63	10 64	6 68 1
" VI.	46	4 44	8 46	5 46	4 46	10 47	3 48	6 51	11 53	1 55	1 56	0 57	8 61 8
" VII.	50	6 47	6 53	10 56	7 57	1 57	11 59	7 62	1 63	10 65	1 65	5 65	10 69 8
" VIII.	58	1 53	10 54	8 57	3 57	2 57	5 59	10 61	2 62	4 65	1 65	2 66	7 72 9
" IX.	50	10 51	0 52	4 52	7 52	10 54	6 55	0 57	5 59	7 59	8 59	8 60	10 63 4
" X.	39	6 36	0 40	9 41	8 42	10 42	10 45	7 46	7 50	10 51	1 52	8 53	4 57 10
" XI.	38	2 34	6 38	5 40	4 40	4 43	10 43	11 44	7 48	3 48	10 49	10 52	7 59 1
" XII.	34	10 33	6 32	1 37	5 37	8 40	4 40	11 43	0 48	4 49	5 49	5 49	8 55 0
" XIII.	32	10 30	6 30	8 31	2 32	1 37	3 38	1 45	5 45	10 47	0 47	11 48	7 51 0
" XIV.	39	7 38	7 38	10 41	7 42	0 43	2 45	6 47	7 52	0 53	7 54	0 54	7 58 3
ALL GROUPS	43	5 41	10 43	5 45	9 46	1 47	3 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60 8

It may be seen that in 1916 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII., Mining (72s. 9d.), while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 51s. 0d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 except 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891 (43s. 5d.), but in 1916 had increased to 60s. 8d.

7. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—Wages are said to be *nominal* when they refer to the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite "composite unit" or "regimen," the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. From what was said in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, it is obvious that "effectiveness" of wages can be unequivocally ascertained only when changes in price vary normally, that is to say, when it is practicable and reasonable to regard the "composite unit" as continuously applicable. Estimations of the effectiveness of wages when the original regimen or composite unit ceases to be of reasonable application, as may be the case in times of severe drought, war, etc., becomes of more or less questionable validity. At such times some modification of the accustomed regimen may (or should) take place, and in the degree to which such modification may occur effective wages will become involved in uncertainty. It should, consequently, be borne in mind that index-numbers of effective wages, computed on the supposition of the continual maintenance of a constant regimen cannot be taken to really represent unequivocally the actual effectiveness of wages, they represent rather what *would* have been the effectiveness of wages, had the "composite unit" throughout been virtually the one in use with the wage-earning community. The limitations indicated in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, already referred to, apply also here. *Fundamental changes in the usage of commodities vitiate this or any other method*, as is obvious from the analysis of the technique for properly ascertaining price-indexes outlined in Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., pp. 23 to 38. Just as there is no unequivocal means of comparing price-indexes, between say a rice-eating and a meat-eating community, or between a community living according to a very elementary standard of comfort, and one living according to a much more advanced standard, so there is in its degree no unequivocal method of computing effectiveness of wages, when the circumstances of the time involve material changes in the "regimen," or are characterised by a temporary passing through abnormal conditions, profoundly affecting the conditions of living.

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1916.



EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1916.

### 8. Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1916.—

In comparing wages two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, etc., and (ii.) the purchasing-power of money (in regard to the composite unit adopted). Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours is equivalent to 48s. per week of 48 hours on the time basis. Similarly, on the purchasing-power basis, if the purchasing-power *fall* one fifth, i.e., if the index-number of the purchasing-power *rises* from 1000 to 1250,\* then 60s. per week (the index being 1250, is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index was 1000). Or, again, if the purchasing power *rise* one third, as is implied by a *fall* in the index-number from 1000 to 750, then 60s. per week originally would, as regards the composite unit, be equal in purchasing power to 80s. Ignoring altogether for the present the number of hours worked and subject to the limitations referred to in the preceding paragraph, and further assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power in regard to the "composite unit" adopted, then we can reduce the actual average wages paid to their effective value by applying the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1916.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 2 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

**Variations in Effective Wages in each State and Commonwealth, 1901 to 1916.\***

Particulars.	1901.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
N.S.W. ..	961	983	926	952	973	973	922	924	909	850	867
Victoria ..	915	979	941	980	981	1,037	981	1,007	964	844	877
Queensland ..	1,172	1,151	1,081	1,112	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912	991
South Australia ..	948	960	911	914	943	957	906	947	929	847	896
Western Australia	1,024	1,068	1,060	1,081	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011	1,005
Tasmania ..	827	818	788	769	812	838	896	976	943	843	870
Commonwealth	964	996	946	974	985	1,000	955	975	952	862	894

\* As to the effect in abnormal periods see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 433. A comparison between this graph with that on the opposite page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew (except for Tasmania) a series of fluctuating points, in which no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, the years 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1916 were marked by increases in effective wages, but that in each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1915, there were rapid decreases. In each of these years in which effective wages declined there was a rapid increase in cost of food and groceries (see graph on p. 362). In 1914 wages increased

\* Or from any value to one-fifth greater.

0.9 per cent. but purchasing-power-of-money index-number went up 3.1 per cent., with the result that effective wages decreased 2.3 per cent. In 1915 the nominal wage index-number increased 1.6 per cent., while the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased 12.1 per cent., resulting in a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the effective wage. In 1916 the nominal wage index-number increased 7.4 per cent., and the purchasing power of money index-number only 3.6 per cent., which resulted in the effective wage index-number, shewing an increase of 3.7 per cent.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wages fixed according to the relative purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

**9. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1916.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

If 48 hours per week be the time for which a given wage is paid, say 60s., then for the purpose of estimating the aggregate average earnings, account must be taken of the proportion of time spent in unemployment. For example, if the working days be 300 per year, and the time unemployed be 6 per cent., the actual proportion of working time is 94 per cent., i.e., 18 days are idle in every 300, or 6 per cent. of the period. Similarly if of the employable an average of only 94 per cent. are employed, the measure of unemployment is again 6 per cent., and the employment index-number is 940, i.e., 940 in 1000, or 94 per cent.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 2 hereof), and Column II the relative percentages unemployed (see Section II.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Column I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

\* See footnote on next page.

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wages and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 437) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

### Unemployment and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, 1901 to 1916.†

Year.	I. Nomina Wage Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchas- ing Power of Money Index- Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000).		VI. Full Work	VII. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.
1901 .. ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 .. ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 .. ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 .. ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 .. ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 .. ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 .. ..	<b>1,000</b>	4.7	953	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 .. ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 .. ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 .. ..	1,085	11.0	966	1,014	1,140	952	889
1915 .. ..	1,102	6.8	1,027	1,078	1,278	862	844
1916 .. ..	1,184	6.7	1,105	1,159	1,324	894	875

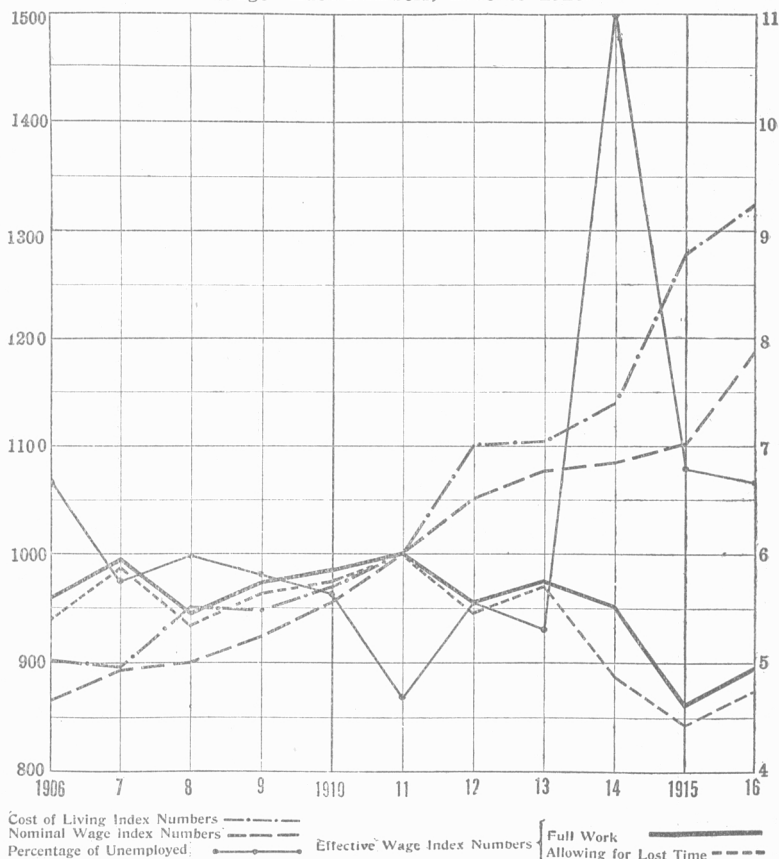
† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6

The above figures for the years 1906 to 1916, inclusive, are shewn in the graph on page 437. It may be seen from the graph that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the years 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1915) than the increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1911, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 the purchasing-power-of-money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wage index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease since the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the

\* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shew a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower than for any other year covered by the investigation. In 1916, the effective wage index-numbers both for full work and allowing for unemployment shew an increase, due to the fact that the increase in nominal wages index-number has been greater than the increase in the index-number shewing cost of food, groceries, and house rent.

**Unemployment, Purchasing-Power of Money, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1906 to 1916.**



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Each space in the horizontal scale represents one year. The vertical spaces on the left represent the scale for the index-numbers for purchasing-power of money and wages, while the scale on the right from 4 to 11, represents the percentage of unemployment.

**8. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1914.**—The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in effective wages having regard to fluctuations in cost of living and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wages is the question of increase in relative output or production per head of population.



Figures are published annually shewing the estimated *value* of production from industries in the Commonwealth, but these figures do not reveal whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* of productive activity, since the price-level from year to year is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the increase or decrease in the relative productive activity, that is, in the relative quantity of output or production per head of population, can be formed, the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (a) total and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population, is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base, that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Melbourne wholesale price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in wholesale prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth, 1891 to 1914.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Estimated value of Production. per head Index- Number (1911= 1,000.)	III. Wholesale Price- Index- Number (1911= 1,000).	IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index- Number (1911= 1,000).
	(a) Total.	(b) Per Head of Popula- tion.			
	£000	£			
1871 ..	46,700	27.89	661	1,229	536
1881 ..	71,116	31.34	746	1,121	664
1891 ..	96,087	30.06	715	945	757
1901 ..	114,585	30.23	719	974	738
1906 ..	147,043	36.21	862	948	909
1907 ..	167,446	40.61	966	1,021	946
1908 ..	164,957	39.33	936	1,115	839
1909 ..	174,503	40.82	971	993	978
1910 ..	187,734	43.92	1,045	1,000	1,042
1911 ..	188,745	42.03	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 ..	206,732	44.51	1,059	1,170	905
1913 ..	281,101	45.41	1,080	1,088	993
1914 ..	209,485	42.59	1,013	1,149	882

These figures shew that the estimated relative productivity per head of population increased by no less than 86 per cent. from 1871 to 1911, and by nearly 33 per cent. from 1891 to 1911. The increase was not uniform during the whole of the years specified, slight decreases occurring in 1901 and 1911, and a heavy fall in 1908, which was a year of severe drought. It may also be seen that the increase in productive activity per head has relatively been far greater than the increase in nominal wages and still greater than the increase in effective wages.



## SECTION X.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, shewing the number of boards authorised, constituted, and in existence and which had or which had not made any award or determination in each State; the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements, in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.‡

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins to the 30th September, 1916. Information has also been compiled and included in the later issues of the Labour Bulletin, respecting the estimated number of workpeople affected by awards or determinations and industrial agreements in each State. In addition, a brief quarterly epitome has been given of the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed under the Act in force in each State and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Acts. The following tabular statement gives particulars of the operations in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

**Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of 1914, 1915, and 1916.**

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1914.										
N. S. Wales .. ..	15	8	32	28	38	10	12	4	97	50
Victoria .. ..	15	..	14	..	15	..	3	..	47	..
Queensland .. ..	9	..	11	3	16	1	5	..	41	4
S. Australia .. ..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	9
W. Australia .. ..	2	10	2	5	3	7	2	3	9	25
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Commonwealth .. ..	..	5	4	10	2	6	..	21*	6	42*
TOTAL .. ..	42	26	66	46	78	24	22	34	208	130
1915.										
N.S. Wales .. ..	28	9	40	6	38	6	39	4	145	25
Victoria .. ..	3	..	2	..	17	..	31	..	53	..
Queensland .. ..	1	1	7	..	13	2	14	7	35	10
S. Australia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	8	5
W. Australia .. ..	1	7	4	6	2	5	11	3	18	21
Tasmania .. ..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..
Commonwealth .. ..	1	..	2	113†	2	18	2	51‡	7	182
TOTAL .. ..	35	17	55	126	81	31	103	69	274	243

\* Of this number 18 agreements were made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an Award of the Commonwealth Court.

† Of this number, 108 agreements were made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

‡ Including 49 agreements made between the Federal Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

§ Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force was given in "Labour Bulletin," No. 1, pages 57 to 60.

**Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each  
Quarter of 1914, 1915, and 1916.—cont.**

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.
1916.										
N.S. Wales .. ..	28	7	53	14	53	14	66	14	200	49
Victoria .. ..	34	..	21	..	18	..	13	..	86	..
Queensland .. ..	11	2	26	27	18	8	14	5	69	42
S. Australia .. ..	5	3	7	2	10	..	7	1	29	6
W. Australia .. ..	3	2	6	3	1	3	4	5	14	13
Tasmania .. ..	3	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	14	..
Commonwealth .. ..	..	2	5	3	4	5*	5	11	14	21
TOTAL .. ..	84	16	125	49	107	30	110	36	426	131

\* Including 1 agreement varied in respect to wages only.

Owing to the prevailing drought conditions and the advent of war during the year 1914, varying restrictive measures were introduced either for the suspension or curtailment of the operations of industrial tribunals in each of the States.\* It will be seen from the records for the fourth quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915, that those restrictions were apparently most effective in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. There is, however, a fundamental difference between the various systems as regards the period for which awards, determinations, and industrial agreements remain in force. In New South Wales awards of industrial boards may be made for any period not exceeding three years, and industrial agreements with a currency not exceeding five years. At the end of the period specified in the award or agreement the instrument lapses unless revised or renewed.† In Western Australia, awards of the Industrial Court may be made for (a) "any specified period not exceeding three years from the date of the award; or (b) for one year, and thenceforward from year to year,"‡ and industrial agreements for a term not exceeding three years. Notwithstanding, however, the expiry of the term for which an award or an industrial agreement has been made, they remain in force in respect of all parties thereto until the expiration of thirty days after notice of intention to retire therefrom has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court.§ In Queensland|| awards of the Industrial Court remain in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereafter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award is made. In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, determinations by wages boards are not made for any specified period and remain in operation until superseded by another determination. In South Australia, however, awards made under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, remain, subject to any variation ordered by the Court, in force for a period of three years, and thenceforward until

\* A brief account of the effect of these restrictions was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 9 (pp. 62-4)

† It is understood that the provisions of these instruments, in so far as they relate to wages and hours of labour, are generally observed, although the period for which they are made has expired.

‡ W.A. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, Sec. 81.

§ Ibid with respect to Awards Sec. 83 (1) (2) and with respect to industrial agreements, Sec. 35 (5), (6).

|| The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916, was assented to on the 18th December, and the Industrial Peace Act, 1912, was repealed. The new Act came into force on the 12th January, 1917.

a new award is made, but are binding only on those parties to the industrial matter or industrial dispute, who are summoned to appear before the court as parties, except in those cases in which the award is declared by the Court to be a common rule.<sup>¶</sup> Awards made under the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911 are not limited in operation to any period. Awards under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1915 may be made for any period to be specified in the award, not exceeding five years from the date of the award and, after the expiration of the period so specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award is made.\* An Industrial Agreement made subsequent to a compulsory conference convened under Section 24 of the Commonwealth Act, has the same effect as an award, and thus remains in force until superseded by an award of the Court or by a further agreement. An Industrial Agreement under Part VI. of the Act may be made for any period not exceeding five years (Sec. 75), but (Sec. 81) in default of any express agreement to the contrary therein contained shall, unless rescinded, and subject to any variation, continue in force after the expiration of the term specified therein, until the expiration of one month after some party thereto has given written notice to the Registrar and to the other parties of his desire to determine it.

It will thus be seen that the restrictive measures adopted directly affected workers in New South Wales to a greater degree than in the other States. In order to overcome that difficulty and to assist in maintaining the legal minimum wage, a number of awards, extending for varying short periods the operation of expired awards, were made by Industrial Boards during the last quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915. Notwithstanding these awards there were during that period at different times upwards of 50 industries for which awards had expired and in which no legal wage was in force.

During the second quarter of 1915 the restrictions referred to were somewhat relaxed in New South Wales and Queensland, and early in the third quarter operations gradually assumed normal conditions in all the States. During the third and fourth quarters of 1915 greater activity was evidenced in each State, and the number of awards and determinations made by industrial tribunals exceeded those made during any similar period of the two years under review.

Industrial tribunals were very active during the year 1916. The number of awards and determinations made were greatly in excess of the number made during either of the two preceding years. This increased activity was mainly due to applications for a review of existing awards and determinations, owing to the increase in the cost of living. In all States, with the exception of Western Australia, the numbers of awards, etc., made during 1916 exceeded those made during 1915. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court made 14 awards during 1916, as compared with 7 during the previous twelve months.

**2. Boards Authorised and Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In the following table particulars are given for all States, excepting Western Australia, of the number of boards authorised,

\* See Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1915, Section 28 (1) (2). Awards under this Act are only operative and binding on the parties named in the plaint.

<sup>¶</sup> S.A. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, Sec. 18 (a) (b) (c).

constituted, and in existence, and including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at approximately quarterly intervals during the succeeding three years.

**Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force, at 31st December, 1913, and at Approximately Quarterly Periods to 31st December, 1916.**

Dates.	Boards Authorised.	Boards Constituted.	Boards in Existence.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations	Awards or Determinations in Force†	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st Dec., 1913*	504	501	484	387	575§	401
30th April, 1914*	525	509	492	422	575	415
30th June, 1914*	537	523	504	457	584	429
30th Sept., 1914*	549	539	517	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914*	553	544	522	478	576+	369
31st March, 1915*	560	551	526	486	589+	371
30th June, 1915*	568	557	532	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915*	582	570	536	495	644	498
31st Dec., 1915 *	573¶	554¶	546	498	663	546
31st March, 1916*	580	558	542	495	651	553
30th June, 1916*	589	571	555	512	678	581
30th Sept., 1916*	591	573	557	519	683	596
31st Dec., 1916	594	572	554	525	706	609

\* Details have already been published as follows:—To 31st December, 1913 (Year Book, No. 7, pp. 931-3); to 30th April, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 66-8); to 30th September, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 61-6); to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 266-9); to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 9, pp. 73-8); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 176-180); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 267-272); to 31st December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 416-43); to 31st March, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 13, pp. 84-92); to 30th June, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 194-201), and to 30th September, 1916 (Labour Bulletin No. 15, pp. 304-310.)

† Including awards made by Arbitration Courts.

‡ Owing to certain restrictions being imposed on the operations of Industrial Boards in each State, a number of awards which expired in New South Wales during these periods, were not immediately reviewed.

§ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

|| Owing to a number of Awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act (1908) being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards.

¶ See remarks with respect to re-authorisation of Boards in New South Wales, Labour Bulletin No. 12, p. 47.

It will be observed from the particulars set out in the above table that considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions took place during the three years ending 31st December, 1916. For the five States, exclusive of Western Australia, 70 additional boards were brought into existence, and including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* and of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Court, 131 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1916. The number of industrial agreements† made and in force under the various Acts increased during the three years under review by 208.

\* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-15, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act, 1911.

† The registration of Industrial agreements is not provided for under the Acts in force in Victoria and Tasmania, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act to operate in any or in all States.

**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements  
in Force at 31st December, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<i>Boards Authorised, etc.*</i>									
Boards authorised ..	(1913 .. 216† 1914 .. 230† 1915 .. 226 1916 .. 234 1913 .. 223† 1914 .. 238† 1915 .. 226 1916 .. 234 1913 .. 207† 1914 .. 217† 1915 .. 226 1916 .. 234 1913 .. 123 1914 .. 186 1915 .. 196 1916 .. 211		216† 230† 226 234 223† 238† 226 234 207† 217† 226 234 123 186 196 211	135 139 147 147 132† 135† 142† 143† 131 135 141 142 123 130 133 137	75 101 112‡ 122 74 94 104 111 74 93 98 ††95 74 92 96 97	56 56 56 57 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 47 47 47 49	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	23 27 32 34 21 26 31 33 21 26 30 32 19 23 26 31	504 553 573 594 501 544 554 572 484 522 546 554 386 478 498 525
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>									
Awards and Determinations in force	(1913 .. 17 1914 .. 18 1915 .. 20 1916 .. 30	17 18 20 30	265   242 261 258	127 133 137 141	73 89 103 120	54 55 56 62	18 46 29 64	21 26 29 31	575 609 663 706
<i>State Awards and Determinations—</i>									
Applying to Whole State	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	32 17 26 8	8 10 12 12	3 4 7 8	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	15 19 20 21	58 50 65 49
Applying to Metropolitan area	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	58 63 75 74	.. .. .. 1	28 30 30 33	53 54 54 58	13 25 32 37	1 1 1 2	153 173 192 205
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	49 41 38 49	105 109 111 114	1 12 17 20	.. .. .. ..	1 5 7 7	5 6 8 8	161 173 181 198
Applying to Country areas	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	126 121 122 127	14 14 14 14	41 43 49 59	1 1 2 4	4 16 18 20	.. .. .. ..	186 195 205 224
<i>Commonwealth Awards</i>									
Awards in force in each State	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	13 16 17 25	17 17 15 25	15 15 16 18	16 15 16 22	9 8 10 13	13 12 14 18	.. .. .. ..
<i>Industrial Agreements</i>									
In force .. ..	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	228 179 361 374	75 78 73 85	.. .. .. ..	5 10 15 49	11 17 16 18	82 85 83 83	.. .. .. ..	401 369 548 609
C'wealth Agreements in force in each State	(1913 .. 1914 .. 1915 .. 1916 ..	.. .. .. ..	132 96 119 125	129 76 229 236	68 28 29 32	62 34 36 40	57 29 30 37	61 30 33 39	.. .. .. ..
Number of Persons working under State Awards and Determinations (estimated)	1916 ..	..	260,000	150,000	90,000	25,000	32,000	12,000	569,000

\* The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of demarcation boards.

† Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.

‡ Including one board subsequently superseded by three boards.

§ Including six boards, the authorisation of two of which was subsequently rescinded and four others were superseded for the purpose of varying the jurisdiction.

|| Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.

†† All Boards (with certain exceptions) appointed under the Industrial Peace Act 1912 were dissolved on the 23rd February, 1917. The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916 came into force on the 12th January, 1917. Under the new Act all Boards will be reconstituted.

From the particulars set out in the above table, ready comparison can be made with respect to the progress in each of the States during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, as to the number of Boards operating, and the number of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in force at the end of each annual period.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1, pages 57 to 60. In later issues brief reviews have also been furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In Labour Bulletins No. 13, 14, and 15, brief reviews of the work of industrial tribunals in the various States during the first nine months of the year 1916 were published. During the last quarter of the year the number of awards and determinations made by Wages Boards and Commonwealth and State Industrial Courts was 110. Of this number 66 were made in New South Wales, 13 in Victoria, 14 in Queensland, 7 in South Australia, and 1 in Tasmania. The remaining 9 awards were made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court and the Arbitration Court of Western Australia. The number of Industrial Agreements filed under the various Acts during the fourth quarter was 36.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—In this State Industrial Boards made 66 awards during the three months ending December, while variations of awards numbered 52. The Industrial Court varied or amended 19 awards during the quarter. The number of boards in existence at the end of the year was 234. Awards and industrial agreements in force at that date numbered 258 and 85 respectively. The difference between the number of boards which had made awards and the number of awards in force, is due to a number of boards making separate awards for the same industry, but operative in different areas, or separate awards for branches of the same industry.

"The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1916," was assented to on the 20th December, 1916. This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1916," and shall be construed with the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912. Section 5 of the principal Act was amended by inserting in the definition of "industry" the word "craft," and adding the words "and unless otherwise indicated by the context or any provisions of this Act any division of an industry or combination, arrangement, or grouping of industries." Section 13, "Constitution of the Court," was amended, sub-sections 3, 4, 5, and 7 being repealed and new sub-sections inserted. Section 14, "Powers of the Court," was amended by the conferring of further powers on the Court in exercising the powers, jurisdictions, and functions of boards. Section 16 was also amended, while Section 17 and Schedules (one) and (two) of the principal Act were repealed. Regulations amending the regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 were also approved and gazetted.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—In this State no new boards were authorised or constituted during the fourth quarter of the year. Twelve determinations were made by Wages Boards. The hearing of the appeal by the employers against the findings of the Sewer Builders' Wages Board was before the Industrial Court of Appeal during November. His Honour, in giving judgment, decided that the hours of labour should be 48, instead of 44, as fixed by the Board. A slight reduction in the hourly rates of wage given by the Wages Board was made.



The number of Wages Boards in existence at the end of the year was 142, while the number of determinations in force was 141. The Act in Victoria does not provide for the filing of industrial agreements.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—The number of awards in force in this State at the end of December, 1916, was 120, while 49 industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the State Act were in operation. During the year 1916 the industrial tribunals in Queensland were very active, no less than 69 awards being made and 42 industrial agreements being filed.

On the 18th December assent was granted to "the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916." The new Act came into operation on the 12th January, 1917. At the first sitting of the Full Bench a concise statement concerning the main provisions of the new Act was made. The following quotations from the statement will be of interest:—

"The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916."—The Industrial Court established under the Act of 1912 will give place to the Court of Industrial Arbitration established by the Act of 1916, but the decisions of the old court, based as they were upon the law laid down by industrial tribunals in the Commonwealth and New Zealand, will remain in force and have the effect of decisions of the new court.

The importance of the functions of the Court of Industrial Arbitration need not be emphasised. Its decisions will touch upon almost every phase of industrial activity in the community. A single award may directly apply to many thousands of persons, bring about considerable changes in social conditions, and substantially affect interests of financial magnitude. In regard to all industrial causes the jurisdiction of this tribunal will be exclusive. The Legislature has conferred upon it the widest powers, has created it a branch of the Supreme Court, has given its judges the status of judges of the Supreme Court, and has enacted elaborate safeguards against the interference with it of other tribunals.

With certain exceptions, the Act applies to all callings and to all persons. These exceptions are (1) State children, (2) domestic servants, (3) persons engaged in farming operations on dairy farms, fruit farms, and agricultural farms. The Act applies, however, to persons employed in any capacity on farms in the sugar industry and to persons employed in butter factories or cheese factories.

A novel feature of the Act is its pronouncement as to a minimum wage. The president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration adopted as a minimum wage a living wage, basing it upon "the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community." This definition, if such it may be called, has been adopted with substantial unanimity by all Courts of Arbitration in Australia, including the Industrial Court established under the Queensland Act of 1912.

In the Act which this Court will interpret and administer, the minimum wage is the subject of a legislative definition which will not, however, affect any radical change. It is provided that—

"The minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength, and competence, and his wife, and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of

comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect to which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that in fixing such minimum wage the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account.

"The minimum wage of an adult female employee shall not be less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect to which such minimum wage is fixed."

Worthy of note also are the directions which by the Act are given to the Court and to Industrial Boards. Amongst these is the important instruction that new awards and industrial agreements shall (except in respect of certain specified callings) provide that—

"Employees shall not be worked on more than six out of seven consecutive days, and the time worked by them within any period of six consecutive days shall not exceed forty-eight hours; the time worked by employees on each day shall not exceed eight hours, except in those callings where a short day in each week is mutually adopted by the employers and employees, in which latter cases the time worked on five days of the week may be proportionately greater than eight hours per day in order to allow forty-eight hours to be worked during six consecutive days."

Another provision of some importance is that whereby, with the consent of both parties, counsel or solicitor may be heard in any proceeding before the Court or a Board. We consider that in appeals from the decisions of industrial magistrates as to offences, which appeals will now be by way of rehearing, it will be of general advantage if the parties consent to the hearing of counsel or solicitor."

On the 6th October the report of the commission appointed to make inquiry in regard to the position of "construction workers on the Queensland Government Railways, and more particularly in reference to rates of wages," was published in the "Government Gazette." The commission made an exhaustive inquiry concerning the rates of wage as affecting the various grades, overtime pay, rates of pay for Sundays and holidays, hours of labour, and general conditions of employment. The minimum rate of wage for ordinary labourers in the Southern District was fixed at 9s. 3d. per day. The commission recommended that in view of the undoubted loss caused by wet weather, wages should be paid wet or dry, and that the question whether it was too wet to work should be left entirely to the discretion of the ganger in charge. The recommendations of the commission as to the rates of wage to be paid to construction workers in various districts, as well as various other matters concerning the employment of such workers, were embodied in an agreement, which came into operation as from the 1st October, 1916.

The application of the employers for a writ of prohibition against the Australian Workers' Union, to prevent the enforcement of the award of the Industrial Court of Queensland, covering the sugar industry, was before the Full Court of Queensland during October. Prohibition was granted against some portions of the award, but, the

minority of the Court dissenting, it was held that this did not affect the validity of the remainder of the award, including some of those parts most strongly objected to by the appellants. The matter was then taken on appeal to the High Court, the employers seeking prohibition as against the whole award, or alternatively, against the provisions as to the supply of food. The matter was before the High Court in January, 1917, when the fact that a new Act, entitled "the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916," had been passed by the Queensland Parliament, was brought under the notice of the Court. The Chief Justice stated that one of the objections made to the award was its retrospectivity. One of the express provisions of the new Act was that the Court could make an award retrospective. Section 8 gave retrospective effect to an award. This new Act expressed the definite intention of the Legislature of Queensland, and it was plain in the face of that expressed intention that the High Court would not be justified if it thought that otherwise it would be right to do so, in granting prohibition. In these circumstances the Court could not proceed to give any judgment in the matter.

(iii.) *South Australia*.—At the end of the year 1916, 51 Wages Boards were in existence in this State. The number of awards of the Court and determinations of Wages Boards in force was 62, while 18 industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the State Act were in operation.

An application to have the award of the Court as it affected certain employers, and the country members of the South Australian branch of the Printing Trade Employees' Industry, declared a common rule for the printing industry outside the metropolitan area, was granted by the Industrial Court during December.

On the 25th October the president of the Industrial Court delivered his award in the steam tug employees' dispute. The maximum number of hours of work per week was fixed at 51. The wages for Port Pirie were fixed at 8s. per month above Port Adelaide rates. An application by the employees' association to have the award made a common rule so as to cover all employees connected with the tug boat industry in South Australia was dismissed by common agreement.

An Act to amend "the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912," was assented to on the 12th October, 1916. Section 8 of the principal Act is amended by adding a new sub-section, which empowers the Governor to appoint a Stipendiary Magistrate, upon the certificate of the President that judicial assistance is required by the Court, to act as the President's deputy in any part of the State. The amended Act also fixes the salary of the President.

An Act to amend "the Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1905," was assented to on 5th October, 1916. The amended Act provides that kitchens and sleeping and dining rooms shall be supplied with sufficient light and ventilation, and also that they shall be fumigated or disinfected to the approval of an inspector at least once a year. Kitchens and sleeping and dining rooms shall be provided with a floor of suitable material. A meat house, a sufficient supply of good drinking water, proper cooking, drinking and washing vessels and utensils shall also be provided. All such buildings referred to shall be at least fifty yards from the shearing shed.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—The number of awards in force under the provisions of the State Industrial Arbitration Act at the end of the year 1916 was 64, while 83 industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the same Act were in operation. During the fourth quarter 4 awards were made by the Industrial Court, and 5 industrial agreements were filed. The agreement affecting shop assistants in Perth was made a common rule. The Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Union decided, after an interview with the Commissioner for Railways, to continue under the existing wages award for another twelve months.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—In this State the number of Wages Boards in existence at the end of the year was 32, of which 31 had made determinations. The Act in force does not provide for the filing of industrial agreements. During the fourth quarter the Painting Trade Wages Board made a determination covering the whole State. The determination came into force on 6th January, 1917. The amended determination of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Board came into operation during December.

(vii.) *Commonwealth Arbitration Acts*.—The number of awards in force at the end of the year 1916 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act, was 30, as compared with 20 at the end of 1915. The number of industrial agreements in force at the 31st December, 1916, was 374.

The awards made by the Court under the provisions of "the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act" cover employees engaged as postmasters, postal electricians, postal and telegraph linemen, postal sorters, post and telegraph officers, telegraphists, clerical officers in post-offices and postal assistants, telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance men, and letter carriers. The permanent officers in the clerical division of the service are also covered by an award, which came into operation during 1916. An award covering temporary clerical officers in the Commonwealth Public Service came into force on the 1st April, and continued in force until the 30th September, 1916.\* The employees at the Small Arms Factory, Lithgow, are working under an award. Hotel employees in State hotels at Darwin also came under award. Saddlers and other leather workers employed by the Defence Department are working under an award of the Commonwealth Court. The occupations of employees working under awards made under the provisions of "the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act" comprise masters and officers, marine engineers, builders' labourers, enginedrivers and firemen, waterside workers, tanners and curriers, felt hatters, artificial manure workers, mining employees, gas works' employees, meat industry employees, and storemen and packers. The award covering pastoral workers expired in October. An agreement, after compulsory conference, was made pending the hearing of the new plaint by the Court. Seamen were covered by an award of the Commonwealth Court until November, when it expired by effluxion of time. An industrial agreement, fixing rates of pay and working conditions, has since been made. Wireless operators made an agreement under Section 24 of the Act during the fourth quarter of the year.

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\* See Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1915, Section 28 (2).

## SECTION X.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results for the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 62-70. The annual figures for the year 1914, together with complete figures for the year 1915, were published in Labour Report, No. 6, pp. 85-99. Details relating to all changes in rates of wage recorded for each quarter of the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and the first three quarters of the year 1916 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 5 to 15 respectively. The annual figures for the year 1916, as well as the particulars concerning changes recorded during the fourth quarter of that year, are given in the following tables.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage.*—For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances a number of separate instruments, all of which have not necessarily affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course is adopted in order to obviate a multiplicity of changes affecting only a small number of workers in each instance. Particularly is this significant with respect to the large number of industrial agreements filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act by the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association. In these instances each batch of industrial agreements as filed has been taken as representing a single change in the rates of wage to members of that craft.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.*—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage has occurred is obtained through the following channels :—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State ; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents ; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions ; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage ; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.). *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.*—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wage, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wage paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to fill them in, the returns are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(iv.).—*Summary of Particulars Tabulated.*—The particulars† thus obtained are summarised under the following headings :—(a) Number of workpeople affected ; (b) the total net amount of increase‡ in the weekly wage distribution ; (c) the consequential average increase per week to each of the workpeople affected ; (d) the method by which the change was brought about ; and (e) if effected with or without a stoppage of work. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars summarised refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. As to the total net amount of increase in wages this is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling, and includes particulars of any decreases effected. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the computations* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

\* As these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

† In each of the quarterly Bulletins since the beginning of the year 1915 a summary is included, giving the following particulars with respect to each change in rate of wage :—(a) Locality, industry and occupations affected ; (b) date from which change took effect ; (c) approximate number of workpeople affected (male and female separately) ; (d) method by which change brought about ; and (e) brief information as to the extent of the change.

‡ After making allowance for any decreases involved.



Further, it may be pointed out that the aggregate of the particulars given in the Labour Bulletins relating to each of the four quarters of any year, will not necessarily agree with those given in the annual figures published for that particular year. This is due to the inclusion, as far as possible, in the annual figures of particulars of all changes effected within the year. In some instances the advice of a change is not received in time to allow the full particulars relating thereto being collected and included in the Labour Bulletin for the last quarter of the year. These particulars are subsequently included in the annual tabulations.

**2. Numbers and Effect of Changes in each State for 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**—The following table gives particulars relating to all changes in rates of wage, recorded for each State, Territory, and the Commonwealth during the years specified. It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-15 are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The total net amount of increase per week, set out, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preceding sub-section. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	C'wlth.
No. of Changes	1913 149 1914 185 1915 169 1916 377	81 69 87 168	41 50 60 134	26 18 31 98	20 42 25 42	12 19 24 37	.. .. 3 4	.. .. .. 4	329 384* 401† 870‡
No. of Persons Affected	1913 89,618 1914 56,469 1915 109,260 1916 242,564	49,254 29,876 39,087 119,878	16,645 20,198 22,864 72,079	4,574 5,624 10,206 40,925	3,036 8,399 2,661 5,848	3,005 4,262 3,147 7,232	.. .. 185 258	.. .. 157 157	166,132 125,218* 197,410† 492,487‡
Total Net Amount of Increase per week	1913 £21,789 1914 £13,558 1915 £29,525 1916 £56,835	£9,880 £6,688 £8,078 £30,566	£3,702 £5,128 £6,398 £40,451	£1,279 £1,941 £3,539 £9,930	£428 £2,423 £562 £1,440	£635 £804 £778 £1,980	.. .. £87 £88	.. .. .. £40	£37,713 £30,685* £51,905† £142,923‡
Average Increase per Head per week	1913 4s. 10d. 1914 4s. 10d. 1915 5s. 5d. 1916 4s. 8d.	4s. 0d. 4s. 6d. 4s. 2d. 5s. 1d.	4s. 5d. 5s. 1d. 5s. 7d. 11s. 3d.	5s. 7d. 6s. 11d. 6s. 11d. 4s. 10d.	2s. 10d. 5s. 9d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 11d.	4s. 3d. 3s. 9d. 4s. 11d. 5s. 6d.	.. .. 9s. 5d. 6s. 10d.	.. .. .. 5s. 1d.	4s. 6d. 4s. 11d.* 5s. 3d.† 5s. 10d.‡

\* Including one change (common to all States) brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. † Including two changes (common to all States), which resulted in an increase in wages of £2938 per week to 10,000 workpeople. ‡ Including six changes (common to all States), which resulted in an increase in wages of £1593 to 3546 workpeople. The particulars relating to the numbers of workpeople who were affected by these changes, and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales has been first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years specified. Some little variation has occurred in the position of the remaining States. The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year is, of course, largely due to the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, seven during the year 1915, and eight during the year 1916. The States in which these decreases were recorded were in 1914, New South Wales three, Victoria one, and Tasmania one, affecting 272 persons in all, and a decrease of £59

per week; in 1915 New South Wales two, Tasmania two, and in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia one each, affecting in all 494 workers to the extent of a decrease of £81 per week. Of the eight decreases recorded during 1916 in rates of wage, six affected workpeople in New South Wales, one in Victoria and one in Western Australia. The total number of persons affected was 1730, and the amount of decrease per week was £286.

The number of changes recorded during the year 1916 was 870, a number greatly in excess of the changes recorded during any previous year since the systematic collection of statistical information regarding changes in rates of wage was undertaken by the Bureau. The number of workpeople affected was 492,487, and the total net amount of increase per week was £142,923. These figures greatly exceed those for any previous year, as will be seen on comparing them with the figures for the next highest year, 1915, when the number of workpeople affected by changes was 197,410, and the net amount of increase per week was £51,905. The

**Changes in Rates of Wage, Number and Effect of Changes in each**

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	13	40	59	8	14	52	8	27
Number of Persons affected ..	6,361	18,034	15,073	9,730	4,469	21,809	13,183	34,525
Amount of Increase per week £	1,671	3,115	4,237	1,976	781	6,094	4,641	7,686
<b>Victoria—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	9	13	18	6	7	32	9	9
Number of Persons affected ..	4,264	3,704	8,454	18,810	4,507	8,751	13,792	14,266
Amount of Increase per week £	704	1,166	2,493	4,339	1,187	2,064	3,847	5,881
<b>Queensland—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	7	10	11	1	2	12	12	14
Number of Persons affected ..	3,585	1,892	11,060	946	290	1,408	6,356	7,924
Amount of Increase per week £	1,353	793	8,704	218	95	351	2,476	2,973
<b>South Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	4	7	13	2	4	13	7	3
Number of Persons affected ..	1,537	3,200	2,746	625	944	1,793	3,428	3,588
Amount of Increase per week £	460	1,648	646	139	207	591	1,175	562
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	1	1	7	1	..	1	1	7
Number of Persons affected ..	34	12	668	130	..	58	130	724
Amount of Increase per week £	8	2	169	35	..	15	39	138
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	1	3	2	3	..	4	3	7
Number of Persons affected ..	330	570	170	677	..	195	370	2,260
Amount of Increase per week £	59	170	34	151	..	52	138	578
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Number of Persons affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	21
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	9
<b>Federal Capital Territory—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	100	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	5	27	..
<b>Commonwealth—</b>								
Number of Changes ..	35	74	107	21	27	108	37	63
Number of Persons affected ..	16,111	27,412	38,171	30,918	10,210	34,037	37,536	63,308
Amount of Increase per week £	4,255	6,894	16,393	6,858	2,270	9,172	12,400	17,827

† Including six changes effected either by an Award or an Industrial Agreement under the numbers affected in each State, are not ascertainable.

average increase per head per week for 1916 was 5s. 10d., as compared with 5s. 3d. during 1915; 4s. 11d. during 1914, and 4s. 6d. during the year 1913. The increase during the year 1916 in the number of changes, workpeople, and wages was not confined to any one particular State, as all States showed correspondingly large increases when compared with the preceding years.

**3. Number and Effect of Changes in Rates of Wage in each State Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1916.**—In the following table particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wage in 1916, in each State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups adopted by this Bureau for the classification of current rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc. Particulars concerning changes in rates of wage during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, classified according to industrial groups, were published in Labour Report, No. 6, pp. 88-91.

**State and Territory, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1916—cont.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							Particulars.
IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	COMMONWEALTH.	
34 46,674 9,917	18 8,020 2,500	23 8,004 1,339	4 1,016 281	8 7,502 1,583	69 48,164 10,914	377 242,564 56,835	<b>New South Wales—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
5 16,265 3,017	2 7,600 1,825	4 475 140	2 600 162	1 440 122	51 17,950 3,619	168 119,878 30,566	<b>Victoria—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
7 6,427 1,732	7 2,245 809	5 570 172	2 12,500 15,575	2 1,130 192	42 15,746 5,008	134 72,079 40,451	<b>Queensland—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
13 12,766 2,515	4 1,367 148	5 243 145	1 259 100	1 460 47	21 7,978 1,547	98 40,925 9,930	<b>South Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
4 320 105	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 1,100 340	1 350 72	17 2,322 517	42 5,848 1,440	<b>Western Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
2 1,074 164	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 800 400	.. .. ..	11 786 234	37 7,232 1,980	<b>Tasmania—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 60 22	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 258 88	<b>Northern Territory—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 34 8	4 157 40	<b>Federal Capital Territory—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
64 83,526 17,450	31 19,232 5,282	44† 12,898† 3,411†	11 16,266 16,858	13 9,882 2,016	186 92,980 21,847	821† 492,487† 142,923†	<b>Commonwealth—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the particulars of which, in respect to the

It should be observed that industrial awards and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, which extend in their operation to more than one State, are counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each State may be obtained. The particulars for the whole Commonwealth, however, record each award and agreement once only. For example, an award affecting a section of the Commonwealth Public Service is operative in each State, and is accordingly included in the State table as a change in each State, but in the total for the Commonwealth the award is recorded as one change only. The totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth. On the other hand an award affecting the Inter-State Marine Merchant Service (Seamen, Stewards, and Pantry-men, etc.), where the persons affected are not working solely in any one State, the award is not recorded as a change operating in each State, but is added to the number of changes for all States.

Of the 821 changes recorded during the year, 1916, no less than 186 affected workpeople engaged in occupations and industries classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous). The principal changes, according to the number of workpeople affected, included in this group were those which affected permanent clerical officers in the Commonwealth service, postal assistants, telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance men, letter carriers, mail officers and telegraphists in all States; shop assistants, engine-drivers, shire council employees, clerks and office assistants, policemen and storemen and packers in New South Wales; shop assistants, storemen and packers, engine-drivers, fuel and fodder employees, and sewerage and waterworks' labourers in Victoria; shop assistants, municipal employees, warehouse clerks, sewerage and waterworks' employees and engine-drivers in Queensland; shop assistants, school teachers, labourers and general workers employed by the State Government and storemen and packers in South Australia; and wood cutters and shop assistants in Western Australia. Railway employees in all States received increases in rates of wage during the year. In the manufacturing industries the principal changes affected workpeople following the undermentioned occupations:—In New South Wales, coachmakers, gas workers, brick, tile and pottery makers, engineers, steelworkers, electrical workers, boilermakers, textile workers, shirtmakers, boot makers, tailors and tailoresses and soap and candle makers; in Victoria, brickmakers, fellmongers, boiler-makers, tinsmiths, electrical workers, farriers, clothing makers, shirtmakers, printers, bookbinders, bootmakers, knitters, hosiery and textile workers, cardboard box makers, and rubber workers; in Queensland, sugar workers, confectioners, engineers, ironworkers, bootmakers, furniture makers, sawmillers, and woodworkers; in South Australia, engineers, bootmakers, sawmillers, printers, carriage builders, brickmakers, flourmillers, and tinsmiths; and in Tasmania engineers and textile workers. Other important changes during the year gave increased rates of wage to shearers and pastoral workers, hotel and restaurant employees, caretakers and office cleaners, lift attendants, carters, trolley and draymen, motor drivers, tramway employees, meat industry employees, harbour and river employees, mental and other hospital attendants, marine stewards and cooks, masters and engineers, builders' labourers, carpenters, painters, plumbers and plasterers. It will

be observed from the above comprehensive list of occupations that important changes affecting large numbers of workpeople in each group occurred during the year under review. In addition to the occupations mentioned, many changes occurred in other avenues of employment, but the number of workpeople affected by such changes was not large. In Labour Bulletins Nos. 13, 14 and 15, tabular statements shewing the changes in rates of wage recorded during the first three quarters of the year have been published. In this issue a similar statement is furnished shewing the changes which were recorded during the fourth quarter of the year.

**4. Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations. Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1916.**—Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the tables on pages 451 to 453, are those which in the whole or part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder.

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wage according to States.*—In the following table particulars are given of the effect of changes in rates of wage to female workers, as recorded for each State during the years 1913 to 1916 inclusive.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1916.**

Year.	N.S.W.*	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'WLTH.
NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED.							
1913 .. ..	6,148	4,562	550	958	..	1,480	13,698
1914 .. ..	7,696	4,232	570	..	783	30	13,311
1915 .. ..	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	16,518
1916 .. ..	16,915	20,211	3,954	*1,348	179	347	42,954
NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913 .. ..	1,107	563	55	152	..	123	2,000
1914 .. ..	1,400	542	73	..	266	7	2,288
1915 .. ..	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	3,377
1916 .. ..	3,480	3,689	577	*162	26	43	7,977
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913 .. ..	3 7	2 6	2 0	3 2	..	1 8	2 11
1914 .. ..	3 8	2 7	2 7	..	6 9	4 8	3 5
1915 .. ..	4 5	3 4	2 10	5 5	4 8	2 8	4 1
1916 .. ..	4 1	3 8	2 11	2 5	2 11	2 6	3 9

\* Including effect of one change which affected 9 female employees in the Northern Territory.

It will be seen that the number of females affected by changes in rates of wage during the year 1916, is greatly in excess of the number recorded during any previous year. The most notable increase is in Victoria. In all States, with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania, the numbers affected shew increases. In the tabular statements published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 13, 14 and 15, and also in this issue details are furnished concerning the changes recorded during the year 1916.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups.*—The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table are further analysed and classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State. Similar information for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 was published in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 93-94.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1916.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.											
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral Agri- cultural, etc.	XIII. Domestic Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
<b>New South Wales—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	125	..	540	4,510	2,030	843	9	13	..	1,781	7,084	16,915
Amount of Increase per week £	38	..	91	761	342	145	2	1	..	456	1,644	3,480
<b>Victoria—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	198	29	1,344	12,864	1,440	1,482	..	..	100	40	2,714	20,211
Amount of Increase per week £	25	3	198	2,808	203	190	..	..	22	7	233	3,689
<b>Queensland—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	..	..	340	436	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,978	3,954
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	41	54	..	..	..	..	..	20	462	577
<b>South Australia—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	40	20	110	195	225	..	3	..	..	400	346	1,339
Amount of Increase per week £	6	5	7	26	28	..	1	..	..	39	44	156
<b>Western Australia—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	120	19	179
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	26
<b>Tasmania—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	30	..	..	300	..	6	..	..	..	..	11	347
Amount of Increase per week £	7	..	..	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	43
<b>Northern Territory—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
<b>Commonwealth—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	393	49	2,334	18,345	3,695	2,331	12	13	100	2,550	13,132	42,954
Amount of Increase per week £	76	8	337	3,690	573	336	3	1	22	543	2,388	7,977

Of the total number of female employees (42,954) who were affected by changes in rates of wage during the year, 18,345 were engaged in the manufacture of clothing, hats, etc. (Group IV.); 13,132 in various occupations classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous); 3695 were employed in printing and bookbinding establishments (Group V.); 2550 were working in hotels, restaurants, etc. (Group XIII.), while 2334 were engaged in the preparation or distribution of food and drink (Group III.). In the other groups, with the exception of Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), the number who received increased wages during the year was comparatively small.

**5. Changes in Rates of Wage classified according to Methods by which Effected, 1914-1916.**—The particulars contained in the foregoing tables in this Section are herein classified for each State, and for the Commonwealth according to the methods by which the changes in rates of wage were arranged.\* In the first of these tabulations the aggregate

\* The methods whereby changes in rates of wage are effected, have been classified by this Bureau under the seven headings specified in the following table. In some instances more than one method is adopted as a means to effect the attained result. In those instances the method actually in operation at the time the change is determined is taken for the purpose of classification.



figures for the Commonwealth are given for each of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, irrespective of whether the change was effected "without a stoppage of work" or "after a stoppage of work." In the subsequent tables these characteristics are applied, and separate details are given in respect to each State and the Commonwealth, for the year 1916.

It should be observed that the particulars given for each State include the number and effect of each change recorded for each separate State, whereas the aggregate particulars for the Commonwealth are based on the number of changes effected according to the industrial group tables given on pages 452-453. The result is due to the inclusion of changes effected by awards or industrial agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, in the total only, irrespective of the number of States to which such changes may apply.

Provision is not included in the existing industrial statutes in Victoria and Tasmania for the registration of industrial agreements.

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which effected, Commonwealth, 1914-1916.*—Comparative particulars are contained in the following table, of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wage brought about throughout the Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods.

**Changes in Rates of Wage classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth, 1914-1916.**

Methods by which Changes were Effected.	Number of Changes.			Number of Work- people Affected.			Total Net Amount of Increase per wk.		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
By voluntary action of employers	12	21	51	3,042	17,727	55,560	£ 478	£ 3,941	£ 10,831
By direct negotiations	57	63	175	8,357	11,593	46,633	2,503	2,872	12,114
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	1	20	9	60	2,587	4,984	18	593	1,518
By award of Court under Com- monwealth Act	5	9	17	21,412	16,386	40,978	7,451	4,317	14,965
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	31	14	30	3,180	11,620	25,081	953	3,080	6,800
By award or determination under State Act	197	202	467	87,131	128,531	305,340	18,719	34,290	94,005
By agreement registered under State Act	62	36	72	2,036	8,966	13,911	563	2,812	2,690
Total* .. .. .	365	365	821	125,218	197,410	492,487	30,685	51,905	142,923

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act is counted as one Change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 449 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act, being recorded as a single change only.

Of the results as set out in the above table, the most notable is the increase in the number of changes in rates of wage which were granted voluntarily by employers or brought about by direct negotiations between representatives of employers and employees, without the assistance of any third party. The number of changes in rates of wage effected by Award or Determination under State Industrial Act was 467, approximately 57 per cent. of the total number recorded during the year. The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court also shews a considerable increase when compared with previous years.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected in each State and Territory, 1916.*—The following tables set out particulars of the results of all changes in rates of wage which were recorded for the year 1916, according to the method by which the changes were effected. The particulars relating to changes effected with or without a stoppage of work are given separately, and include those involving any decrease in rates of wage. For comparative information for the year 1913, see Labour Report, No. 5, pp. 68 and 69, and for the years 1914 and 1915 see Labour Report No. 6, pp. 97-99.

**Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, 1916.**

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>New South Wales—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	12	18,348	4,024	..	..	..	12	18,348	4,024
By direct negotiations ..	38	18,820	4,171	21	2,001	518	59	20,821	4,689
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	2	128	43	2	128	43
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	11	15,254	4,608	..	..	..	11	15,254	4,608
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	5	13,504	2,963	..	..	..	5	13,504	2,963
By award under State Act ..	243	164,344	38,951	3	672	200	246	165,016	39,151
By agreement registered under State Act ..	38	3,426	912	4	6,067	445	42	9,493	1,357
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>233,696</b>	<b>55,629</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8,868</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>242,564</b>	<b>56,835</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	13	15,788	2,450	..	..	..	13	15,788	2,450
By direct negotiations ..	33	7,676	1,608	7	1,325	454	40	9,001	2,062
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	24	2	1	98	15	2	122	17
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	10	15,749	6,668	..	..	..	10	15,749	6,668
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	14	6,145	2,092	2	91	27	16	6,236	2,119
By determination under State Act ..	87	72,982	17,250	..	..	..	87	72,982	17,250
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>118,364</b>	<b>30,070</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>119,878</b>	<b>30,566</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	3	2,543	789	..	..	..	3	2,543	789
By direct negotiations ..	15	5,523	1,930	7	2,561	1,307	22	8,084	3,237
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	1,926	242	1	500	325	2	2,426	567
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	5	2,236	765	1	170	34	6	2,406	799
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	4	1,796	564	..	..	..	4	1,796	564
By award under State Act ..	80	51,106	33,348	1	140	35	81	51,246	33,383
By agreement registered under State Act ..	14	2,125	712	2	1,453	400	16	3,578	1,112
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>67,255</b>	<b>38,350</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>72,079</b>	<b>40,451</b>
<b>South Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	16	16,374	2,939	..	..	..	16	16,374	2,939
By direct negotiations ..	23	6,060	1,197	3	380	141	26	6,440	1,338
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	948	340	..	..	..	1	948	340
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	9	5,114	2,070	..	..	..	9	5,114	2,070
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	8	664	227	..	..	..	8	664	227
By award or determination under State Act ..	30	10,487	2,878	1	600	60	31	11,087	2,938
By agreement registered under State Act ..	5	210	46	2	88	32	7	298	78
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>39,857</b>	<b>9,697</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>40,925</b>	<b>9,930</b>

## Changes in Rates of Wage. Methods by which effected, 1916—continued.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	2	40	14	..	..	..	2	40	14
By direct negotiations ..	10	523	157	4	192	49	14	718	206
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	1	560	151	1	560	151
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	4	820	196	..	..	..	4	820	196
By registered agreement under Commonwealth Act ..	3	324	52	..	..	..	3	324	52
By award under State Act ..	10	1,744	338	1	1,100	340	11	2,844	678
By agreement registered under State Act ..	7	542	143	..	..	..	7	542	143
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>1,440</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	5	2,467	615	..	..	..	5	2,467	615
By direct negotiations ..	9	773	158	..	..	..	9	773	158
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	800	400	..	..	..	1	800	400
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	6	816	150	..	..	..	6	816	150
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	5	211	52	..	..	..	5	211	52
By determination under State Act ..	11	2,165	605	..	..	..	11	2,165	605
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>1,980</b>
<b>Northern Territory—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	2	147	63	..	..	..	2	147	63
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	1	90	16	1	21	9	2	111	25
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Federal Capital Territory—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	2	49	11	..	..	..	2	49	11
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	2	108	29	..	..	..	2	108	29
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>All States—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	1	600	350	..	..	..	1	600	350
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	1	600	420	..	..	..	1	600	420
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	4	2,346	823	..	..	..	4	2,346	823
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>1,593</b>
<b>Commonwealth*—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	51	55,560	10,831	..	..	..	51	55,560	10,831
By direct negotiations ..	133	40,174	9,645	42	6,459	2,469	175	46,633	12,114
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	4	3,698	984	5	1,286	534	9	4,984	1,518
By award of court under Commonwealth Act*	15	40,787	14,922	2	191	43	17	40,978	14,965
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act*	28	24,990	6,773	2	91	27	30	25,081	6,800
By award or determination under State Acts ..	461	302,828	93,370	6	2,512	635	467	305,340	94,005
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	64	6,303	1,813	8	7,608	877	72	13,911	2,690
<b>TOTAL* .. .. .</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>474,340</b>	<b>138,338</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18,147</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>492,487</b>	<b>142,923</b>

\* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

**6. Comparative Summary of Changes in Quarterly Periods during 1915 and 1916.**—The following table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage in each State and Territory and the Commonwealth for the four quarters of the years 1915 and 1916.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State, and for the Commonwealth, during Quarterly Periods, 1915 and 1916.**

State.	No. of Changes.				No. of Persons Affected.				Total Amount of Net Increase per Week.				Average Increase per Head per Week.			
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
1915.																
N.S.W. ..	7	37	45	80	1,375	12,433	14,181	81,271	£ 250	£ 3,509	£ 3,671	£ 22,095	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 5 8	s. d. 5 2	s. d. 5 5
Vic. ..	3	14	23	47	158	2,785	12,380	23,764	85	491	2,344	4,658	10 9	3 6	4 7	3 11
Q'land ..	6	7	19	28	2,070	1,540	8,830	10,424	511	241	2,202	3,444	4 11	3 2	5 0	6 7
S.A. ..	..	3	3	25	..	706	411	9,089	..	109	78	3,352	..	3 1	3 10	7 5
W.A. ..	1	8	2	14	14	1,235	267	1,145	7	219	53	233	10 0	3 7	4 0	4 11
Tas. ..	..	4	4	16	..	138	1,098	1,911	..	74	267	437	..	10 9	4 10	5 7
Nort. Terr. ..	..	1	..	2	..	150	..	35	..	78	..	9	..	10 5	..	5 2
C'wealth ..	17	74	96	214*	3,617	18,987	37,167	137,639	853	4,721	9,115	37,216	4 9	5 0	4 11	5 5
						†	†	††								
1916.																
N.S.W. ..	63	108	94	112	65,785	56,413	69,946	50,420	14814	13427	14671	13923	5 2	4 9	4 25	6 6
Vic. ..	60	40	28	40	52,705	15,152	16,072	35,949	15400	3,638	3,844	7,684	5 10	4 10	4 9	4 3
Q'land ..	28	30	42	34	14,284	20,395	25,660	11,740	4,660	7,436	24,658	3,697	6 6	7 3	19 3	6 4
S. Aust. ..	17	24	23	34	6,139	13,162	15,100	6,524	1,198	3,817	2,917	1,998	3 11	5 10	3 10	6 2
W.A. ..	..	9	8	15	1,047	1,019	1,544	2,238	278	223	443	496	5 4	4 5	5 9	4 5
Tas. ..	9	8	7	13	2,568	1,163	803	2,698	615	327	242	796	4 9	5 7	6 0	5 11
Nort. Terr. ..	1	2	1	..	60	177	21	..	22	57	9	..	7 6	6 5	8 7	..
F. C. Ter. ..	..	1	2	..	..	100	49	..	..	27	11	..	..	5 5	4 6	5 0
C'wealth ..	188	*225	*206	*251	142588	108797	130195	110907	36987	29725	47020	29191	5 2	5 6	7 35	3 3
						†	*†	*†	††	*	*	*				

\* Including the effect of one or more changes brought about either by an award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court or by an industrial agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, particulars of which in respect to the number of workpeople affected and the total amount of increased weekly wages in each State are not ascertainable.

† Including number of workers affected by a decrease in rates of wage.

## 7. Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, 4th Quarter, 1916.—

The following table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage recorded in each State during the fourth quarter of the year 1916, together with comparative information for the Commonwealth for the preceding quarter of the current year and the corresponding quarter of the year 1915. Information concerning changes in rates of wage which came into force prior to the 1st October, is included in the following tables, as the particulars regarding such changes were not available in time for inclusion in results recorded in previous Bulletins.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per Week, and Net Average Increase per Head per Week in each State and Territory, 4th Quarter, 1916.**

PARTICULARS.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. & F.C.T.	COMMONWEALTH.		
								4th Q'ter, 1916.	3rd Q'ter, 1916.	4th Q'ter, 1915.
No. of Changes	112	40	34	34	15	13	1	*+251	*+206	*+214
No. of Persons Affected	50,420	35,949	11,740	6,524	2,238	2,698	8	110,907	130,195	137,639
Total Net Amount of Increase per week	£ 13,923	7,684	3,697	1,998	496	796	2	29,191	47,020	37,216
Net Average Increase per Head per week	5s. 6d.	4s. 3d.	6s. 4d.	6s. 2d.	4s. 5d.	5s. 11d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	5s. 5d.

\* Including particulars of changes which involved a decrease in rates of wage.

† Including one or more changes brought about either by an award or variation of an award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, or by an industrial agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, particulars of which in respect to the number of workpeople affected and the total net amount of increased weekly wages in each State are not ascertainable.

From the above table it may be seen that the number of changes in rates of wage which were recorded for the whole Commonwealth during the fourth quarter of the year 1916, numbered 251. Included in this number are certain changes, particulars of which were not available for inclusion in the results of changes previously recorded, and in other instances the changes, though brought about subsequent to the 1st October, 1916, were made to operate from retrospective dates. The 251 changes resulted in an aggregate net addition of £29,191 to the weekly wage distribution to the 110,907 workpeople affected thereby, and an average increase in weekly wage of 5s. 3d. per head. The number of changes recorded for each State and Territory was as follows:—New South Wales, 112; Victoria, 40; Queensland, 34; South Australia, 34; Western Australia, 15; Tasmania, 13; Federal Capital Territory, 1; and 2 affecting marine stewards and pantry-men and wireless operators, the effects of which were common to all States. Since the collection and tabulation of these statistics was first undertaken by this Bureau, this quarterly aggregate is the highest which has been recorded. Included in the 251 changes in the above table were 53 which wholly or partly applied to female occupations.

In the following table particulars are set out for males and females separately, as to the number affected by changes in each State, the total amount of increased wages involved each week and per head respectively:—

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number of Persons Affected, Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per Week, and Net Average Increase per Head per Week in each State and for the Commonwealth, 4th Quarter, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. & F.C.T.	C'wlth.
MALE OCCUPATIONS.								
No. of Persons Affected	41,930	31,450	11,421	6,105	2,059	2,681	8	96,984*
Total Net Amount of Increase per week	£ 11,960	7,140	3,647	1,940	470	793	2	26,547*
Net Average Increase per head per week	5s. 8d.	4s. 6d.	6s. 5d.	6s. 4d.	4s. 7d.	5s. 11d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.

\* Including 1330 workers affected by two changes, the effect of which is common to all States.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.**—Number of Persons Affected, Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per Week, and Net Average Increase per Head per Week in each State and for the Commonwealth, 4th Quarter, 1916 (*continued*).

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. & F.C.T.	C'with
FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.								
No. of Persons Affected ..	8,490	4,499	319	419	179	17	..	13,923
Total Net Amount of Increase per week .. .. £	1,963	544	50	58	26	3	..	2,644
Net Average Increase per head per week .. ..	4s. 7d.	2s. 5d.	3s. 2d.	2s. 9d.	2s. 11d.	3s. 6d.	..	3s. 10d.

It will be seen by the above figures that 96,984 males, and 13,923 females were affected by changes in rates of wage recorded during the fourth quarter. The average increase per week for each male employee was 5s. 6d.; while female employees received increases averaging 3s. 10d. per head per week.

**8. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wage, classified according to Industrial Groups, 4th Quarter, 1916.**—The following table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage recorded during the fourth quarter of the year 1916, classified according to the following industrial groups :—

**Changes in Rates of Wage.**—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, and Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, 4th Quarter, 1916.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Net a'm't of Increase per week.	Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Net a'm't of Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. ..	10	3,760	£ 1,320	IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	17	24,691	£ 4,657
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	14	5,033	1,598	X. Other Land Transport ..	7	745	244
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	29	9,727	2,862	XI. Shipping, etc. ..	16	2,840	1,249
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	5	3,680	710	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	3	1,256	521
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	8	3,226	901	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	4	963	208
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	23	7,945	2,278	XIV. Miscellaneous ..	62	31,333	7,314
VII. Building ..	13	12,699	4,844				
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	8	3,009	485				
				TOTAL { 4th Quarter, 1916	†*219	110,907	29,191
				3rd Quarter, 1916	*206	130,195	47,020
				4th Quarter, 1915	*214	137,639	37,216

\* Including particulars of changes which involved a decrease in rates of wage.

† In this table a change brought about by an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, although operative in more than one State, is counted as one change only.

It will be seen from the above table that 62 of the 219 changes recorded during the fourth quarter of the year were classified in Groups XIV. (Miscellaneous). The occupations and industries included in this group comprise, amongst others, permanent clerical officers in the Commonwealth Service, telegraphists, postal assistants, telegraph and telephone



construction and maintenance men, school teachers, warders, shop assistants, storemen and packers and municipal employees. Approximately 28 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected by the changes recorded during October, November and December, were classified in Group XIV. The following groups were next in order, according to the number of changes :—Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.) ; Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) ; Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services) ; Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) ; Group II. (Engineering, etc.) ; and Group VII. (Building). Workpeople employed in the various branches of the railway and tramway services to the number of 24,691 benefited to the extent of £4657 per week. The most important of these increases affected employees in the railway services of Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, and Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, 4th Quarter, 1916.**

Particulars.	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.
Number of changes ..	2	1	7	4	2	7	2	3	25	53
Number of persons affected	115	20	744	2,090	900	525	12	183	9,334	13,923
Total net amount of increase per week .. £	32	5	128	398	122	100	3	25	1,831	2,644

The majority of the female employees who were affected by changes in rates of wage recorded during the fourth quarter were engaged in occupations and industries classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), no less than 9334 or 67 per cent. being classified in this Group. Female employees engaged in the undermentioned occupations received increases in rates of wage during the quarter under review :—school teachers, hospital attendants, public servants (clerks), laundry employees, carpet workers, office cleaners, shirtmakers, tailoresses, shop assistants, postal assistants, aerated water factory employees, textile workers, leather workers, pottery workers, chemists' employees and railway employees in New South Wales ; clothing factory employees, public servants (clerks), Mental Hospital attendants, harness makers, boot saleswomen, cardboard box makers, grocery manufacture employees, postal assistants, drapery saleswomen, paper bag makers, bookbinders, printing employees and hairdressers in Victoria ; public servants (clerks), postal assistants, shop assistants and musicians in Queensland ; clerks, school teachers, bedding makers, shop assistants, grocery manufacture employees, postal assistants and tinsmith's assistants in South Australia ; public servants (clerks and postal assistants), bootmakers and cooks and waitresses in Western Australia and postal assistants and harness makers in Tasmania.

9. **Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage Recorded during 4th Quarter, 1916.**—In the subjoined tabular statement, particulars are summarised of each change in rates of wage recorded during the fourth quarter of the year 1916, shewing (a) the locality, industry and occupation affected; (b) the date on which the change came into operation; (c) the approximate number of persons affected; (d) the method by which each change was brought about; and (e) brief particulars of the resulting effect on the existing rates of wage.

**Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.**

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales.</b>					
<i>Rozelle</i> *— Chemical Manu- facture— Superphosphate and Chemical Workers.	1st Jan. 1916.	250	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Coast of N.S.W.*</i> Shipping— Marine Engineers.	1st Jan., 1916.	2	..	Do.	Increase of £3 per month.
<i>Harbour and Coastal Rivers of N.S.W.*</i> Public Works Dept. and Harbour Trust Dredge Workers.	10th Jan., 1916.	431	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 2s. 3d. to 13s. 10d. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.*</i> Ironworking— Machinists, Cement Washers & Others.	1st April, 1916.	50	..	Award of Industrial Court on Appeal.	Increase of 3s. per week.
<i>East Coast of Australia*</i> Shipping— Marine Engineers.	1st July, 1916.	65	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £1 12s. 6d. to £3 4s. per month.
<i>Camperdown.*</i> Royal Prince Alfred Hospital— Various Occupa- tions.	1st July, 1916.	70	50	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases to males ranging from 5s. to 14s. 6d. per week; to females from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> *— Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	787	24	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per per annum.
Penal Department— Warders and Others.	1st July, 1916.	268	13	Voluntary action of State Government.	Increases to males ranging from £6 to £18 per annum; fe- males £6 per annum
Education Dept.— School Teachers.	1st July, 1916.	610	4,285	Do.	Increases ranging from £6 to £24 per annum for males and females.
<i>Western Coalfields.*</i> Coal Mining— Blacksmiths.	5th July, 1916.	20	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase of 8s. per week.

\* Particulars not available in time for inclusion in results of changes recorded previously.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Metropolitan Area*</i> Piano Trade— Carters and Motor Waggon Drivers.	16th July, 1916.	40	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase of 5s. per week.
<i>Sydney.*</i> Harbour Trust— Ballast Wheelers.	14th Aug. 1916.	12	..	Do.	Increase of 5s. per week.
<i>Newcastle.*</i> Steam Laundry— Starchers and Others.	18th Aug., 1916.	..	23	Do.	Increases ranging from 2s. to 5s. per week.
<i>Pymont.*</i> Sugar Refining— Fugalmen.	18th Aug., 1916.	60	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.*</i> Woollen Mills— Adult Males.	18th Aug., 1916.†	400	..	Do.	Minimum wage raised from 52s. 6d. to 54s. per week.
<i>Sydney.*</i> State Railways— Gasmakers.	22nd Sept. 1916.	8	..	Voluntary action of Commissioner for Railways.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per day.
<i>Southern Coalfields.*</i> Coal Mining— Blacksmiths.	30th Sept. 1916.	17	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 6s. 6d. per week to black- smiths, and of 3s. 3d. to picksharpen- ers.
<i>Newcastle.</i> "Morning Herald." Journalists.	1st Oct.	9	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase of 5s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Experimental Farms— Farm Hands and Others.	1st Oct.	306	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployer and em- ployees.	Average increase of 3s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Pastoral— Woolclassers.	1st Oct.	150	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase on time rates of 10s. per week.
<i>Sydney—</i> Blind Institution— Basket, Mat and Brush Makers.	3rd Oct.	16	..	Voluntary action of employer.	Average increase about 4s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Shipping— Casual Clerks.	6th Oct.	350	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per hour.
<i>Metropolitan Area and Newcastle.</i> Carpet Trade— Cutters, Planners, and Others.	6th Oct.	95	75	Do.	Increase to males of 10s., and to females of 7s. per week.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*. † Award of 24/11/16 provided that minimum wage be increased as above from 18/8/16 until date of Award.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>County of Cumberland Newcastle and Mailland Bacon Curing— Curers and Others.</i>	6th Oct.	50	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Adult minimum wage raised from 50s. and 52s. 6d. to 54s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna Office Cleaning, etc. Cleaners, Lift At- tendants, and Gate- keepers.</i>	6th Oct.	1,070	10	Do.	Adult minimum wage raised from 52s. and 53s. 6d. to 54s. per week.
<i>Buttermaking— Assistants and Others.</i>	6th Oct.	60	..	Do.	Increase from 48s. and 52s. 6d. to 54s. per week.
<i>Sydney. "Sunday Times"— Rotary Machinists and Others.</i>	7th Oct.	16	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week.
<i>Broken Hill. State Railways and and Tramways— Fettlers.</i>	7th Oct.	4	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increase of 3s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna. Shirtmaking— Shirtmakers.</i>	9th Oct.	..	900	Award of Industrial Board.	Average increase about 3s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland and Newcastle. Building— Metal Ceiling Fixers.</i>	13th Oct.	50	..	Do.	Increase of 8s. per week.
<i>Cessnock. Aberdare and Aber- dare Extended Collieries— Wheelers.</i>	13th Oct.	74	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increase of 1-16th. on tonnage rate.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna, Metropolitan Area and Newcastle. Retail Trade— Shop Assistants.</i>	13th Oct.	150	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases of 4s. and 9s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna. Various— Storemen and Packers.</i>	13th Oct.	240	..	Do.	Average increase about 9s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland. Retail Stores— Storemen and Packers.</i>	13th Oct.	70	..	Do.	Increase: Storemen 4s., and packers, 1s. 6d. per week.
<i>Kitchener. Aberdare Central Colliery— Bricklayers.</i>	18th Oct.	8	..	Direct negotiations between employers and employees after stoppage of work.	Increase of 6d. per day.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b> <i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna, and Newcastle.</i>					
Tailoring— Tailors, Tailoresses and Others.	20th Oct.	500	250	Award of Industrial Board.	Average increase to males of 7s. 6d. per week, and to females of 6s. per week.
<i>County of Yancowinna</i> Retail Trade— Shop Assistants.	20th Oct.	240	60	Do.	Average increase to males of 10s. per week, and to females of 8s. per week.
<i>East Greta.</i> E. Greta Coal Mining Co. Ltd.— Engine Drivers and Others.	22nd Oct.	61	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployer and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Lithgow and Vale of Clwydd.</i> Brickmaking— All Occupations.	23rd Oct.	59	..	Voluntary action of employers.	General increase of 3s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area and Newcastle.</i> Retail Trade— Shop Assistants.	27th Oct.	200	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases of 1s. 6d. and 6s. per week.
<i>County of Yancowinna</i> Baking and Pastry- cooking— Bakers and Pastry- cooks.	30th Oct.	40	..	Do.	Increases to adults, 10s., and 20s. per week; apprentices 5s. per week.
Baking Trade— Bread Carters.	30th Oct.	10	..	Do.	Increase of 10s. per week.
<i>Broken Hill.*</i> Building— Painters and Decorators.	1st Nov.	25	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Transport— Commercial Buggy Drivers.	1st Nov.	120	..	Do.	Increases of 7s. 6d. and 10s. per week.
<i>Whole State.†</i> Postal Department Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	1,082	67	Awards of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £6 to £25 per annum.
<i>Whole State, excluding Counties of Cumber- land and Yancowinna.</i> Aerated Water Trade— Female Occupa- tions.	3rd Nov.	..	40	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 2s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Electrical Trade— Shift Electricians and Others.	3rd Nov.	1,200	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 8s. to 12s. per week.
Wine and Spirit Trade— Cellarmen and Others.	3rd Nov.	180	40	Do.	Increases to adult males 2s. 6d., boys and improvers 2s., adult females 2s. per week.

\* Award rescinded by Industrial Court on 2nd February, 1917. † Combined effect of three awards delivered on the 8th September.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>County of Northumber- land, excluding District of Wey Woy.</i> Retail Butchering— All Occupations.	3rd Nov.	330	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Boiling Down— Bone Millers and and Others.	3rd Nov.	410	..	Do.	Increase to adults of 7s. 6d. per week; to boys and youths of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> State Railways— Carriage Builders.	3rd Nov.	524	14	Do.	Increases of 1s. 6d. and 2s. to males; to upholstresses 1s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Woollen Mills— Textile Workers.	6th Nov.	600	900	Do.	Increases to adult males of 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week; adult females of 5s. and juniors of 2s. 0d. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Farrying— Firemen and Floor- men.	10th Nov.	300	..	Do.	Increase of 4s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Milk Industry— Pasteurisers and and Others.	10th Nov.	580	..	Do.	Average increase about 3s. per week.
Wholesale Butcher- ing— Casing Cleaners and Others.	10th Nov.	150	..	Do.	Increases to adults of 7s. 6d. and 8s. per week; boys 7s. 6d. per week.
Transport— Trace Boys.	10th Nov.	15	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 5s. to 15s per week.
<i>Sydney.</i> "Truth and Sportsman."— Compositors and Others.	13th Nov.	13	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 5s. to 10s. per per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Aerated Water Trade— Female Occupa- tions.	16th Nov.	..	50	Voluntary action of employers.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 5s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Meat Packing— Packers.	17th Nov.	40	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 1s. per week.



Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N. S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Cold Storage— Cold Storage and Ice Hands.	17th Nov.	600	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 4s. to 5s. per week.
Wholesale Butcher- ing— Carters.	17th Nov.	150	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 4s. to 9s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area and Newcastle.</i> Building— Builders' Labourers	17th Nov.	100	..	Do.	Increases of 2s. and 6s. per week. Only a section of em- ployees affected.
<i>Newcastle.</i> Sewer Building— Sewer Workers.	17th Nov.	240	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Fuel Distribution— Wood and Coal Labourers.	17th Nov.	120	..	Do.	Increase of 5s. per week.
<i>Sydney.*</i> Local Authority— Various Occupations.	17th Nov.	306	..	Do.	Average increase about 8s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Wholesale Butchering— Slaughter House Employees.	1st Dec.	40	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 20s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Saddle and Harness Making— All Occupations.	1st Dec.	800	100	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to males of 6s. per week; fe- males 2s. per week.
State Tramways— Steam Tram Motor Drivers.	1st Dec.	118	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Coast of N.S.W.</i> Illawarra and Sth. Coast Steam Navi- gation Co.— Masters and Officers.	1st Dec.	8	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £3 per month.
<i>Port of Sydney.</i> Shipping— Casual Clerks.	1st Dec.	60	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Average increase about 6s. per week.
Permanent Wharf Clerks.	1st Dec.	50	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Various State Departments— Temporary Clerks.	1st Dec.	400	..	Do.	Increase from 10s. to 12s. per day.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Meat Industry— Carters.	5th Dec.	160	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 7s. per week.

\* Award rates paid as from 1st March, 1916.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>N.S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Sydney.</i> Stove Manufacture— Fitters.	6th Dec.	5	..	Direct negotiations between employer and employees after stoppage of work.	Increase of 10 per cent. on piece rates.
<i>Whole State.</i> State Railways— Coach Painters.	8th Dec.	296	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 14s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Poulterers and Assistants.	8th Dec.	90	..	Do.	Increase to adults of 7s. 6d. per week; to boys 6s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Pith, Cane and Bamboo Working— Pith-cane and Bamboo Workers.	8th Dec.	140	..	Do.	Increases to adults 6s. per week; appren- tices average 5s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland and Newcastle.</i> Building— Carpenters and Joiners.	8th Dec.	7,000	..	Do.	Increase of 8s. per week.
<i>Neewes.</i> Commonwealth Oil Corporation— Labourers and Others.	11th Dec.	34	..	Award of Court on Appeal.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
<i>Sydney.</i> B. Richards & Sons Ltd.— Slaughterhouse Carters.	12th Dec.	40	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase of 6s. 6d. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Pottery and Tile Manufacture— All Occupations.	15th Dec.	220	15	Award of Industrial Board.	Average increase of 6s. 2d. and 5s. 6d. per week for males and females re- spectively.
Roofing Tile Manufacture— All Occupations.	15th Dec.	120	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Wickerworking— Wickerworkers and Repairers.	15th Dec.	40	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Newcastle.</i> State Railways— Crane Drivers.	15th Dec.	237	..	Award of Court on Appeal.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Counties of Cumber- land, Northumberland, Yancowinna and the South Coast District.</i> Bread Baking— Bakers and Bread Carters.	15th Dec.	1,000	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases to bakers, 8s. to 15s. per week; bread carters, 6s. to 15s. per week.

## Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—cont.

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Venetian Blind Manufacture— Blind Makers' Assistants.	15th Dec.	70	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 5s. 6d. per week.
<i>Sydney.</i> Local Authority— Electrical Workers.	15th Dec.*	322	..	Do.	Average increase about 10s. per week
<i>Whole State, excluding Counties of Cumber- land and Yancowinna and District of Newcastle</i> Sawmilling— Labourers and Others.	15th Dec.	200	..	Do.	Minimum wage raised from 52s. to 54s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Retail Trade— Grocers.	15th Dec.	1,200	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 3s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Wholesale Drug Stores— Storemen and Packers.	15th Dec.	75	5	Do.	Increases to males 3s. and 3s. 6d. per week; females 3s. 6d. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Billposting— Billposters.	17th Dec.	50	..	Do.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Building— Painters, Paper- hangers and Decorators.	20th Dec.	2,500	..	Award of Industrial Court on Appeal.	Increase of 7s. per week.
Wireworking— Wireworkers.	22nd Dec.	50	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Port Waratah.</i> Broken Hill Steel Works— Steelworkers and Others.	22nd Dec.	1,500	..	Award of Industrial Court.	Average increase about 4s. 10d. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Retail Chemists— Chemists' Assistants.	22nd Dec.	330	30	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases to males and females 7s. to 11s 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> State Railways— Traffic Employees.	22nd Dec†	4,300	9	Do.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area and Newcastle.</i> Retail Trade— Office Assistants— Cashiers and Delivery Clerks.	22nd Dec.	750	1,500	Do.	Average increase about 5s. per week for males, and 3s. per week for fe- males.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Pipe and Terracotta Manufacture— All Occupations.	22nd Dec.	360	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 4s. 6d. to 8s. per week.

\* Award rates fixed as from 2nd Oct., 1916.

† Award rates paid as from 22nd Aug., 1916.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Coachmaking— Coachsmiths' Assistants.	22nd Dec.	250	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases of 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Brickmaking— All Occupations.	22nd Dec.	1,450	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 2s. to 7s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Counties of Yanco- winna, Cumberland, and Northumberland.</i> <i>Parish of Stockton and Municipality of Raymond Terrace.</i> Retail Butchering— Ordermen and Others.	22nd Dec.	300	..	Do.	Minimum wage raised to 55s. per week.
<i>Newcastle.</i> Abattoirs— Labourers.	22nd Dec.	2	..	Do.	Increase of 10s. per week.
<i>County of Cumberland.</i> Laundering— Carters.	22nd Dec.	150	..	Do.	Minimum wage raised from 52s. 6d. to 54s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Undertaking— Shopmen and Others.	22nd Dec.	115	..	Do.	Increase to shopmen of 12s. per week; others 8s. 6d. per week.
<i>Homebush and Newcastle.</i> Biscuit Baking— W. Arnott Ltd. All Male Occupations.	23rd Dec.	235	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per week.
Female Occupations.	23rd Dec.	..	30	Do.	Increase of 1s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> State Tramways— Clerical Staff.	29th Dec.	327	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases of £15 and £20 per annum.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Local Authorities— Gangers, Labourers and Others.	29th Dec.	800	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 2s. to 9s. per week.
Piano Manufacture Makers & Repairers	29th Dec.	130	..	Do.	Increase about 8s. per week.
Watchmaking— Watchmakers.	29th Dec.	90	..	Do.	Average increase about 6s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Postal Department. Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	722	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates. Proportion- ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance men.	31st Dec.	791	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr. 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females		
<b>Victoria.</b>					
<i>Whole State.*</i> State Railways— Signalmen and Guards.	1st Jan., 1916.	640	..	Voluntary action of Minister for Rail- ways.	Increase of 6d. per day to guards and to signalmen in Classes 3, 4 and 5.
<i>Sth. Melbourne.*</i> Commonwealth Clothing Factory— All Occupations.	8th May, 1916.	53	324	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 5s. for males, and 2s. and 5s. for females.
<i>Whole State.*</i> State Railways— Various Occupations.	1st July, 1916.	12,500	..	Voluntary action of Minister for Rail- ways.	Increase to bring minimum wage to 9s. per day, or of 6d. per day if in receipt of 9s. or 9s. 6d. per day.
Commonwealth Public Service*— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	962	41	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per annum.
Mental Hospitals*— Attendants and Artisans.	1st July, 1916.	163	169	Voluntary action of the State Govern- ment.	Increase of £12 and £6 per annum to males and females respectively.
<i>Melbourne.*</i> Defence Depart- ment— Military Staff Clerks.	1st July, 1916.	33	..	Voluntary action of the Military Board.	Increases of £6 to £30 per annum.
<i>Clifton Hill.*</i> Commonwealth Harness Factory— All Occupations.	6th Sept., 1916.	298	70	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase of 6s. per week to saddlers; to other males 4s. 6d. to 10s. 2d. per week; female machinists, 1s. 6d.; others, 2s. to 5s. per week.
<i>Melbourne.*</i> Public Works Department— Electrical Workers.	25th Sept. 1916.	5	..	Voluntary action of the State Govern- ment.	Increase of £12 per annum.
<i>Flemington.</i> Racecourse— Labourers.	2nd Oct.	120	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increase from 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day.
<i>Metropolitan Area, etc.†</i> Boot Shops— Salesmen and Saleswomen.	2nd Oct.	300	200	Determination of Wages Board.	Average increase per week of 7s. for males, and 2s. for females.
<i>Whole State, except Metropolitan Area, etc.</i> Sawmilling— Carpenters, Bush Sawyers and Others	8th Oct.	220	..	Do.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 6s. per week.
<i>Melbourne.</i> Shipping— Tally Clerks.	12th Oct.	100	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per hour.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*. † *The Metropolitan Area, etc.*—as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, and including all cities and towns and the boroughs of Eaglehawk, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell and Sebastopol.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
Victoria—cont.					
Metropolitan Area, etc. Undertaking— Drivers.	13th Oct.	100	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase of 1s. per week.
Fibrous Plastering— Fibrous Plasterers.	14th Oct.	62	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
Cardboard Box Making— All Occupations.	16th Oct.	80	400	Do.	Increases ranging from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per week for males, and from 3s. to 4s. per week for fe- males.
Melbourne and Suburbs Grocery Manu- facture— All Occupations.	20th Oct.	650	250	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per week for males, and from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week for females.
Metropolitan Area, etc. Plate Glass Manufacture— Cutters, Glaziers and others.	21st Oct.	190	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases ranging from 4s. to 10s. per week.
Whole State. Meat Industry— Various Occupations.	21st Oct.	2,250	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases to shopmen 5s. per week; general butchers, 13s.; others, 5s. to 13s. per week.
Metropolitan Area, etc. Wickerworking, Wickerworkers and Basket Makers.	21st Oct.	140	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week.
Corio Shire— Local Authority— Casual Labourers.	23rd Oct.	12	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase from 8s. 6d to 9s. per day.
Metropolitan Area, etc. Tinsmithing and Sheet Metal Working All Occupations.	26th Oct.	1,100	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases to canister makers, tinsmiths, &c., 6s.; others, 5s. per week.
Melbourne. Artificial Manure— Chambermen, Burnermen and Labourers.	27th Oct.	200	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases to chamber and burnermen, 6s. and labourers 7s. per week.
Metropolitan Area, etc. Billposting— Billposters.	27th Oct.	70	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase from 51s. to 56s. per week.
Whole State.* Postal Department. Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	652	85	Awards of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £6 to £25 per annum.
Nunawading Shire. Local Authority— Labourers.	Nov.	10	..	Voluntary action of Council.	Increase of 1s. per week.

\* Combined effect of three Awards delivered on 8th September, 1916.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>Victoria—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Whole State.</i> Gold Mining— Various. Occupations.	1st Nov.	2,600	..	Industrial agreement between employers and employees.	Employees receiving 8s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 9s. and 9s. 6d. per day now paid 9s. 0d., 9s. 3d., 9s. 6d. and 9s. 10d. respectively per day.
<i>Ballarat.</i> Local Authority— Labourers and Others.	7th Nov.	38	..	Direct negotiations between employer and employees.	Increase from 3s. to 6s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area, etc.</i> Drapery Trade— Salesmen, Sales- women and Others.	11th Nov.	1,000	2,100	Determination of Wages Board.	Average increase to adult male workers of 4s., and juniors of 1s. 6d. per week. Females 1s. 6d. per week.
<i>Ballarat East.</i> Local Authority— Labourers.	14th Nov	25	..	Voluntary action of Council.	Increase from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per day.
<i>Melbourne and Geelong.</i> Wool, Skin, Hide, etc., Stores— Storemen and Packers.	24th Nov*	370	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Total increase of 6s. per week; minimum wage 60s. per week.
<i>Ballarat.</i> Water Commission— Labourers.	28th Nov.	13	..	Voluntary action of Commission.	Increase from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per day.
<i>Whole State.</i> Saddlery and Harness Making— All Occupations.	1st Dec.	800	200	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to adult males 6s. per week; adult females 2s. and 7s. 6d. per week
<i>Metropolitan Area, etc.</i> Sewer Building— All Occupations.	1st Dec.	700	..	Award of Industrial Court of Appeals.	Increase to leading trimmers and in- vert block setters of 1s. 5d. per week. Reductions ranging from 5d. to 4s. 2d. per week to all others.
<i>Northcote.</i> Tramways— All Occupations.	2nd Dec.	57	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases ranging from 5s. to 21s. per week (including bonus of 6d. per day).
<i>Melbourne and Suburbs</i> Tramways— All Occupations—	2nd Dec.	1,730	..	Do.	Average increase of 9s. per week (in- cluding bonus of 6d. per day).

\* Increase from 54/- to 57/6 per week retrospective from 18th October, 1915 to 23rd November, 1916.



Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
Victoria—cont.					
Metropolitan Area, etc. Paper Bagmaking— All Occupations.	7th Dec.	8	120	Determination of Wage Board.	Increase to adult males of 7s. 6d. per week, and to adult females of 4s. 6d. and 5s. per week.
Metropolitan District. Printing— Printers, Compositors and Bookbinders.	11th Dec.	1,800	500	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases to adult male workers ranging from 7s. to 13s. 3d. per week; adult female workers 2s. 6d. and 3s. per week.
Metropolitan Area, etc. Hairdressing— Hairdressers.	24th Dec.	400	40	Do.	Increases to adult male workers from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; Females 2s. 6d. per week.
Whole State. Postal Department. Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	497	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates; proportion- ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance Men.	31st Dec.	502	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.
Queensland.					
Rockhampton.* Tramways— Conductors.	30th May 1916.	7	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour.
Brisbane.* Naval and Ordnance Stores— Storemen and Store Labourers.	1st June, 1916.	36	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases to storemen 9s., and labourers 4s. per week.
Alligator Creek.* Meat Works.— Watchkeeping Engineers.	5th June, 1916.	2	..	Direct negotiations between employer and employees after stoppage of work.	Increase of 12s. per week.
Mt. Morgan.* Mt. Morgan G.M. Co.— Clerical Workers.	15th June 1916.	32	3	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases to adult males ranging from 2s. to 16s. per week; juniors from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Females 2s. 6d. and 5s. per week.
Whole State.* Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	312	11	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per per annum.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*.

## Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—cont.

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>Queensland—cont.</b>					
<i>Brisbane River.*</i> Harbours and Rivers. Department Labourers.	14th Sept. 1916.	7	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase from 9s. to 10s. 3d. per day.
<i>Port Douglas.*</i> Local Authority— Labourers and Others.	30th Sept. 1916.	20	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increases to labourers 16s. per week; and others 18s. to 25s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Railway Construction— Labourers and Others.	1st Oct.	1,926	..	Award of Special Commission ap- pointed by State Government.	Average increase about 2s. 6d. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Sewerage Works— Machine Drillers.	1st Oct.	40	..	Compulsory Confer- ence under State Act.	Increase of 10s. per week.
Water Supply and Sewerage— All Occupations.	1st Oct.	800	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Average increase about 8s. 8d. per week.
Daily Newspapers. Printing Employees	2nd Oct.	180	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases to adult males ranging from 9d. to 15s. per week; apprentices and im- provers 2s. 6d. per week.
<i>Northern Division.</i> Printing— Compositors and Others.	2nd Oct.	110	..	do.	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 8s. week.
<i>Sth. Eastern Division.</i> Building— Painters and Decorators.	3rd Oct.	400	..	Do.	Increase of 9s. 2d. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Transport— Tip-draymen.	16th Oct.	120	..	Award of Industrial Court on Appeal.	Increase of 9s. per week.
River and Bay Steamers— Masters and Engineers.	28th Oct.	35	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.†</i> Postal Department Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	402	2	Awards of the Com- monwealth Arbitra- tion Court.	Increases ranging from £6 to £25 per annum.
<i>Central Division.</i> Sawmilling— Sawyers, Labour- ers and Others.	1st Nov.	140	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 9s. per week.

\* See footnote on page 464 ante.

† Combined effect of three Awards delivered on the 8th September.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
Queensland—cont.					
Brisbane. Health Department. Rat Destruction Gang.	11th Nov.	9	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week.
Sth. Eastern Division. Building— Bricklayers.	13th Nov.	420	..	Award of Industrial Court on Appeal.	Increase from 13s. to 14s. 6d. per day.
Brisbane. Harbours and Rivers Depart- ment— Labourers.	15th Nov.	11	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 9s. 2d. per week.
Sth. Eastern Division. Sawmilling— Sawyers, Labourers and Others.	27th Nov.	2,000	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Average increase about 8s. 6d. per week.
Northern Division. Sawmilling— Sawyers, Labourers and Others.	1st Dec.	500	..	Do.	Average increase about 6s. 6d. per week.
Whole State. Saddlery and Harness Making— Male Occupations.	1st Dec.	210	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases ranging from 8s. to 12s. per week.
Sth. Eastern Division. Building— Carpenters and Joiners.	1st Dec.	1,600	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 7s. 4d. per week (outside) and 5s. 6d. per week (inside).
Gore. Quarrying— Quarrymen.	1st Dec.	17	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week.
Oona-Dobbyn. Railway Construction— Labourers.	9th Dec.	214	.. "	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increase from 12s. 3d. to 14s. per day.
Sth. Eastern Division. Transport— Carters and Drivers	11th Dec.	400	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Average increase of 5s. 6d. per week.
Mackay. Waterside Working Waterside Workers	11th Dec	60	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees after stop- page of work.	Increase of 3d. per hour when on coal.
Louisa Creek. Waterside Working Waterside Workers	13th Dec	165	..	Do.	Flat Top rates con- ceded.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>Queensland—cont.</b>					
<i>Brisbane.</i> Agricultural Produce Stores— Storemen and Labourers.	18th Dec.	80	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 5s. per week.
<i>Mt. Morgan and Rockhampton.</i> Retail Trade— Shop Assistants.	19th Dec.	600	300	Award of Industrial Court.	Rates awarded as follow: Adult males, 48s. to 67s. ; juniors, 8s. to 40s. ; Adult females, 26s. 6d. to 40s. ; juniors, 6s. 6d. to 23s.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Orchestral Musicians—	23rd Dec	35	5	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases to males 3s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per week ; females 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Postal Department Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	200	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates ; proportion- ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance Men.	31st Dec.	311	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.
<b>South Australia.</b>					
<i>Pt. Augusta.*</i> Commonwealth Railways. Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Fitters, and Others.	1st Jan., 1916.	131	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases to black- smiths, carpenters, fitters, plumbers, etc., from 81s. 9d. to 85s. 6d. per week Others : Increases ranging from 6d. to 16s. 6d. per week.
<i>Port Pirie*.</i> Local Authority— Labourers and and Others.	6th May, 1916.	20	..	Award of Industrial Court.	Increases ranging from 4s. 6d. to 12s. per week.
<i>Adelaide.*</i> Naval and Ordnance Stores— Storemen and Store Labourers.	1st June, 1916.	19	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase of 9s. per week to storemen, and of 4s. per week to labourers.
<i>Whole State.*</i> State Departments. Fitters, Turners, and Others.	1st July, 1916.	182	..	Voluntary action of State Government.	Average increase about 5s. 6d. per week.
Carpenters, Painters and Others.	1st July, 1916.	154	..	Do.	Average increase about 11s. 6d. per week.
Engine Drivers, Labourers and Others.	1st July, 1916.	205	..	Do.	Average increase about 6s. 4d. per week.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>S. Australia—cont.</b>					
<i>Whole State.*</i> Harbours Board— Masters, Deck- hands and Others.	1st July, 1916.	81	..	Voluntary action of State Government.	Average increase about 10s. 8d. per week.
State Railways— Firemen, Gangers, Enginemen and Others.	1st July, 1916.	1,395	..	Voluntary action of Commissioner for for Railways.	General increase of 6s. per week.
Carriage Builders.	1st July, 1916.	58	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Pt. Augusta.*</i> Commonwealth Railways— Clerks.	1st July, 1916.	50	3	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases to adult males £6 to £20 per annum; juniors £6 to £18 per annum; other males 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per week. Females 1s. to 11s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.*</i> Education Dept.— School Teachers.	1st July, 1916.	231	219	Voluntary action of State Government.	Increases to males £6 to £20 per annum. Females £6 to £12 per annum.
Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	242	4	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per annum.
<i>Pt. Adelaide and Pt. Pirie*.</i> Tug Boats, etc.— Masters and Engineers.	1st Sept. 1916.	50	..	Award of Industrial Court.	Increase of £3 per month.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Mantelpiece and Bedding Making— All Occupations.	11th Oct.	150	40	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases to males from 5s. to 12s. per week; females 3s. to 8s. 6d. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Hardware Stores— Shop Assistants.	12th Oct.	500	100	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week for males, and for females 2s. 6d. per week.
<i>Adelaide and Kadina.</i> Grocery Manufacture— All Occupations.	20th Oct.	150	10	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Average increase to males of 4s. per week; to females of 2s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Meat Industry— Various Occupa- tions.	21st Oct.	420	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases to general butchers, shopmen, etc., 7s.; carters, 5s.; others rang- ing from 3s. to 12s. per week.

\*See footnote on page 464 ante.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>S. Australia—cont.</b>					
<i>Wallaroo.</i> Artificial Manure Manufacture— Artificial Manure Workers.	27th Oct.	77	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases of 5s., 6s. and 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Adelaide.</i> Artificial Manure Manufacture— Chambermen, Burnermen and Labourers.	27th Oct.	106	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase to chamber and burnermen of 7s. 3d. per week; to labourers of 5s. per week.
<i>Whole State.*</i> Postal Department. Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	283	23	Awards of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £25 per annum.
<i>Pt. Adelaide.</i> Shipbuilding— Shipwrights.	6th Nov.	45	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 12s. per week.
<i>Adelaide.</i> Mail Newspapers— Printing Employees	13th Nov.	7	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week.
<i>Adelaide and Pt. Adelaide.</i> Wool, Skin, etc., Stores— Storemen and Packers.	24th Nov†	320	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Total increase of 6s. per week. Mini- mum wage, 60s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Transport— Stablemen.	30th Nov.	30	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>River Murray.</i> Shipping— Masters, Engineers and Mates.	1st Dec.	53	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to masters and engineers of 10s. per week; to mates of 5s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Saddlery and Harness Making— Male Occupations.	1st Dec.	160	..	Do.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Brickmaking— All Occupations.	1st Dec.	250	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases ranging from 2s. to 15s. per week.
<i>Pt. Adelaide.</i> Transport— Carters.	Dec.	20	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases of 2s. and 4s. per week.
<i>Gipps Cross.</i> Metropolitan Abattoirs— Engine Drivers and Firemen.	8th Dec.	14	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 6s. to 8s. per week.

\* Combined effect of three Awards delivered on the 8th September.  
 † Increase from 54/- to 57/6 per week retrospective from 18th October, 1915, to 23rd November, 1916.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>S. Australia—cont.</b>					
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Tinsmithing— All Occupations.	8th Dec.	260	20	Award of Industrial Court.	Increases to males ranging from 4s. 6d. to 14s. per week; to females 5s. per week.
<i>Whole State, except Metropolitan Area.</i> Printing— All Occupations.	11th Dec.	120	..	Award of Industrial Court.	Rates awarded as follows: Adults 56s. to 75s. per week; apprentices 10s. to 27s. 6d. per week.
<i>Hindmarsh.</i> Wool Scouring— Storemen and Packers.	14th Dec.	55	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 6d. to 6s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Postal Department. Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	124	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates; proportion ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance Men.	31st Dec.	142	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.
<b>W. Australia.</b>					
<i>Marvel Loch.*</i> Mining— Sand Shovellers.	1st June, 1916.	5	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 8s. per week.
<i>Perth.*</i> Naval and Ordnance Stores— Storemen and Store Labourers.	1st June, 1916.	20	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to storemen of 9s., and to labourers of 4s. per week.
<i>Claremont.*</i> Mental Hospital— Attendants.	1st July, 1916.	45	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 12s. 6d. to £10 12s. 6d. per annum.
<i>Whole State.*</i> Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	249	2	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per annum.
<i>Perth (30 Miles radius).</i> Meat Industry— Wholesale Butchers	2nd Oct.	23	..	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increases ranging from 6s. to 16s. per week.
<i>Protheroe.</i> Mining— Miners & Others.	10th Oct.	160	..	Award of State Arbi- tration Court.	General increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Morgans.</i> Mining— Miners & Others.	16th Oct.	44	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*.



**Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—cont.**

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>W. Australia—cont.</b>					
<i>Whole State.*</i> Postal Department. Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	218	19	Awards of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £6 to £25 per annum.
<i>Perth (15 Miles radius).</i> Retail Trade— Shop Assistants.	6th Nov.	391	..	Industrial agreement made common rule by State Arbitra- tion Court.	Increase of 2s. 6d per week.
<i>Perth (20 Miles radius).</i> Baking Trade— Bread Carters.	21st Nov.	120	..	Award of State Arbi- tration Court.	Increase of 4s. per week.
<i>Perth (14 Miles radius).</i> Boot and Shoe Manufacture— Bootmakers.	25th Nov.	90	40	Industrial agreement under State Act.	Increase to adult males of 6s. per week; to female machinists of 4s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan District.</i> Building— Painters and Decorators.	1st Dec.	130	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increase of 6s. per week.
<i>Perth (16 Miles radius).</i> Hotels and Restaurants— Cooks, Waiters, and Others.	18th Dec.	230	120	Award of State Arbi- tration Court.	Average increase of 5s. per week to males and of 2s. 6d. to females.
<i>Whole State.</i> Postal Department. Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	113	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates. Proportion- ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance men.	31st Dec.	221	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.
<b>Tasmania.</b>					
<i>Hobart.†</i> Naval Ordnance Stores— Storemen and Store Labourers.	1st June, 1916.	12	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to storemen of 9s. per week, and to labourers of 4s. week.
<i>Whole State.†</i> State Railways— All Occupations.	1st July, 1916.	985	..	Voluntary action of Minister for Rail- ways.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 12s. per week.
Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	89	1	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per annum.
<i>Zeehan.†</i> Mining— Miners & Others.	21st July, 1916.	55	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to miners of 6s. per week; lab- ourers 3s. per week.

\* Combined effect of three Awards delivered on the 8th September.  
on page 464 ante.

See footnote

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wage recorded during the 4th Qtr., 1916—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<b>Tasmania.</b>					
<i>Zeehan</i> * Mining— Engine Drivers and Firemen.	9th Aug., 1916.	15	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase to engine- drivers of 10s. 6d. per week; to fire- men, of 12s. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> * Coal Mining— Miners & Others.	14th Sept. 1916	54	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> . Pastoral— Shearers & Others.	28th Oct.	800	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases to shearers from 24s. to 28s. per 100; others 10s. and 12s. 6d. per week.
<i>Launceston</i> . Local Authority— Various Occupations.	30th Oct.	151	..	Direct negotiations between repre- sentatives of em- ployers and em- ployees.	Increases ranging from 2s. to 7s. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> † Postal Department. Postal Assistants and Others.	1st Nov.	108	11	Awards of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £6 to £25 per annum.
<i>Whole State</i> . Saddlery and Harness Making— All Occupations.	1st Dec.	43	6	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increase of 8s. per week to adult males and 2s. 6d. and 5s. per week to adult females.
Building— Carpenters and Joiners.	15th Dec.	250	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increases of 6s. and 8s. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> . Postal Department. Postal Electricians.	31st Dec.	49	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase of £18 per annum to minimum rates; proportion- ate increases to youths under 21 years.
Telegraph and Telephone— Construction and Maintenance Men.	31st Dec.	70	..	Do.	Increase of £12 per annum.
<b>Fed. Cap. Territory.</b>					
<i>Canberra</i> *. Commonwealth Public Service— Permanent Clerical Officers.	1st July, 1916.	8	..	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increases ranging from £5 to £20 per annum.
<b>All States.</b>					
<i>Inter-State</i> . Shipping— Wireless Operators.	1st Oct.	130	..	Industrial agreement under Common- wealth Act.	Increases ranging to 15s. per week.
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen.	1st Nov.	1,200	..	Do.	General increase of £1 10s. per month.

\* See footnote on page 464 *ante*.  
September.

† Combined effect of three Awards delivered on the 8th

## SECTION XII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of statistical information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) which occur in each State and Territory throughout the Commonwealth was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5. Section XI. (Strikes and Lock-outs). An examination of the available data contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications during past years shewed that insufficient material existed, for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913. A considerable amount of information relating to strikes and lock-outs which took place in New South Wales after the 1st July, 1907, has been published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (April, 1913, January, 1914, and subsequent issues), but even these particulars are stated to be more or less incomplete until after March, 1912. With regard to the other States, very meagre information only can be obtained as to the numbers of industrial disputes, much less as to their duration or the number of persons involved.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.*—Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments; (c) monthly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (d) newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being furnished as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) the date of commencement; and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms,

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\* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

which are required to be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination; (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) the method by which settlement was effected; (d) the estimated loss in wages; and (e) particulars as to the number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wages or hours of labour.

(ii.) *Methods of Tabulation.*—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then determined as judiciously as possible, making the summarised results to agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but to harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in these Reports concerning certain disputes, do not agree with those submitted by the participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations, for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, are excluded. In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings:—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

(iii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.*—Industrial Disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three main headings, viz, (a) a strike, (b) lock-out, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions have been accepted:—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages\* coming within the definitions adopted, are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees, following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work, due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed and allowed.

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\* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judiciously that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours so as to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to ascertain whether any definite action should be taken.

The stop-work meetings to protest against conscription are, however, included in the tabulations as they were called with a definite object, *i.e.*, to cause a dislocation of industry with a view to directing attention to the opinion of a section of the workers.

† The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Estimated loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (e.g., shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all **quarterly** tabulations particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter, but which had not been settled within that period.

In **annual** tabulations particulars are included, only with respect to industrial disputes **which commenced during any calendar year.\*** This course requires the elimination of such data as relates to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate. For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to the four quarters of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

(iv.) *Other Particulars.*—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes are effected. The main features of and the extent of each analysis are fully dealt with in succeeding sub-sections, and are accompanied by relative tables. In the periodical results published in the quarterly Bulletins, beginning with the first quarter of 1915, brief information has been included with respect to (a) the locality, industry, and occupation affected; (b) the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved; (c) the dates of commencement and termination; (d) the alleged cause or object; and (e) the result of each dispute.

**2. Industrial Disputes, Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, 1913-1916.** — In the following table complete particulars are given with respect to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which commenced in each State and Territory in the years indicated. The annual figures for the year 1913 were published in Labour

\* Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years.

Report No. 5, and those for the years 1914 and 1915 were shewn in detail in Labour Report No. 6. In order to allow of a ready comparison of the results, particulars are furnished in the table below for the four years, 1913 to 1916:—

**Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory,  
and for the Commonwealth, 1913-1916.**

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes	Estab-lishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
N. S. Wales .. {	1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	£ 216,368
	1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	419,656
	1915	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
	1916	336	717	91,762	31,638	123,400	1,145,222	674,064
Victoria .. {	1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
	1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
	1915	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
	1916	55	449	13,576	2,092	15,668	223,269	114,683
Queensland .. {	1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
	1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
	1915	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505
	1916	64	252	17,367	2,951	20,318	170,690	96,976
South Australia {	1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
	1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
	1915	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
	1916	21	45	1,037	606	1,643	10,583	6,004
W. Australia .. {	1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
	1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
	1915	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
	1916	24	35	4,318	4,782	9,100	102,357	64,325
Tasmania .. {	1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
	1914	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	1,459
	1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
	1916	6	36	366	68	434	21,389	11,207
Fed. Cap. Terr. {	1913	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
	1914	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
	1915	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
	1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nth. Territory {	1913	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
	1914	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
	1915	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
	1916	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
Commonwealth {	1913	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	942	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	†1,536	123,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604

† These figures do not include establishments affected by the anti-conscription stop-work meetings as definite particulars as to the number of establishments were not ascertainable.

It may be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were more frequent during the year, 1916, than during any of the three preceding years. The number of workpeople involved in disputes increased to an enormous extent, while the losses in working days and wages were considerably in excess of such losses during any previous yearly period. It must be mentioned,



however, that the figures for 1914 and 1916 include particulars of abnormal disputes which occurred in the coal mining industry during those years.

The prevalence of industrial disputes in New South Wales, as compared with the other States, continued during the year 1916. The proportion of disputes in each State is best expressed in a percentage of the aggregate number recorded for all States and Territories. Thus the disputes in New South Wales represented 64 per cent. in 1913, 70 per cent. in 1914, 76 per cent. in 1915, and 66 per cent. in 1916. The disputes in Victoria equalled 14, 13, 11, and 11 per cent. of the total industrial disputes in the respective years, while Queensland disputes represented approximately 8, 5, 5, and 13 per cent. of the total disputes during the same periods. In the other States and Territories the number of disputes recorded form but a small proportion of the aggregate number.

The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is practically wholly due to the prevalence of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these stoppages the number of disputes in all other industries, whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration.

It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of disputes cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison, nor does the number of workpeople afford a satisfactory basis. A better idea as to the significance and effect of industrial disputes may be obtained from the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages.

The number of working days lost on account of disputes which commenced during the year 1916, totalled 1,678,930, as compared with 583,225 during 1915, 1,090,395 during 1914, and 623,528 for 1913. It has already been mentioned that the figures for the years 1914 and 1916 include the exceptionally heavy losses in working days and wages caused by two serious disputes in the coal mining industry. In 1914 the coal miners in New South Wales were involved in a protracted dispute over the afternoon shift question. The loss in working days occasioned by this dispute represented approximately 48 per cent. of the total number of days lost through disputes commencing during that year. During November, 1916, the coal mining industry in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania was completely stopped, owing to the dispute over the "eight hour bank to bank" system of working. This stoppage was responsible for approximately 24 per cent. of the total loss in working days caused by disputes commencing during 1916.

The estimated loss in wages by reason of disputes commencing during the year 1916, was £967,604. This amount is greatly in excess of the loss during any previous year.

### 3. Industrial Disputes, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1916.—

In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the Commonwealth, of industrial disputes which commenced during the year 1916, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the year 1913 was published in Labour Report No. 5, and for the years 1914 and 1915 in Labour Report No. 6.

#### Industrial Disputes Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1916.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	3	3	88	8	96	579	£ 314
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	16	79	2,791	2,287	5,078	224,138	115,815
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	13	137	1,178	282	1,460	5,566	2,753
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . . . .	2	9	46	10	56	290	130
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	19	19	1,210	558	1,768	17,048	9,486
VII. Building . . . . .	7	7	195	126	321	2,791	1,567
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	214	329	57,846	24,542	82,388	762,581	481,307
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	27	27	2,471	1,195	3,666	60,796	28,303
X. Other land transport . . . . .	3	3	188	..	188	944	447
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	13	14	470	58	528	8,645	5,511
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	3	52	276	..	276	22,012	11,371
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	36	..	36	720	200
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	15	39	24,967	2,572	27,539	39,112	16,860
TOTAL . . . . .	336	719	91,762	31,638	123,400	1,145,222	674,004
<b>Victoria.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	3	52	550	250	800	84,826	43,934
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	8	310	1,023	110	1,133	32,595	14,960
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . . . .	2	2	57	81	138	866	261
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	6	13	556	60	616	5,380	2,625
VII. Building . . . . .	2	2	44	31	75	4,545	2,490
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	12	16	3,356	1,274	4,630	72,564	38,552
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	1	1	140	..	140	52	24
X. Other land transport . . . . .	1	1	4	15	19	1,577	765
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	5	12	125	25	150	620	350
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . . . .	3	12	319	11	330	1,490	644
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	12	28	7,402	235	7,637	23,754	10,078
TOTAL . . . . .	55	449	13,576	2,092	15,668	228,269	114,683
<b>Queensland.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	21	..	21	819	491
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	6	7	66	10	76	2,187	1,230
III. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	3	5	2,050	300	2,350	16,700	8,983
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	6	6	809	525	1,334	15,168	10,557
VII. Building . . . . .	5	5	34	171	205	917	513
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	6	25	3,557	786	4,343	51,935	31,159
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	4	4	289	..	289	2,437	1,725
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	15	34	2,306	744	3,050	19,723	9,477
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	6	154	1,800	320	2,120	49,320	27,584
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	12	*11	6,435	95	6,530	11,484	5,257
TOTAL . . . . .	64	252	17,367	2,951	20,318	170,690	96,976
<b>South Australia.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	4	4	163	55	218	934	515
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	2	7	155	30	185	555	255
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	1	1	42	32	74	2,866	2,150
VIII. Mines, quarries, etc. . . . .	1	1	80	..	80	80	38
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	4	4	155	480	635	4,067	2,145
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	2	2	50	..	50	250	98
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	3	22	286	..	286	691	285
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	4	4	106	9	115	1,140	518
Total . . . . .	21	45	1,037	606	1,643	10,583	6,004

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1916—continued.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>Western Australia</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, etc. ..	3	3	48	18	66	831	£ 479
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ....	4	13	2,344	1,511	3,855	28,490	17,250
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	4	4	174	163	337	3,513	1,737
X. Other land transport .. ..	1	1	7	..	7	42	29
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ....	2	2	42	90	132	111	60
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ....	1	1	50	..	50	1,550	930
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	9	11	1,653	3,000	4,653	67,820	43,840
Total .. ..	24	35	4,318	4,782	9,100	102,357	64,325
<b>Tasmania</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	1	1	13	..	13	52	32
VII. Building .. ..	1	30	100	50	150	16,800	9,137
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ....	3	4	198	18	216	4,455	1,972
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ....	1	1	55	..	55	82	66
Total .. ..	6	36	366	68	434	21,389	11,207
<b>Northern Territory.</b>							
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ....	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
TOTAL .. ..	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
<b>All States.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ....	4	4	109	8	117	1,398	805
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ....	33	146	3,631	2,620	6,251	312,968	162,005
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution .. ..	28	459	4,406	722	5,128	55,416	26,951
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ....	4	11	103	91	194	1,156	391
VI. Other manufacturing .. ..	32	39	2,617	1,175	3,792	40,462	24,818
VII. Building .. ..	15	44	373	378	751	25,053	13,707
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ....	240	388	67,381	28,131	95,512	920,105	570,278
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	40	40	3,229	1,838	5,067	70,865	33,934
X. Other land transport .. ..	5	5	199	15	214	2,563	1,241
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ....	40	67	3,168	917	4,085	29,851	15,907
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ....	16	241	2,731	331	3,062	75,063	40,814
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ....	1	1	36	..	36	720	200
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	52	93	40,563	5,911	46,474	143,310	76,553
TOTAL .. ..	508	*1,538	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604

\* Exclusive of establishments affected by anti-conscription stop-work meetings.

Any comparison as to the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries, can only be reasonably made after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, however, the proportion of disputes in Group VIII. shewed a decrease, the figures representing 47 per cent. of the total number of disputes during the year. In considering this preponderating influence attention has frequently been drawn to the considerable proportion contributed by the coalmining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. The number of disputes recorded are, however, in excess of a similar proportion.

In Labour Bulletin No. 9, Section XIV., "Prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs in Australia," the prevalence of industrial disputes in mining industries was investigated, vide pp. 103-4. Comparisons were made of the number of disputes and working days lost (for the years 1913 and 1914 combined) in three main industrial groups, viz., manufacturing, mining, and all other industries, in each State and all States, both as to actual or *absolute* results and relative average annual results computed on a comparable basis (per 100,000 employees), based on the number of workers in each group. The presence of the abnormal figures for 1914, due to the protracted dispute in the northern colliery district of New South Wales, renders any comparison between the results for that and any other single year somewhat indefinite, hence the combination for *absolute* results of the figures for that year with those for the year 1913. The result of that investigation was repeated in Report No. 6, together with similarly computed results for the years 1914 and 1915 combined.

Of the total number of working days lost and the estimated total loss in wages due to disputes which commenced during the year 1916, 55 per cent. and 59 per cent. respectively were due to stoppages which involved employees in the mining and quarrying industries (Group VIII.).

It will be seen from the tables above that stoppages in metal-working industries (Group II.) were responsible for serious losses in working days and wages during 1916. The ironmoulders' disputes in New South Wales and Victoria were the principal disputes which involved workers classified in the group. These two dislocations were the main factors in causing the heavy losses in working days and wages.

**4. Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the

dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been reached in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned, even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(i.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, 1913-1916.*—In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent upon the cessations of work, which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, classified under the adopted limits of duration.

**Duration of Industrial Disputes, in the Commonwealth, 1913-1916.**

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	£ 8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,438	13,744
	1915	147	21,846	11,326	33,172	31,559	19,452
	1916	155	55,680	10,711	66,391	65,757	35,293
2 days and more than 1 day	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1915	44	6,671	2,246	8,917	17,794	9,464
	1916	57	11,607	5,923	17,530	31,775	17,672
3 days and more than 2 days	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
	1915	30	3,526	1,513	5,039	14,944	7,672
	1916	45	8,050	5,220	13,270	39,419	23,612
Over 3 days and less than one week (6 days)	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1915	31	5,032	3,153	8,185	36,469	21,176
	1916	81	13,460	5,918	19,378	86,817	50,484
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1913	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
	1914	38	5,222	1,206	6,428	53,108	27,868
	1915	48	11,872	4,184	15,556	127,477	41,875
	1916	64	8,081	5,493	13,574	108,978	60,933
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,419
	1915	21	4,101	624	4,725	64,959	47,404
	1916	41	8,565	3,960	12,525	232,657	117,211
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1915	22	2,723	681	3,404	95,836	51,761
	1916	32	19,348	3,207	22,555	644,960	402,471
8 weeks and over	1913	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
	1914	14	3,807	3,912	7,719	724,259	365,545
	1915	15	1,734	560	2,294	194,187	100,829
	1916	33	3,755	1,705	5,460	498,567	259,928
Total	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604

It will be seen from the above table that disputes lasting for one day or less were the most frequent during each of the years for which figures are furnished. In the year 1916, stoppages of one day or less represented 30 per cent. of the total number, while 67 per cent. of the stoppages during the year were terminated in less than one week. The disputes which continued for four weeks or over represented 13 per cent. of the total number recorded.

(ii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory.*—

In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory of the number of disputes which commenced during the year 1916, and relative information, classified according to the adopted limits of duration. For comparative particulars for the year 1913 see Labour Report No. 5, page 77, and for the years, 1914 and 1915, see Labour Report, No. 6, pp. 113-114.

**Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1916.**

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wth.
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
1 day and less .. ..	133	8	10	1	2	..	1	155
2 days and more than 1 day ..	41	5	5	4	1	1	..	57
3 days and more than 2 days ..	34	1	3	3	3	1	..	45
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	47	7	15	4	6	2	..	81
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	35	7	12	5	4	..	1	64
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	16	9	8	3	5	..	..	41
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	16	7	6	1	1	1	..	32
8 weeks and over .. ..	14	11	5	..	2	1	..	33
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>508</b>

NO. OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.

1 day and less .. ..	51,511	7,431	7,117	80	192	..	60	66,391
2 days and more than 1 day ..	16,842	119	171	313	30	55	..	17,530
3 days and more than 2 days ..	11,553	900	294	205	294	24	..	13,270
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	8,798	882	5,408	321	3,927	42	..	19,378
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	8,166	1,567	2,943	565	273	..	60	13,574
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	4,873	1,507	1,873	85	4,187	..	..	12,525
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	18,226	2,174	1,868	74	50	163	..	22,555
8 weeks and over .. ..	3,431	1,088	644	..	147	150	..	5,460
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>123,400</b>	<b>15,668</b>	<b>20,318</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>170,683</b>

NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less .. ..	51,066	7,343	7,067	80	141	..	60	65,757
2 days and more than 1 day ..	30,510	194	309	620	60	82	..	31,775
3 days and more than 2 days ..	34,351	2,700	799	615	882	72	..	39,419
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	41,644	3,614	20,886	1,284	19,192	197	..	86,817
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	69,707	11,835	21,000	3,918	2,158	..	360	108,978
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	75,928	29,193	28,700	1,200	67,636	..	..	202,657
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	520,785	64,130	51,391	2,866	1,550	4,238	..	644,960
8 weeks and over .. ..	321,231	109,260	40,538	..	10,738	16,800	..	498,567
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,145,222</b>	<b>228,269</b>	<b>170,690</b>	<b>10,583</b>	<b>102,357</b>	<b>21,389</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,678,930</b>

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1 day and less .. ..	£ 28,767	£ 3,125	£ 3,243	£ 38	£ 75	£ ..	£ 45	£ 35,293
2 days and more than 1 day ..	17,117	57	141	256	35	66	..	17,672
3 days and more than 2 days ..	20,519	1,800	443	288	520	42	..	23,612
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	25,149	1,661	12,438	700	10,424	112	..	50,484
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	39,393	6,708	11,380	2,014	1,138	..	300	60,933
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	41,637	13,746	17,541	558	43,729	..	..	117,211
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	337,032	29,794	30,715	2,150	930	1,850	..	402,471
8 weeks and over .. ..	164,450	57,792	21,075	..	7,474	9,137	..	259,928
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>674,064</b>	<b>114,683</b>	<b>96,976</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>64,325</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>967,604</b>



(iii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in classified Industrial Groups.*

—The foregoing particulars for the year 1916 are further analysed in the following tables, in so far as they relate to the industrial groups of industries.

**Industrial Disputes, Commenced during the Year 1916, according to Duration,  
Classified in Industrial Groups.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	LIMITS OF DURATION.									Total.
	1 Day and Less.	2 Days and more than 1 Day.	3 Days and more than 2 Days.	Over 3 Days and less than 6 Days.	1 Week and less than 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and less than 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and less than 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and over.		
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	4	
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	..	2	..	4	4	..	2	..	33	
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	..	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	26	
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	
VI. Other manufacturing ..	..	5	4	..	7	2	4	2	32	
VII. Building ..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	15	
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	..	117	20	26	23	16	12	11	6	
IX. Railway & tramway services	..	6	2	2	10	13	4	1	2	
X. Other land transport ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	..	11	7	2	6	9	2	1	2	
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	2	2	..	3	1	4	2	40	
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	16	
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	..	10	8	4	10	4	7	3	6	
ALL GROUPS .. ..	155	57	45	81	64	41	32	33	508	

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	..	..	..	36	60	..	21	..	117
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	170	34	344	1,874	124	201	658	2,846	6,251
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	667	240	490	475	1,509	868	709	170	5,128
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	..	..	..	23	171	..	..	..	194
VI. Other manufacturing ..	802	184	..	1,365	542	172	623	104	3,792
VII. Building ..	..	15	170	196	109	..	88	173	751
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	29,983	9,507	11,848	11,384	6,065	5,787	20,111	827	95,512
IX. Railway & tramway services	458	65	137	668	3,249	156	4	330	5,067
X. Other land transport ..	..	..	..	172	7	16	..	19	214
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	686	273	110	1,161	1,566	53	36	200	4,085
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	240	261	..	790	25	980	66	700	3,062
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	36
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	33,385	6,951	171	1,234	147	4,256	239	91	46,474
ALL GROUPS ..	66,391	17,530	13,270	19,378	13,574	12,525	22,555	5,460	170,683

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	..	..	..	159	420	..	819	..	1,398
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	170	68	1,032	9,153	879	4,012	18,400	27,9254	312,968
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	592	480	1,470	2,045	10,554	10,870	21,075	8,330	55,416
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	..	..	..	92	1,064	..	..	..	1,156
VI. Other manufacturing ..	587	278	..	5,140	4,935	3,448	19,434	6,640	40,462
VII. Building ..	..	22	427	975	972	..	2,320	20,337	25,053
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	29,858	17,313	35,294	51,849	48,682	94,696	570,773	71,640	920,105
IX. Railway & tramway services	356	130	382	3,012	29,367	3,164	164	34,290	70,865
X. Other land transport ..	..	..	..	688	42	256	..	1,577	2,563
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	575	493	330	4,663	10,522	680	1,188	11,400	29,851
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	240	516	..	3,450	175	16,900	1,982	51,800	75,063
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	720	..	..	720
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	33,379	12,475	484	5,591	1,366	67,911	8,805	13,299	143,310
ALL GROUPS ..	65,757	31,775	39,419	86,817	108,978	202,657	644,960	498,567	1,678,930



**5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—The object which is alleged (by the employers and on behalf of the employees) to have been the cause of a stoppage of work does not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention on either side. On occasions the alleged object is of a twofold character, in which case the claim which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) *Wages*; (2) *Hours of Labour*; (3) *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons*; (4) *Working Conditions*; (5) *Trade Unionism*; (6) *Sympathy*; and (7) *Other Causes*. The first five mentioned groups are subdivided in the following manner to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

#### Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Wages</i>.</p> <p>(a) For increase.</p> <p>(b) Against decrease.</p> <p>(c) System of payment.</p> <p>(d) Readjustment of rates.</p> <p>(e) Other wage questions.</p>                           | <p>(d) Against employment of certain officials.</p> <p>(e) Other questions concerning employment.</p>                      |
| <p>2. <i>Hours of Labour</i>.</p> <p>(a) For reduction.</p> <p>(b) Other questions concerning hours.</p>   | <p>4. <i>Working Conditions and Discipline</i>.</p> <p>(a) For change.</p> <p>(b) Against change.</p> <p>(c) Other.</p>    |
| <p>3. <i>Employment of Particular Classes or Persons</i>.</p> <p>(a) Employment of women instead of men.</p> <p>(b) Employment of apprentices.</p> <p>(c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.</p> | <p>5. <i>Trade Unionism</i>.</p> <p>(a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.</p> <p>(b) Other union questions.</p> |
|  | <p>6. <i>Sympathy</i>.</p>   |
|  | <p>7. <i>Other Causes</i>.*</p>  |

In the following tables particulars in respect of the number of industrial disputes recorded for the year 1916, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are classified (under the adopted classification of causes) for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth:—

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\* "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances, which mainly arise in connection with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters that the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement, or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes which commenced in the Year, 1916.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	59	24	18	11	13	..	..	125
(b) Against decrease ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
(c) Other wage questions	69	6	19	..	1	1	..	96
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	13	..	2	..	..	1	..	16
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours .. ..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	5
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of Non-unionists ..	9	1	2	1	..	1	..	14
(b) Other union questions	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	8
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	53	2	10	7	8	1	2	83
5. Working conditions ..	70	9	8	1	..	2	..	90
6. Sympathetic .. ..	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	20
7. Other causes .. ..	41	1	1	..	1	..	..	44
Total .. ..	336	55	64	21	24	6	2	508

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	15,264	4,013	5,088	1,224	4,604	..	..	30,193
(b) Against decrease ..	872	14	165	..	..	..	..	1,051
(c) Other wage questions	19,834	1,308	2,191	..	24	150	..	23,507
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	22,723	..	1,595	..	..	163	..	24,481
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours .. ..	486	60	..	..	33	..	..	579
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of Non-unionists ..	993	43	102	11	..	29	..	1,178
(b) Other union questions	439	4	700	24	..	..	..	1,167
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	9,974	158	985	370	4,279	24	120	15,910
5. Working conditions ..	16,389	813	3,232	14	..	68	..	20,516
6. Sympathetic .. ..	1,676	2,255	260	..	..	..	..	4,191
7. Other causes .. ..	34,750	7,000	6,000	..	160	..	..	47,910
Total .. ..	123,400	15,668	20,318	1,643	9,100	434	120	170,683

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	309,235	129,427	65,186	8,367	80,410	..	..	592,625
(b) Against decrease ..	4,436	1,344	412	..	..	..	..	6,192
(c) Other wage questions	91,622	8,986	25,720	..	120	16,800	..	143,248
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	540,039	..	38,775	..	..	4,238	..	583,052
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours .. ..	1,317	182	..	..	99	..	..	1,598
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of Non-unionists ..	46,475	2,193	52	16	..	145	..	48,881
(b) Other union questions	1,213	1,140	7,875	48	..	..	..	10,276
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	40,118	322	6,448	1,984	21,088	72	420	70,452
5. Working conditions ..	48,837	13,450	18,922	168	..	134	..	81,511
6. Sympathetic .. ..	9,922	64,225	1,300	..	..	..	..	75,447
7. Other causes .. ..	52,008	7,000	6,000	..	640	..	..	65,648
Total .. ..	1,145,222	228,269	170,690	10,583	102,357	21,389	420	1,678,930

Of the total number of disputes (508) which commenced during the year 1916, "Wage" questions were responsible for 228, of which number 125 were claims by the employees for increases. . . . Ninety disputes occurred over "Working Conditions and Discipline," and 83 over the question of the "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." The majority of the latter disputes were caused by the refusal of requests for the reinstatement of discharged employees. Twenty-two disputes arose over the question of "Hours of Labour," 21 on account of Trade Union matters, and 20 were classed as "Sympatnetic" disputes.

**6. Results of Industrial Disputes.**—The terms or conditions (as between the parties involved in an industrial dispute) upon which a resumption of work is agreed, are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. These terms or conditions when analysed in comparison with the alleged cause of the stoppage invariably come within one or other of the following four definitions, viz:—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) *In favour of workpeople*, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in obtaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) *In favour of employer*, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, in other cases, such, for example, as those in which employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The result of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some concrete demand, are also classed as "Indefinite," except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which they might ultimately benefit.

(i.) *Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth classified according to Causes and Results, 1916.*—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the year 1916, classified according to principal Cause and Result:—

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Causes and Results, 1916.

CAUSE.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	60	40	24	1	21,083	2,752	6,208	150	301,355	46,904	243,916	450
(b) Against decrease	3	2	2	..	330	314	407	..	825	3,444	1,923	..
(c) Other wage questions	50	28	16	2	13,024	6,307	3,492	684	68,855	17,899	54,310	2,184
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	8	7	1	..	14,288	5,379	4,814	..	379,587	63,859	139,606	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	2	2	1	..	60	242	277	..	182	308	1,108	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	11	2	1	..	805	330	43	..	12,398	34,290	2,193	..
(b) Other union questions	3	1	3	1	246	24	893	4	511	120	8,505	1,140
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons</b>	47	28	8	..	12,002	3,421	487	..	55,054	13,323	2,075	..
<b>Working Conditions</b>	29	39	21	1	5,769	9,551	5,186	10	30,917	35,057	15,477	60
<b>Sympathy</b>	2	9	1	8	1,580	1,748	240	623	33,980	27,234	2,880	11,353
<b>Other Causes</b>	8	20	6	10	1,401	6,602	1,249	38,658	2,346	10,646	4,309	48,347
<b>TOTAL</b>	223	178	84	23	70,588	36,670	23,296	40,129	886,010	253,084	476,302	63,534

NOTE.—For corresponding particulars for 1913 see Labour Report No. 5, pp. 78-9, and for 1914 and 1915, see Labour Report No. 6, p. 119.

(ii.) *Results of Industrial Disputes in each State, 1916.*—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes which commenced during the year 1916, classified according to Results:—

## Industrial Disputes in each State, Classified according to Results, 1916.

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	133	129	57	17	44,699	32,645	19,225	26,831	481,474	181,242	439,034	43,472
Victoria ..	17	25	9	4	4,979	2,193	1,458	7,038	143,610	54,619	17,278	12,762
Queensland ..	40	12	10	2	11,053	671	2,334	6,260	136,568	11,354	15,468	7,300
South Australia ..	11	5	5	..	807	647	189	..	2,517	4,060	4,006	..
Western Australia ..	17	5	2	..	8,624	441	35	..	100,526	1,397	434	..
Tasmania ..	4	1	1	..	366	13	55	..	21,255	52	82	..
Northern Territory	1	1	..	..	60	60	..	..	60	360	..	..
<b>Total, C'wealth</b>	223	178	84	23	70,588	36,670	23,296	40,129	886,010	253,084	476,302	63,534

In the above table it will be seen that 223 of the 508 disputes recorded during the year 1916 were classified as terminating in favour of the workpeople involved; 178 in favour of the employers, while 84 resulted in a compromise. In New South Wales the results as between employers and employees were practically equal; in the other States, with the exception of Victoria, the greater proportion of the disputes resulted in favour of the employees. In Victoria, however, the results were in favour of the employers, 25 disputes being classified as ending in favour of the employers, as against 17 in favour of the employees.

**7. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes.**—Methods of settlement, i.e., the means adopted, whereby the parties to an industrial dispute or their representatives are either brought into active negotiations or other steps are taken to bring about a termination of the dispute, and a consequent resumption of work, are very varied, but for the purposes of statistical classification may be confined within the following six main headings, viz.:—

- (i.) By negotiations.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows:—

- (i.) By negotiations—
  - (a) Direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicate some definite action taken to arrive at a settlement of the issue or issues in an industrial dispute which involves a cessation of work. The sixth "Other Methods" is more or less indefinite, and synchronises with "Other Causes" and mainly

relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, without any cause for the stoppages being necessarily made known officially to the management.

In the following tables the number of disputes, number of work-people involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes commenced during the year 1916, are classified for each State and Territory of the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement:—

### Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes Commenced in 1916.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. .. .	219	31	37	13	17	2	..	319
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. .. .	14	3	8	2	6	1	..	34
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	2	..	3	3	..	1	..	9
By reference to Board or Court .. .. .	7	..	2	1	..	..	..	10
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	6
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. .. .</b>	8	6	3	..	..	1	..	18
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. .. .</b>	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	6
<b>By other Methods .. .. .</b>	83	10	8	2	1	1	1	106
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>508</b>

### NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. .. .	51,960	5,091	9,472	1,148	1,091	79	..	68,841
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. .. .	19,210	2,034	2,641	88	7,907	163	..	32,043
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	1,141	..	694	132	..	150	..	2,117
By reference to Board or Court .. .. .	1,188	..	933	170	..	..	..	2,291
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	500	450	160	..	..	..	..	1,110
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. .. .</b>	171	153	76	..	..	13	..	413
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. .. .</b>	46	32	12	..	..	..	60	150
<b>By other Methods .. .. .</b>	49,184	7,908	6,330	105	102	29	60	63,718
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>123,400</b>	<b>15,568</b>	<b>20,318</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>170,683</b>

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes commenced in 1916—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North. Terr.	C'with.
NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	423,678	51,342	61,282	8,686	18,686	154	..	563,828
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	530,031	118,368	76,174	332	83,620	4,238	..	812,763
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	6,055	..	8,041	800	..	16,800	..	31,696
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	43,122	..	4,390	510	..	..	..	48,022
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	500	14,177	6,020	..	..	..	..	20,697
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked out .. ..	5,900	744	2,364	..	..	52	..	9,060
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	382	1,614	420	..	..	..	360	2,776
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	135,554	42,024	11,999	255	51	145	60	190,088
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>1,145,222</b>	<b>228,269</b>	<b>170,690</b>	<b>10,583</b>	<b>102,357</b>	<b>21,389</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,678,930</b>

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	228,522	26,325	37,797	5,065	11,800	108	..	309,617
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	341,830	61,682	42,502	173	52,500	1,850	..	500,537
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	4,415	..	4,103	420	..	9,137	..	18,075
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	20,992	..	1,825	230	..	..	..	23,047
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	300	4,628	3,300	..	..	..	..	8,228
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked out .. ..	2,890	312	1,092	..	..	32	..	4,326
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	179	865	244	..	..	..	300	1,588
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	74,936	20,871	6,113	116	25	80	45	102,186
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>674,064</b>	<b>114,683</b>	<b>96,976</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>64,325</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>967,604</b>

"Direct negotiations" between the representatives of employers and employees was the most popular method of settling disputes during the year 1916. Of the total number of disputes (508) no less than 319 were settled by that method. Thirty-four stoppages were terminated by the intervention of a third party (not an official under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act); eighteen were settled by filling the places of the employees on strike, while twenty-five were terminated by intervention, assistance, or reference to Courts or Boards appointed under Commonwealth or State Arbitration or Industrial Acts. One hundred and six disputes were classified as having been settled "By other methods." It must be mentioned that a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause for such stoppages being brought officially under the notice of the



employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without any negotiations for a settlement of the trouble which caused the stoppage.

**Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude for each State and Territory.**  
Comparative particulars for the Quarterly periods† of 1915 and 1916.

Periods.		No. of New Dis- putes.	No. of estab- lish- ments in- volv- ed in New Dis- putes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost. All Disputes.			Total Estimated loss in Wages. * £
				Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Total.	New Dis- putes.	Old Dis- putes.	Total.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	58	70	8,923	4,869	13,792	52,308	129,200	181,508	92,472
2nd " 1915	..	31	36	3,426	3,143	6,569	34,810	82,639	117,449	63,075
3rd " 1915	..	69	69	11,344	5,661	17,005	58,957	22,465	81,422	44,998
4th " 1915	..	114	519	23,299	8,949	32,248	168,527	16,234	184,761	91,731
1st Quarter, 1916	..	88	114	20,435	8,077	28,512	280,706	27,978	308,686	197,559
2nd " 1916	..	74	204	10,309	8,160	18,469	79,145	61,356	140,501	75,106
3rd " 1916	..	124	280	19,122	12,432	31,554	109,914	26,505	136,419	78,565
4th " 1916	..	50	121	41,796	3,069	44,865	403,328	185,096	588,422	333,281
VICTORIA.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	3	3	735	7	742	2,467	..	2,467	1,438
2nd " 1915	..	5	5	1,446	48	1,494	25,928	..	25,928	10,935
3rd " 1915	..	10	28	455	69	524	2,570	2,952	5,522	2,375
4th " 1915	..	20	118	2,798	685	3,483	29,761	..	29,761	13,083
1st Quarter, 1916	..	17	48	2,575	112	2,687	31,609	1,200	32,809	16,490
2nd " 1916	..	15	324	1,566	425	1,991	42,072	301	42,373	18,598
3rd " 1916	..	12	13	534	986	1,520	15,668	1,242	16,910	9,461
4th " 1916	..	11	64	8,901	569	9,470	70,281	5,524	75,805	38,939
QUEENSLAND.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	4	18	125	84	209	594	657	1,251	600
2nd " 1915	..	2	4	134	19	153	1,545	663	2,208	975
3rd " 1915	..	5	11	593	458	1,051	13,003	..	13,003	6,476
4th " 1915	..	6	6	625	28	653	3,745	..	3,745	1,593
1st Quarter, 1916	..	8	68	2,295	714	3,009	14,799	825	15,624	8,559
2nd " 1916	..	16	18	2,572	965	3,537	20,122	26,000	46,122	25,383
3rd " 1916	..	17	30	2,165	436	2,601	26,633	1,074	27,707	15,582
4th " 1916	..	23	136	10,335	836	11,171	75,472	5,992	81,464	47,505
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	1	1	150	..	150	900	..	900	470
2nd " 1915	..	7	7	206	15	221	1,525	..	1,525	762
3rd " 1915	..	3	3	436	44	480	2,270	170	2,440	1,215
4th " 1915	..	4	14	522	110	632	15,012	..	15,012	11,995
1st Quarter, 1916	..	8	30	579	110	689	2,715	..	2,715	1,249
2nd " 1916	..	8	10	193	33	231	765	28	793	422
3rd " 1916	..	3	3	182	426	608	3,717	..	3,717	1,933
4th " 1916	..	2	2	83	32	115	633	..	633	405

\* Total estimated loss during the respective periods for all disputes, new and old.

† The aggregates of the particulars for the four quarters of the years, 1915 and 1916, do not agree with the annual figures for the reasons stated on page 488 ante.

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude for each State and Territory.  
Comparative particulars for the Quarterly periods† of 1915 and 1916.—*cont.*

Periods.		No. of New Disputes.	No. of establishments involved in New Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost. All Disputes.			Total Estimated loss in Wages. * £
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd " 1915	..	5	10	528	18	546	3,468	..	3,468	2,114
3rd " 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th " 1915	..	1	10	50	50	100	600	..	600	180
1st Quarter, 1916	..	10	14	2,015	3,213	5,228	77,833	..	77,833	50,428
2nd " 1916	..	6	6	164	90	254	2,449	2,610	5,059	3,138
3rd " 1916	..	3	10	2,032	1,461	3,493	17,432	1,206	18,638	10,272
4th " 1916	..	5	5	107	18	125	507	72	579	332
TASMANIA.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd " 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd " 1915	..	2	2	922	..	922	4,698	..	4,698	2,118
4th " 1915†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	56
1st Quarter, 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd " 1916	..	3	32	168	50	218	3,884	..	3,884	2,178
3rd " 1916	..	2	2	53	..	53	217	11,850	12,067	6,639
4th " 1916	..	1	2	145	18	163	4,238	1,200	5,438	2,390
NORTHERN TERRITORY.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	1	1	39	..	39	39	..	39	25
2nd " 1915	..	1	1	55	12	67	268	..	268	140
3rd " 1915	..	1	1	64	16	80	480	..	480	390
4th " 1915	..	4	4	96	16	112	4,315	..	4,315	1,771
1st Quarter, 1916	..	1	1	60	..	60	60	135	195	84
4th " 1916	..	1	1	60	..	60	360	..	360	300
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.										
Total, 1914	..	1	1	50	..	50	350	..	350	170
Total, 1915	..	1	1	20	..	20	80	..	80	55
Total, 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMONWEALTH.										
1st Quarter, 1915	..	67	93	9,972	4,960	14,932	56,308	129,857	186,165	95,005
2nd " 1915	..	51	63	5,795	3,255	9,050	67,544	83,302	150,846	78,001
3rd " 1915	..	91	115	13,834	6,248	20,082	82,058	25,587	107,645	56,727
4th " 1915	..	149	671	27,390	9,838	37,228	221,960	16,344	238,304	120,409
1st Quarter, 1916	..	132	275	27,959	12,226	40,185	407,724	30,138	437,862	274,369
2nd " 1916	..	122	594	14,972	9,728	24,700	148,437	90,295	238,732	124,825
3rd " 1916	..	161	338	24,088	15,741	39,829	173,581	41,877	215,458	122,452
4th " 1916	..	93	331	61,427	4,542	65,969	554,817	197,884	752,701	423,162

\* Total estimated loss during the respective periods for all disputes, new and old.

† Particulars relate to a dispute commenced in the preceding quarter.

‡ The aggregates of the particulars for the four quarters of the years, 1915 and 1916, do not agree with the annual figures for the reasons stated on page 488 ante.

8. **Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory—4th Quarter, 1916.**—In the following table particulars are given relating to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which resulted in a stoppage of work during the fourth quarter of the year 1916. These particulars include (a) the number of establishments, affected; (b) the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved; (c) the number of working days lost, as a result respectively, of those cessations of work which commenced during the period under review and of those commenced at anterior dates, but which had not terminated at the 1st October, 1916; and (d) the estimated consequential loss in wages, due to all cessations of work which were in progress during the three months ended 31st December, 1916. In addition thereto comparative particulars are given, in respect of the Commonwealth only, for the preceding quarter and for the corresponding quarter of the year 1915.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in Each State and Territory of the Commonwealth, 4th Quarter 1916, and Comparative Particulars for the preceding Quarter and for the corresponding Quarter 1915.**

State or Territory.	No. of New Disputes	No. of Establishments Involved in New Disputes	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *£
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	50	121	41,796	3,069	44,865	403326	185096	588,422	333281
Victoria .. ..	11	64	8,901	569	9,470	70,281	5,524	75,805	38,939
Queensland .. ..	23	136	10,335	836	11,171	75,472	5,992	81,464	47,505
South Australia .. ..	2	8	83	32	115	633	..	633	405
Western Australia .. ..	5	5	107	18	125	507	72	579	332
Tasmania .. ..	1	1	145	18	163	4,238	1,200	5,438	2,390
Northern Territory ‡ ..	1	1	60	..	60	360	..	360	300
Fed. Cap. Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th Quarter, 1916	93	†331	61,427	4,542	65,969	554817	197884	752,701	423152
Total C'wealth. { 3rd Quarter, 1916	161	338	24,088	15,741	39,829	173581	41,877	215,458	122452
{ 4th Quarter, 1915	149	671	27,390	9,838	37,228	221960	16,344	238304	120409

\* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

† Definite particulars as to the number of establishments affected by the stop-work meetings held as a protest against conscription were not ascertainable.

The number of new disputes recorded during the fourth quarter of the year 1916 was 93, as compared with 161 during the third quarter; 122 during the second quarter, and 132 during the first quarter of the year. The falling-off in the number of disputes occurred in Group VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.). In explanation of the reduction of the number of dislocations in this Group it may be mentioned that the employees in the coalmining industry in four States were involved in a common dispute over the eight hours bank to bank question, and, therefore, the stoppages, which have been so frequent in previous quarters, over purely local questions, did not occur.

Although the number of disputes was considerably less than in past quarterly periods, the number of workpeople involved in new disputes shews a considerable increase when compared with previous quarters of the year. During the three months ending 31st December,

65,969 workpeople were involved in disputes, as compared with 39,829 during the previous three months. The figures for the second quarter were 24,700, while 40,185 were involved in disputes during the first three months of the year; 554,817 working days were lost in consequence of disputes which commenced during the period under review, and 197,884 as a result of disputes commenced prior to the 1st October, making an aggregate loss of 752,701 working days, and an estimated loss of wages of £423,152 during the months of October, November, and December.

**9. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 4th Quarter, 1916.**—In the following table particulars are given of new disputes classified according to industrial groups, and additional information as to the number of working days lost through old disputes in progress during the quarter indicated, together with the total estimated loss in wages for all disputes. The industrial classification is that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, current rates of wage and changes therein, etc. (see page 334, *ante*.) Corresponding particulars of industrial disputes in each of the quarters of 1913, 1914, 1915 and the preceding quarters of 1916 respectively, have been published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

**Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, classified in Industrial Groups, 4th Quarter, 1916.**

Industrial Group.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of Establishments Involved	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *£
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. . .	1	1	13	8	21	84	..	84	22
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	8	57	1,393	568	1,961	34,417	163,674	198,091	102,019
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	3	3	1,219	..	1,219	8,645	..	8,645	4,563
VI. Other Manufacturing. . .	11	11	969	557	1,526	17,289	312	17,601	11,856
VII. Building . . .	3	3	77	36	113	1,084	2,436	3,520	1,856
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. . .	35	127	18,692	3,280	21,972	440,897	22,682	463,579	273,523
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	6	6	566	..	566	2,668	56	2,724	1,805
X. Other Land Transport	2	2	19	..	19	90	304	394	192
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . .	9	9	569	58	627	3,444	..	3,444	1,950
XII. Pastoral, Agric'l., etc.	3	104	545	11	556	2,360	4,680	7,040	4,795
XIV. Miscellaneous . .	12	†8	37,365	24	37,389	43,839	3,740	47,579	20,571
All Groups . . .	93	†331	61,427	4,542	65,969	554,817	197,884	752,701	423,152

\* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

† Definite particulars as to the number of establishments affected by the stop-work meetings held as a protest against conscription were not ascertainable.

Of the total number of new disputes recorded (93) during the fourth quarter of the year 1916, 35 (about 37.6 per cent.) were in connection with the Mining and Quarrying industries (Group VIII.). These 35 stoppages involved, directly and indirectly, 21,972 workpeople, and entailed a loss of 440,897 working days. Disputes in this group commencing prior to the first of October caused a loss of 22,682 days. The

total number of working days lost by workpeople engaged in these industries during October, November, and December was 463,579, while the loss in wages is estimated at £273,523. These abnormal figures are mainly due to the dispute over the eight hours bank to bank question. Twelve disputes affecting workpeople classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) were recorded during the period under review. The number of workpeople involved was 37,389, and the working days lost were 43,839. The stop-work meetings called as a protest against conscription are included in this group. The next highest numbers of disputes in classified Groups were:—11 in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing); 9 in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.); 8 in Group II. (Engineering, etc.); and 6 in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services). The remaining number of disputes (12) were classified as follows:—Three each in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.); VII. (Building), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural); two in Group X. (Other Land Transport); and one in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.).

**10. Particulars of Principal Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.**—Summarised particulars are furnished in tabular form (on pages 513 to 522 herein) of all disputes recorded in the tabulations for the fourth quarter of the year 1916, together with additional information relating to those disputes which remained in progress at the commencement of that period. These particulars comprise information for each dispute as to the following matters, viz.:—(a) The locality, industry and occupations affected; (b) the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved; (c) the dates respectively of commencement and termination; (d) the alleged cause or object; and (e) the result. In the following paragraphs these particulars are briefly reviewed with respect to disputes in each State.

(i.) *New South Wales.*—During the quarter under review 50 new disputes occurred in this State. Of this number 30 disputes involved workpeople engaged in the mining industry. With the exception of six, these stoppages were of short duration, no less than twenty being one-day stoppages. The disputes which continued for a week or over involved workpeople employed at the undermentioned collieries:—Aberdare and Aberdare Extended, Hermitage, Pelaw Main, Muswellbrook, and Aberdare Central. The employees in the coal mining industry were involved in a serious dislocation during the month of November. Practically the whole of the collieries in the Commonwealth, with the exception of those in Western Australia, were affected by the trouble. The matter in dispute was the eight hours "from bank to bank" system of working. Negotiations between the employees and employers had been in progress for some time, but without definite result. At the end of October the employees decided to stop work with a view to having the matter settled. The collieries in New South Wales were first affected, followed by those in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. The effect upon industry was immediately felt. The Commonwealth Ministry, under the provisions of the War Precautions Act, decided to commandeer all the available coal in Australia with a view to ensure that the limited supply available would be directed into the channels in which it would be of the most service to the community. The primary object of the Ministry's action was to ensure a supply of coal for the warships and transports.

The shortage of coal caused a serious dislocation in the shipping trade, many vessels being laid idle and the men paid off. Railway services in the various States were curtailed and arrangements were completed for further reductions at the end of November. The want of fuel and power caused a large number of factory workers to lose employment. Regulations, framed under the provisions of the War Precautions Act, were gazetted on the 23rd November, to limit the supply of coal or any power generated from coal for industrial purposes. These regulations decreed that any person, firm, etc., possessing more than five tons of coal or coke must submit returns to the Navy Department in each State. The supplying of coal and coke to any person was prohibited, unless with the consent of the Minister or the Coal Board. Persons were not allowed to use any coal or coke in their possession for industrial purposes, without permission, save the following exemptions, and these only for 7 days from 23rd November:—Railways, tramways, electric light and gas works, public hospitals, establishments refrigerating perishable produce, factories manufacturing goods for the Department of Defence or the Department of the Navy, flour mills, newspapers, butchering, baking or dairy produce establishments and fish stores. The use of electric current and gas for industrial purposes was also prohibited. It will be seen that work in factories not included in the exemptions mentioned or to which special exemptions were granted, was practically impossible owing to the want of fuel and power. Proprietors and managers endeavoured to continue work by the use of oil and wood fuel, and in certain cases in the clothing trade arrangements were made to re-introduce treadle machines. The industries most seriously affected were bootmaking, clothing, shipping, jam and confectionery and railway traffic. The position became very acute during the last week in November, and the announcement of the special tribunal on the 30th November, that the collieries would re-open on the 4th December, practically saved the situation, as it appeared certain that the majority of the factories would close early in December. As it was, the loss of work was very large. In New South Wales it is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 workpeople were idle for periods varying from one week to a fortnight; in Victoria approximately 20,000 were affected, while several thousand were idle in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. A special effort was made to ascertain definite particulars concerning unemployment, caused by the shortage of fuel and power.

The various State Labour Departments were asked to furnish any available statistics, while secretaries of trade unions, agents and correspondents and employers were approached with a view to ascertaining definite particulars. A mass of information was collected, but the statements regarding numbers of workpeople affected and amount of time lost were so guarded and qualified that the data could not be safely used for statistical purposes.

With a view to terminating the dispute the Commonwealth and State Governments conferred as to the best method to be adopted. On the 14th November the Prime Minister took definite action by issuing regulations under the War Precautions Act empowering him to call a compulsory conference to consider the industrial dispute existing in relation to the coal industry in Australia. The conference met on the 16th November. The Prime Minister presided, and representatives of



employers and employees were present. The employees' representatives decided, after a day and a-half's sitting, to recommend the miners to accept the Government's proposal, as submitted by Mr. Hughes. Such proposal was that the men should return to work under the conditions which existed when they ceased, and that on the same day a special tribunal should start to hear their case. The suggestion was made that the tribunal should sit in Sydney, and that the President of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court should decide the case. It was proposed to take a ballot of the men on the question of accepting the Prime Minister's proposal, but practically the whole of the New South Wales miners declined to ballot. Another compulsory conference was held on the 24th November, but with no definite result. After a conference on the 27th November the Prime Minister decided to appoint a special tribunal under the War Precautions Act. Judge Edmunds was appointed chairman, and regulations were passed conferring great powers on the tribunal in regard to the coalmining industry. The tribunal met in Sydney on the 29th November, and on the 30th Mr. Justice Edmunds made the following statement:—

“The miners' representatives have undertaken that the men shall at once resume duty, and that those officials who are responsible for such work will get the mines into working condition in order that there will be a complete resumption of work by Monday next (4th December).”

The resumption of work is to be carried out on the eight hours bank to bank principle, as claimed by the miners.

Other matters in dispute have been reserved for further consideration, but in the meantime the mines are to start work.

The pecuniary loss involved in the arrangement, as far as the owners are concerned, is to be a matter for further consideration. These minor questions will be immediately dealt with.”

On the 8th December the first Order of the special tribunal was gazetted. This Order dealt with the eight hours bank to bank question. The decision of the Judge is stated hereunder:—“That eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one-half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one-half hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays shall constitute a full working shift in all coal and shale mines in the Commonwealth.

The term “eight hours bank to bank” in this Order means eight hours reckoned from the time the first person working in a shift leaves the surface to the time the last person working on the same shift returns to the surface.”

Under managers, overmen, and certain other employees were excepted from the Order. It was further ordered that the system of front and back shift be abolished.

On the 22nd December, Order No. 2 was gazetted. In this Order the hewing rate for miners and all customary rates paid to them were increased 15 per cent. on existing rates. The existing rates of pay for off-hand labour, including boys, excepting deputies in New South Wales



and Victoria, were increased 20 per cent. Overtime and special rates for certain employees were also fixed. Provision was also made that

"This Order shall remain in force, unless rescinded or varied, for a period of three years from the 1st January, 1917, and such further time, if any, as the present European War may continue, and industrial peace shall be preserved in the Coal and Shale Mining Industry in the Commonwealth during the said period."

Order No. 3 was also gazetted on the 22nd December. This order dealt with the selling price of coal, and is printed hereunder, as it presents a new feature in connection with the work of wage-fixing tribunals:—

In the matter of the War Precautions Act 1914-1916 and the Regulations thereunder, and of the dispute in the Coal and Shale Mining Industry.

### COAL MINING BOARD.

#### ORDER No. 3.

The following Order is made in pursuance of Regulation 22 of the War Precautions (Supplementary) Regulations, made under the War Precautions Act 1914-1916, and of the Commission issued to me by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth on the 26th day of November, 1916:—

1. Every existing system whereby an increase or decrease of the hewing rate or other wage has hitherto taken place upon the increase or decrease respectively of the selling price of coal is hereby abolished.
2. The selling price of all coal sold by producers or other vendors, wholesale or retail, may be increased by an addition of not more than 3s. to the existing selling price, except in the case of coal produced in the mines in New South Wales at Curlewis, Gunnedah, and Rosedale.
3. Any producer or other vendor of coal may at any time be required by me to submit all his records, books, documents, or other papers for examination by an accountant appointed for that purpose by the Prime Minister, and upon being so required shall submit to such examination accordingly.
4. Upon receipt by me of the report of such accountant, or in case of refusal to submit fully to the said accountant's examination, I may call upon any producer or other vendor of coal to show cause why the selling price of his coal should not be reduced.
- Any producer or other vendor of coal may, upon the said accountant's report, apply to me for the right to further increase the selling price.
5. In existing contracts the producers and other vendors of coal shall be entitled to add to the selling price stated in such contracts an amount not exceeding 3s.
6. This Order shall take effect on and from 1st January, 1917.

W. EDMUNDS.

Sydney, 20th December, 1916.

Employees at the Small Arms Factory were involved in a dispute at the end of November. Certain men who refused to handle "black" coal were dismissed. The other employees demanded their reinstatement, and after a stoppage of five days the men were reinstated on recommendation of Judge Edmunds that there should be no victimisation in connection with the coal dispute. The ironmoulders' dispute, which commenced in September, continued during the three months ending December. Seven disputes which were in existence at the beginning of October terminated during the quarter.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—Of the eleven disputes which occurred in this State during the fourth quarter the two most important were those which affected workpeople employed in the coalmining and ironmoulding industries. The stoppage at the coal mines has already been mentioned. The dispute in the ironmoulding trade was caused by the action of the men in refusing to work upon certain castings which were intended for transmission to New South Wales, in which State the moulders were on strike. It will be seen, therefore, that the men in Victoria declared a "sympathetic" strike with a view to assisting their fellow workers in New South Wales. The dispute in that State terminated early in January, but the men in Victoria did not return to work, as they decided to claim increased rates of wages. Persons employed in the undermentioned occupations were involved in minor disputes during the quarter:—Labourers, shearers, gold miners, brick-makers, stone crushers, sewer labourers, and tramway employees.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—Twenty-three new disputes were recorded during the fourth quarter. The principal disputes were those in which coalminers, meat industry employees at Ross Creek and Alligator Creek, and sugar industry employees were involved. Railway construction workers on the Oona-Dobbyn section claimed increased rates of wage, which were conceded. Waterside workers at Louisa Creek and Mackay were also involved in disputes over rates of wage.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—Two disputes occurred during the month of December. Furnacemen employed at the zinc distillation works at Port Pirie claimed an increase in wages in lieu of a bonus. The dispute was pending at the end of the quarter. The other dispute involved storemen in the sugar refining works, and was also unsettled at the end of the year.

(v.) *Other States and Territories*.—In Western Australia five disputes commenced during the fourth quarter. The dispute involving ironmoulders in Kalgoorlie terminated in November. One dispute, affecting coalminers, occurred in Tasmania, and in the Northern Territory wharf labourers at Port Darwin were idle for a week in November. Inquiries concerning other disputes which were reported to have occurred in the Northern Territory during previous quarters elicited information which shewed that such disputes did not come within the definition of "industrial dispute" as recorded by this Bureau.

## Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
<b>New South Wales.</b>					
<i>Kurri Kurri—</i> Richmond Main Colliery— Miners.	*	*	20th Aug. 1915.	Objection to tonnage rates for hewing.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Darlinghurst—</i> United Theatres Limited— Musicians.	†	†	1st Jan. 1916.	Objection to playing with a mechanical musical instrument	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Neewes—</i> Coal and Shale Mining— Surface Workers.	‡	‡	7th April 1916.	To enforce the payment of increased rates of pay.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Broken Hill. E</i> State Tramways— Fettlers.	§	§	21st Aug. to 6th Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increase of 1s. per day	Increase of 6d. per day conceded.
<i>Sydney—</i> Jas. Ward Ltd— Stove Makers.	††	††	28th Aug. to 6th Dec.	To enforce the payment of time in lieu of piece rates.	Piece rates increased.
<i>Port Waratah.</i> Broken Hill Pty. Ltd.— Engine Drivers.	††	††	8th Sept. to 11th Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate for overtime, etc.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions. Question of re-employment of certain men to be referred to Judge.
<i>Whole State.</i> Iron Moulding— Moulders.	††	††	25th Sept.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Thirroul.</i> Excelsior Colliery— Miners.	††	††	25th Sept. to 6th Oct.	To enforce the employment of extra wheelers.	Two extra wheelers employed.
<i>Wollongong.</i> Mt. Pleasant Colliery— Miners & Others.	††	††	25th Sept. to 9th Oct.	To enforce extra payment for working certain places.	Claims to be submitted to a Board of Reference.
<i>Bulli.</i> Bulli Colliery— Miners & Others.	††	††	7th Sept. to 26th Dec.	To enforce the substitution of a shorter working time and payment for deficient places.	Work resumed. Deficiency claims to be referred to Judge
<i>Spring Hill, Cadia.</i> Railway Construction— Plate Layers.	††	††	15th Sept. to 3rd Oct.	To enforce payment of an increased rate of wage.	Work discontinued.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare and Aberdare Extended Collieries— Wheelers and Others.	100	500	2nd Oct. to 13th Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increased tonnage rate.	Demand conceded.

\* See Labour Bulletin No. 11, page 241.

† See Labour Bulletin No. 13, page 43.

‡ See Labour Bulletin No. 13, page 48.

§ See Labour Bulletin No. 14, page 151.

†† See Labour Bulletin No. 15, pp. 257 to 266.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
<b>N. S. Wales—cont.</b>					
<i>Newcastle.</i> Waterside Working Waterside Workers.	40	10	4th Oct.	To enforce the payment of a "special cargo rate" for lead, bullion and coal.	Demand conceded.
<i>Sydney, Newcastle and other Centres.</i> Various Occupations.	20,000	..	4th Oct.	Protest against conscription.	Work resumed on the following day.
<i>Abermain.</i> Abermain No 2 Colliery— Wheelers.	180	..	5th Oct.	Refusal to work with employee who worked during a previous strike.	Matter arranged after resumption of work
<i>Pelaw Main.</i> Pelaw Main Colliery— Miners & Others.	601	..	6th Oct. to 17th Oct.	Protest against threatened dismissal of an employee.	Employee to continue in his employment.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery— Drivers & Others.	5	206	6th Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
<i>Dudley.</i> Dudley Colliery— Clipper Boys and Others.	20	189	7th Oct. to 9th Oct.	Protest against colliery not working on a previous back Saturday.	Work resumed.
<i>Muswellbrook.</i> Muswellbrook Colliery— Miners & Others.	71	13	9th Oct.	To enforce observance of agreement.	Demand granted pending settlement by Judge.
<i>Thirroul.</i> Excelsior Colliery Wheelers & Others.	18	220	10th Oct	To enforce a reduction in hours.	Demand conceded.
<i>Kitchener.</i> Aberdare Central Colliery— Bricklayers and Shaftsinkers.	70	36	10th Oct. to 18th Oct.	(1) Claim for an increase in wages. (2) Objection to labourers backing-in brickwork.	(1) Claim conceded. (2) Same conditions
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery— Miners & Others.	132	110	10th Oct.	Demand for two bords per pair of miners in machine places.	Work resumed. Bord and cut-through accepted.
<i>Lithgow—</i> Hermitage Colliery Miners.	163	..	10th Oct. to 21st Oct.	Contract let to non-unionist.	Contractor joined Union.
<i>Annandale.</i> Box Making— Box Makers.	13	8	12th Oct. to 16th Oct.	Objection to new foreman.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
<b>N.S. Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Charlestown.</i> Burwood Colliery— Miners & Others.	161	51	16th Oct	Claim for alteration of train arrangements.	Work resumed. Alteration to be made
<i>Boolaroo.</i> Stockton-Borehole Colliery— Wheelers.	236	..	19th Oct.	Protest against dismissal of a wheeler for refusing duty.	Work resumed. Man not reinstated.
<i>Charlestown.</i> Burwood Colliery— Miners & Others.	161	49	21st Oct.	Dissatisfaction <i>re</i> train arrangements	Train arrangements altered.
<i>West Wallsend.</i> South Seaham Colliery— Wheelers and Others.	16	398	23rd Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Work resumed. Conference to be held. Increase to be paid.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery— Miners & Others.	208	18	23rd Oct. to 24th Oct.	Insufficient number of skips.	Sufficient skips to be provided.
<i>Sydney.</i> State Trawlers— Seamen & Others.	12	24	23rd Oct. to 11th Nov.	To enforce an increase in the overtime rate and a reduction in hours.	Work resumed on old conditions. Conference to be held.
<i>Coledale.</i> North Bulli Colliery— Miners & Others.	380	..	23rd Oct.	Claim for payment for certain deficient places.	Claim conceded
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery— Wheelers & Others.	16	169	24th Oct.	Alleged short payment.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
<i>Charlestown.</i> Burwood Colliery— Miners & Others.	162	37	24th Oct. to 26th Oct.	Claim for payment of day's wage to wheeler who was injured.	Full pay conceded.
<i>Neath.</i> Neath Colliery— Wheelers & Others.	15	130	24th Oct.	Roof in certain section of mine considered unsafe.	Roof repaired.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery— Miners & Others.	225	18	24th Oct.	Protest against discrimination regarding men allowed to work during dispute.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
<i>Abermain.</i> Abermain Colliery Wheelers & Others.	450	..	23rd Oct.	Claim for extra pay for long timber.	Demand conceded.
<i>Broken Hill.</i> Miners and Others.	4,000	..	27th Oct. to 28th Oct.	Protest against conscription.	Work resumed.
<i>Whole State.</i> Coal Mining— Miners & Others.	11,500	..	31st Oct. to 2nd Dec.	Claim for eight hours from bank to bank.	Claim conceded by special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
N. S. Wales— <i>cont.</i>					
<i>Helensburgh.</i> Metropolitan Colliery— Carpenters—	4	..	2nd Nov. to 4th Dec.	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Man joined Union.
<i>Emu Plains.</i> Coal Loading— Loaders.	24	..	6th Nov. to 10th Nov.	Refusal to load "black" coal.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
<i>Kitchener.</i> Aberdare Central Colliery— Mechanics.	44	110	6th Nov. to 2nd Dec.	Sympathy with coal miners' claim for eight hours bank to bank.	Work resumed on termination of coal strike.
<i>North Bulli.</i> Coke Burning— Coke Workers.	60	..	7th Nov. to 2nd Dec.	Sympathy with coal miners' claim for eight hours bank to bank.	Work resumed on termination of coal strike.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Coal Loading— Loaders.	80	..	7th Nov. to 10th Nov.	Refusal to load "black" coal.	Work resumed.
<i>Pymble and Mosman.</i> Water Supply and Sewerage— Carpenters, Joiners & Others.	25	9	10th Nov. to 6th Dec.	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed employee.	Work resumed. Employee not reinstated.
<i>Sydney.</i> State Trawlers.— Masters and Engineers.	12	24	15th Nov. to 31st Dec.	To enforce the payment of increased rates of pay.	Men's places filled.
<i>Port Kembla.</i> Coke Burning— Coke Workers.	10	..	28th Nov. to 4th Dec.	Sympathy with claim of coal miners for eight hours bank to bank.	Work resumed on termination of coal strike.
<i>Corrimal.</i> Coke Burning— Coke Workers.	25	..	28th Nov. to 4th Dec.	Sympathy with claim of coal miners for eight hours bank to bank	Work resumed on termination of coal strike.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Small Arms Factory— All Occupations.	806	300	28th Nov. to 2nd Dec.	Refusal to reinstate certain men dismissed for refusing to handle "black" coal.	Work resumed. Men reinstated.
<i>Cullen Bullen.</i> Invicta Colliery— Miners.	22	..	5th Dec.	Refusal to work with certain employee.	Man objected to left mine.
<i>Griffith.</i> Water Conservation and Irrigation— Quarrymen.	155	..	7th Dec. to 9th Dec.	Objection to drivers filling drays.	Terms of award to be observed.
<i>Weston.</i> Hebburn Colliery— Miners and Others.	323	..	7th Dec.	Dispute <i>re</i> issue of coal tickets.	Tickets issued later.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
N. S. Wales—cont.					
Mereewether. Glebe Colliery— Surface Hands.	9	131	8th Dec.	Men engaged packing coal refused to work on screens.	Satisfactory arrangements made.
Riverstone. Slaughtering— Mutton Butchers.	69	..	10th Dec. to 14th Dec.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
Homebush Bay. Railway Construction— Labourers—	100	..	13th Dec.	Payment of wages at city on wet pay day desired by men.	Demand conceded.
Strathfield. Transport— Carters.	12	..	14th Dec. to 18th Dec.	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed employee.	Man not re-employed but paid week's wages in lieu of notice.
Scarborough. Sth. Clifton and Sth Clifton Tunnel Collieries— Miners & Others.	421	3	14th Dec.	For abolition of afternoon shift.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
East Moree. Wool Scouring— Scourers.	16	..	15th Dec.	To enforce payment of an increased rate of wage.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Coledale. Nth. Bulli Colliery— Miners & Others.	350	..	15th Dec.	Claim for reinstatement of dismissed employee.	Employee reinstated.
Eveleigh. State Railways— Canvas Workers.	8	..	20th Dec. to 21st Dec.	Additional facilities for cleansing after dirty work.	Demand conceded.
Cessnock. Bellbird Colliery— Miners.	202	26	27th Dec. to 30th Dec.	Men entered mine and after remaining a short time returned home.	Work resumed after holidays.
Pelaw Main. Pelaw Main Colliery— Wheelers.	64	280	29th Dec.	Dispute between machine men and wheelers.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
Victoria.					
Williamstown. State Dockyard— Shipwrights and Carpenters.	*	*	3rd May	Against employment of non-union workers.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Camberwell. Drain Construction— Labourers.	†	†	3rd Aug. to 29th Dec.	To enforce payment of increased rates of wage for sewer builders.	Men's places filled.
Korumburra. Austral Colliery— Miners.	†	†	2nd Aug. to 21st Dec.	To enforce the payment of minimum wage to all miners.	Work resumed.

\* See Labour Bulletin No. 14, page 157.

† See Labour Bulletin No. 15, pages 266-7.



Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
Victoria—cont.					
Camberwell. Transport— Carters.	†	†	3rd Aug. to 29th Dec.	In sympathy with demand of labourers on drain construction.	Men's places filled.
Building— Builders' Labourers.	†	†	3rd Aug. to 29th Dec.	Do.	Men's places filled.
Wonthaggi. State Coal Mine— Miners.	†	†	15th Sept. to 16th Oct.	That shiftmen be put on to work face jigs.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions. Each case to be considered on its merits.
Flemington Racecourse Labourers.	150	..	2nd Oct.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Demand conceded.
Melbourne. Various Occupations.	7,000	..	4th Oct.	Protest against conscription.	Work resumed on following day.
Flemington. Shearing— Shearers.	29	11	30th Oct. to 3rd Nov.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions.
Whole State. Coal Mining— Miners & Others.	1,000	200	1st Nov. to 2nd Dec.	In sympathy with coal miners in New South Wales.	Work resumed on conditions in Orders of special tribunal appointed under War Precautions Act.
Maldon. Gold Mining— Miners.	11	..	4th Nov.	To enforce observance of new agreement <i>re</i> starting time.	Agreement complied with.
Northcote. Brickmaking— Brickmakers.	23	..	6th Nov. to 8th Nov.	Refusal of men to work in rain.	Work resumed. Satisfactory arrangements made <i>re</i> starting work on wet days.
Whole State. Iron Moulding— Moulders & Others.	500	250	17th Nov.	Refusal of men to handle castings intended for transmission to New South Wales, in which State moulders were involved in a dispute.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Camperdown. Local Authority— Stone Crushers.	8	4	4th Dec.	To enforce the payment of an increased rate of wage	Pending at end of December, 1916.

† See Labour Bulletin, No. 15, pages 266-7.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
Victoria—cont.					
Crib Point. Naval Base— Sewer Labourers.	14	..	4th Dec.	Refusal to work under Award of Industrial Court of Appeals by which hours were increased from 44 to 48 per week.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Prahran-Malvern and St. Kilda. Electric Tramways Motor Drivers and Others.	140	..	11th Dec.	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed employees.	Work resumed on antecedent conditions. Case of dismissed men to be considered.
Gaffney's Creek. Gold Mining— Miners.	26	104	13th Dec.	Refusal to work drills single-handed.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Queensland.					
Brisbane. Telephone Service— Conduit Workers.	*	*	2nd Aug.	To enforce the payment of increased rates of wage.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
Cooktown. Lighthouse Construction— Concrete Hands and Others.	*	*	31st Aug. to 2nd Oct.	To enforce a reduction of working time and increased rates of wage.	Work discontinued until beginning of 1917 season.
Mossman. Sugar Culture— Cane Cutters.	*	*	18th Sept. to 11th Oct.	To enforce the payment of award rates of wage.	Award rates paid.
Port Douglas. Local Authority— Labourers and Others.	+20	..	26th Sept. to 30th Sept.	Claim for payment of increased rates of wage.	Claim conceded.
Brisbane, Townsville, and Other Districts. Various Occupations.	6,000	..	4th Oct.	Protest against conscription.	Work resumed on following day.
Alligator Creek. Slaughtering for Export— Watch-keeping Engineers.	2	..	6th Oct. to 11th Oct.	To enforce payment of an increased rate of wage.	Demand conceded.
Builders' Labourers	3	..	26th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	To enforce payment of overtime rates.	Overtime rates paid.
Bahinda. Sugar Culture— Field Workers.	500	..	9th Oct. to 12th Oct.	Claim to be paid rates of wage awarded by Industrial Court.	Claim conceded.
Cairns. Sugar Manufacture Mill Hands.	124	..	9th Oct. to 14th Oct.	Claim for retrospective pay.	Court held that men were not entitled to retrospective pay.

\* See Labour Bulletin No. 15, pp. 268-9.

† Particulars concerning this dispute were received too late to be included in the 3rd quarter.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
<b>Queensland—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Gordonvale.</i> Sugar Manufacture Mill Hands.	300	..	9th Oct. to 6th Nov.	Claim for retrospective pay.	Retrospective pay allowed.
<i>Babinda.</i> Sugar Manufacture. Mill Hands.	260	..	9th Oct. to 13th Oct.	Sympathy with field workers.	Work resumed.
<i>Gordonvale.</i> Sugar Manufacture. Mechanics.	11	..	12th Oct. to 8th Nov.	Claim for back money	Claim conceded.
<i>Babinda.</i> Sugar Manufacture. Mechanics and Mill Hands.	15	525	15th Oct. to 17th Oct.	Claim for retrospective pay.	Claim conceded.
<i>Cairns.</i> Sugar Manufacture. Mechanics.	6	..	17th Oct.	Sympathy with field workers, but afterwards claimed back money.	Pending at the end of December, 1916.
<i>Rockhampton.</i> Local Authority— Various Occupations.	83	11	30th Oct. to 15th Nov	Alleged victimisation of an employee.	Matter referred to Industrial Court Judge who refused to order reinstatement.
<i>Townsville.</i> Waterside Working Waterside Workers	60	..	2nd Nov. to 9th Nov.	Demand by men in hold for same rates as men in freezing chamber.	Matter referred to Commonwealth Arbitration Court.
<i>Whole State.</i> Coal Mining— Miners & Others.	1,100	300	3rd Nov. to 2nd Dec.	Claim for eight hours bank to bank.	Claim conceded by special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act.
<i>Ross River.</i> Slaughtering for Export— All Occupations.	500	..	8th Nov.	Alleged victimization of Union official.	Employee reinstated
<i>Townsville.</i> Locomotive Sheds Boilermakers.	22	..	9th Nov.	Withdrawal of "dirt money" pending enquiry by Royal Commission.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Alligator Creek.</i> Slaughtering for Export— Engineers and Others.	650	..	11th Nov. to 25th Nov.	Dispute between members of two Unions.	Work resumed. Conference to be convened.
<i>Pleystowe.</i> Sugar Manufacture Mill Hands.	90	..	20th Nov	To compel employee to join Union	Employee joined Union.
<i>Oona-Dobbyn.</i> Railway Construction— Labourers.	214	..	29th Nov. to 9th Dec.	To enforce the payment of increased rate of wage.	Demand conceded.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
<b>Queensland—cont.</b>					
<i>Louisa Creek.</i> Waterside Working Waterside Workers	165	..	9th Dec. to 12th Dec.	To enforce the payment of the same rates and conditions as prevailing at Flat Top.	Demand conceded.
<i>Mackay.</i> Coal Loading—Waterside Workers	150	..	11th Dec.	To enforce payment of an increased rate of wage.	Demand conceded.
<i>Brisbane.</i> s.s. "Canberra."—Stewards.	40	..	12th Dec. to 13th Dec.	Against employment of a certain steward.	Vessel sailed without the stewards, who were subsequently prosecuted.
<i>Miara.</i> Sugar Manufacture. Mill Hands.	20	..	13th Dec. to 20th Dec.	To enforce payment of rates prescribed by Award of Industrial Court.	Payment refused. Remaining cane put through mill by sugar growers.
<b>South Australia.</b>					
<i>Port Pirie.</i> Zinc Distillation—Furnacemen.	42	32	20th Dec.	To enforce payment of increased rates of wage in lieu of a bonus offered by Company	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Port Adelaide.</i> Sugar Refining—Storemen.	41	..	30th Dec.	Dispute <i>re</i> holidays.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<b>W. Australia.</b>					
<i>Kalgoorlie.</i> Robin-Adair Foundry—Ironmoulders.	*	*	20th May to 3rd Nov.	Against the employment of an additional apprentice.	Additional apprentice not employed.
<i>Cockburn Sound.</i> Naval Base—Teamsters.	7	..	4th Nov. to 11th Nov.	Claim for increased wage and improved conditions.	Claim partially conceded.
Blacksmiths, &c.	33	..	4th Nov. to 6th Nov.	Men ordered to work 44 hours per week in six days instead of five.	Work resumed. Working week to consist of six days.
Clerks.	24	..	21st Nov. to 25th Nov.	To enforce the payment of overtime rates.	Demand conceded.
<i>North Fremantle.</i> Ironworking—Riveters and Others.	13	18	20th Dec.	To enforce the payment of increased rates of wage.	Pending at end of December, 1916.
<i>Fremantle.</i> Waterside Working Waterside Workers	30	..	22nd Dec. to 23rd Dec.	Claim for reduction of number of foremen.	Matters satisfactorily arranged

\* See Labour Bulletin No. 14, page 160.

**Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the 4th Quarter, 1916.—cont.**

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Com- mence- ment and Ter- mination	Alleged Cause or Object	Result
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<b>Tasmania.</b>					
<i>Hobart.</i> Building— Builders' Labourers.	*	*	1st June to 10th Oct.	Refusal of employers to pay amended Award rate of wage	Work resumed. Amended Award rates paid.
Coal Mining— Miners & Others.	145	18	3rd Nov. to 2nd Dec.	Claim for eight hours bank to bank.	Claim conceded by special tribunal ap- pointed under the War Precautions Act.
<b>Northern Territory.</b>					
<i>Port Darwin.</i> S.S. "Houtman." Wharf Labourers.	60	..	1st Nov. to 7th Nov.	Objection to be- haviour of captain when man was hurt.	Steamer sailed with- out being fully dis- charged.

\* See Labour Bulletin No. 14, page 160.

**SECTION XIII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.**

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the results of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.**—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in the Commonwealth during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in the Commonwealth, during the Years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.**

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1913 .. .. .	2,520	81,356	83,876	*321	*26,103	*26,424	35,312
1914 .. .. .	2,326	100,917	103,243	*1,017	*29,223	*30,240	37,365
1915 .. .. .	9,075	102,264	111,339	†370	†20,900	†21,270	39,069
1916 .. .. .	7,345	85,349	92,694	†1,758	34,982	36,740	42,384
1916—1st Quarter ..	7,345	24,007	31,352	†1,758	†7,759	†9,517	11,020
„ 2nd „ ..	8,317	22,864	31,181	†350	†9,238	†9,588	10,587
„ 3rd „ ..	8,351	20,792	29,143	†1,618	†9,262	†10,880	11,179
„ 4th „ ..	6,316	17,686	24,002	†1,317	†8,723	†10,040	9,598

\* Exclusive of Victoria and South Australia, for which States particulars are not available.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

During the year 1916 out of every 1000 applicants for work 457 obtained positions against 351 for the year 1915. The number of applicants for work was 17 per cent. fewer, and the number of positions filled 8 per cent. greater, during the year 1916 than during 1915.

**3. Applications and Positions Filled in each State during 1916.—**

The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1916 :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, 1916.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions Filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales ..	..	17,289	17,289	1,549	14,659	16,208	12,008*
Victoria .. .. .	1,981	14,991	16,972	†	†	†	3,956
Queensland .. ..	4,556	34,299	38,855	209	20,159	20,368	16,704*
South Australia ..	571	11,333	11,904	†	†	†	5,209*
Western Australia ..	236	7,226	7,462	†	†	†	4,351
Tasmania .. .. .	1	211	212	..	164	164	156
COMMONWEALTH ..	7,345	85,349	92,694	†1,758	†34,982	†36,740	42,384

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. † Not available.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Out of every 1000 applicants for work, 695 obtained positions in New South Wales, 233 in Victoria, 430 in Queensland, 438 in South Australia, 583 in Western Australia, and 736 in Tasmania.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups during 1916.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the year 1916 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Groups, 1916.**

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			§§ Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	¶ On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	¶ Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	456	3,509	3,965	20	1,371	1,391	1,235
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . . . .	245	4,395	4,640	79	693	772	865
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	61	539	600	..	183	183	163
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	6	302	308	..	408	408	184
V. Books, Printing, Binding . . . . .	33	359	392	5	133	138	94
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	1	121	122	..	128	128	100
VII. Building . . . . .	418	9,269	9,687	33	2,855	2,888	3,223
VIII. Mining . . . . .	52	1,602	1,654	..	968	968	1,014
IX. Rail and Tram Services† . . . . .	766	17,999	18,765	1,365	11,132	12,497	13,781
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	..	148	148	..	18	18	21
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	4	63	67	..	1	1	2
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.‡ . . . .	1,367	9,347	10,714	91	2,948	3,039	4,506
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	40	9,870	9,910	87	5,812	5,899	6,137
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous§ . . . . .	3,660	27,826	31,486	78	8,332	8,410	11,059
TOTAL . . . . .	7,345 **	85,349	92,694 **	1,758	34,982	36,740	42,384

\* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. ¶ Exclusive of Western Australia. \*\* Inclusive of Western Australia. §§ Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example, in some States in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux the number of workers is naturally larger in comparison with the number in the same groups in the other States. Thus of the positions filled in Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services) 25 per cent. were filled in New South Wales, 43 per cent. in Queensland, 30 per cent. in South Australia, and 2 per cent. in Victoria, while in the other two States no positions were filled in this group. Practically the whole of the positions filled in Group XIII. (Domestic Hotels, etc.) were in three States, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group, 5504, or 90 per cent., as against 2915, or 84 per cent. in 1915, were for female domestic workers, and the whole of these positions were filled in the three above-mentioned States, these being the only ones which make special provisions for female workers.

**5. Applications and Positions Filled during 1916, Males and Females.**  
—The following table gives particulars for male and female workers



separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers and the number of positions filled during the year 1916:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1916.**

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			* Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	7,339	75,592	82,931	1,692	29,052	30,744	36,237
Females .. .. .	6	9,757	9,763	66	5,930	5,996	6,147
TOTAL .. .. .	7,345	85,349	92,694	1,758	34,982	36,740	42,384

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1916, 82,931, or 89.5 per cent. (against 94.3 per cent. in 1915), were made by males, and 9763, or 10.5 per cent., by females. The number of positions filled for males was 36,237, or 85.5 per cent., (against 91.6 per cent. in 1915), and for females 6147, or 14.5 per cent.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, 437 positions were filled in 1916, as against 341 in 1915, while for every 1000 applications from female workers, 630 were filled, as against 514 in 1915.

**6. Applications and Positions Filled in each State, October to December, 1916.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the fourth quarter of 1916. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 24,002, as against 29,143 for the preceding quarter, a decrease of 17.6 per cent.; and the number of positions filled 9598, as against 11,179, a decrease of 14.1 per cent:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, October to December, 1916.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales .. .. .		3,799	3,799	430	4,158	4,588	3,043
Victoria .. .. .	2,129	3,195	5,324	†	†	†	879
Queensland .. .. .	3,810	6,824	10,634	887	4,542	5,429	3,659
South Australia .. .. .	227	2,264	2,491	†	†	†	952
Western Australia .. .. .	149	1,575	1,724	†	†	†	1,044
Tasmania .. .. .	1	29	30	..	23	23	21
Commonwealth .. .. .	6,316	17,686	24,002	1,317	8,723	10,040	9,598

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

† Not available.

During the fourth quarter of 1916, out of every 1000 applicants for work, 400 obtained positions, as against 384 during the preceding quarter.

7. **Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups, October to December, 1916.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the fourth quarter of 1916 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, October to December, 1916.**

Industrial Group.	§§ Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	¶ On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	¶ Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	446	* 789	1,235	137	315	452	317
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . . . .	448	962	1,410	2	154	156	158
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	68	96	164	6	37	43	29
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	11	49	60	25	54	79	29
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	23	69	92	28	25	53	25
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	1	29	30	20	38	58	22
VII. Building . . . . .	410	1,705	2,115	4	678	682	755
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	68	186	254	6	70	76	99
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	562	3,196	3,758	339	2,742	3,081	2,669
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	..	14	14	..	5	5	5
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	6	13	19	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.‡ . . . .	1,203	1,925	3,128	227	892	1,119	1,206
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	316	2,261	2,577	181	1,950	1,931	1,652
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous.§ . . . .	2,605	6,392	8,997	342	1,963	2,305	2,632
TOTAL . . . . .	6,316 **	17,686	24,002 **	1,317	8,723	10,040	9,598

\* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons in New South Wales, who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. ¶ Exclusive of Western Australia. \*\* Inclusive of Western Australia. §§ Exclusive of Victoria. South Australia and Western Australia.

In each group the number of applicants for work was greater than the number of positions vacant. Of the seven groups in which the number of applicants for work was over 1000, the over-supply of labour was most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc.), with only 112 positions filled for every 1000 applicants for work, followed by Groups I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), with 257, Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) with 293, Group VII. (Building) with 357, Group XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) with 386, Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) with 641, and Group IX. (Rail and Tram Services), with 710 positions filled for every 1000 applications for work.

8. **Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, October to December, 1916.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled during the fourth quarter of 1916 :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, October to December, 1916.**

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			*Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	5,940	15,438	21,378	1,109	7,037	8,146	7,978
Females .. .. .	376	2,248	2,624	208	1,686	1,894	1,620
TOTAL .. .. .	6,316	17,686	24,002	1,317	8,723	10,040	9,598

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Of the total number of registrations for employment, 21,378, or 89.1 per cent., were from males, and 2,624 from females; in the preceding quarter 89.8 per cent. were from males. Of the female registrations, 2203 or 84.0 per cent. were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 1139 being reported in this group from New South Wales, 654 from Queensland and 410 from Western Australia.

As regards positions filled, 7978, or 83.1 per cent., were for male employees, as against 85.9 per cent. in the preceding quarter, and 1620 for females. Of the latter number 1471, or 90.8 per cent., were in Group XIII., 908 being reported in this group from New South Wales, 232 from Queensland, and 331 from Western Australia. Out of every 1000 male applicants for work, 373 obtained positions, as against 367 for the preceding quarter, while of the female applicants 617 out of every 1000 obtained work, as against 529 for the third quarter of 1916.

## SECTION XIV.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1908, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

**Commonwealth.**—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to the end of the Year 1916.

Particulars.	To end of 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	660,065	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	20,805	5,796	1,397	838,617

During the seven years, 1910 to 1916 (inclusive), the average number of assisted immigrants was 24,104. During the year 1916, a total number of 1397 arrived, as against 5796 for the preceding year, a reduction of 75.9 per cent. The number of immigrants arriving during 1916 was 94.2 per cent. below the average for seven years, 1910 to 1916.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1916.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1916.

**Assisted Immigrants.**—Number Arriving in each State, 1916.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	70	129	64	..	..	..	263
Nominated ..	579	198	236	..	103	18	1,134
TOTAL ..	649	327	300	..	103	18	1,397

During the year 1915, the number of selected immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 1,951, and of nominated immigrants 3,845, hence the 1916 figures for the former shew a reduction of 86.5 per cent. and for the latter a reduction of 70.5 per cent.

3. **Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1916.**—In the following table particulars are given of selected and nominated immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1916.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	3
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	1	..	1	12	..	12
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	..	..	..	4	5	9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	..	..	..	8	42	50
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	2	5	7
VII. Building .. ..	..	..	..	8	..	8
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	5
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	*57	1	58	10	..	10
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. ..	..	168	168	2	103	105
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	4	..	4	37	60	97
Dependants, Adults .. ..	4	12	16	41	339	380
„ Children under 12 years ..	13	3	16	204	237	441
TOTAL .. ..	79	184	263	342	792	1,134

\* Including 13 "Dreadnought Boys," arriving in New South Wales.

The following are some details as to the numbers and proportions of the various classes, etc., of assisted immigrants during the year 1916:—

Total number of Assisted Immigrants .. ..	1,397
Number of Dependants .. ..	853
Percentage of Dependants .. ..	61%
Number of Adult Workers, Selected Males .. ..	62
"    "    "    Females .. ..	169
"    "    "    Nominated Males .. ..	97
"    "    "    Females .. ..	216
Number of Selected Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. ..	57
Percentage of Selected Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. ..	91%
Number of Selected Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. ..	168
Percentage of Selected Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. ..	99%
Number of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. ..	10
Percentage of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. ..	10%
Number of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. ..	105
Percentage of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XII. (Domestic, etc.) .. ..	49%

4. Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, October to December, 1916.—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the fourth quarter of the year 1916:—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, October to December, 1916.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
Selected ..	9	14	..	..	..	..	23
Nominated ..	100	44	..	..	15	8	167
<b>TOTAL</b>	109	58	..	..	15	8	190

During the fourth quarter of 1916 there arrived in Australia 377 less assisted immigrants than during the third quarter, a decrease of 33 per cent., New South Wales shewing a decrease of 149, Victoria 48, Queensland 149, and Western Australia 35, while in Tasmania there was an increase of 4.

**5. Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, October to December, 1916.**—The following table gives particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately :—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, October to December, 1916.**

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Industry.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Timber, Furniture, etc.	..	..	IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	1	..	X. Other Land Transport	..	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	2	..	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	1	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	1	10	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.	7*	..
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	..	2	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	..	16
VI. Other Manufacturing	1	..	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	3	9
VII. Building ..	1	..	Adults ..	13	50
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	1	..	Dependants { Children under 12 years ..	30	42
			<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	61	129

\* Including 5 "Dreadnought Boys" arriving in New South Wales.

Out of the total number of assisted immigrants, the larger percentage, viz., 67.9 per cent. were females and the balance, 32.1 per cent., males. The number of children under 12 years of age was 71.1 per cent. of the whole number.

As regards males, the number of dependants was 44, or 72 per cent. of the whole, while 7, or 11 per cent. of the total were in Group XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Of these agricultural immigrants, 6 arrived in New South Wales, and 1 in Victoria.

Of the 129 female immigrants, no less than 92, or 71 per cent., were dependants, and 16, or 12 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) and of these latter 6 were selected, and 10 nominated. The number of females in Group XIII., who arrived in the various States during the fourth quarter of 1916 were: New South Wales 11, and Victoria 5.

Assisted immigration has temporarily ceased in Queensland and South Australia, and selected immigration in Western Australia and Tasmania.

## SECTION XV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigations.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the year 1916 are the same as those from which similar information was furnished during preceding years. These districts are tabulated on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6, and need not be recapitulated.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported during Years 1913 to 1916.**—The following table shows the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the years 1913 to 1916 :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Years 1913 to 1916.**

Particulars.				N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
No. of Fatal Accidents .. ..	1913 .. ..			82	24	33	5	34	7	185
	1914 .. ..			61	26	25	3	31	13	159
	1915 .. ..			53	23	17	9	31	11	144
	1916 .. ..			52	18	12	8	21	3	114
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days ..	1913 .. ..			3,427	308	286	117	813	79	5,030
	1914 .. ..			3,238	367	384	84	763	76	4,912
	1915 .. ..			2,811	401	517	97	980	77	4,883
	1916 .. ..			2,894	427	428	152	885	76	4,862

The total number of fatal accidents for the year 1916 was 114, as against 144 for the preceding year, a decrease of 20.8 per cent. There was a decrease in every State, amounting to 1.9 per cent. in New South Wales, 21.7 per cent. in Victoria, 29.4 per cent. in Queensland, 11.1 per cent. in South Australia, 32.3 per cent. in Western Australia, and 72.7 per cent. in Tasmania.

As regards non-fatal accidents the number in 1916 was 0.4 per cent. less than in 1915. There were increases of 2.9 per cent. in New South Wales, of 6.5 per cent. in Victoria, and of 56.7 per cent. in South Australia, while there were decreases of 17.2 per cent. in Queensland, of 9.7 per cent. in Western Australia, and of 1.3 per cent. in Tasmania.

3. **Number of Accidents Reported during the Four Quarters of 1916.**—The following table shows the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the four quarters of 1916 :—

**Industrial Accidents. Number Reported in each State during the Four Quarters of 1916.**

Particulars.			N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1st Quarter		11	4	5	2	5	..	27
	2nd ..		14	5	3	2	7	1	32
	3rd ..		11	6	1	2	5	1	26
	4th ..		16	3	3	2	4	1	29
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1st Quarter		762	104	93	49	147	15	1,170
	2nd ..		677	131	109	37	239	20	1,213
	3rd ..		804	112	99	42	178	23	1,258
	4th ..		651	80	127	24	321	18	1,221



The number of fatal accidents for the fourth quarter of 1916 was 29, as against 26 for the preceding quarter, while the number of non-fatal accidents for the corresponding periods was 1221 and 1258, shewing an increase of 11.1 per cent. in the case of fatal accidents, and a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the case of non-fatal accidents.

**4. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the year 1916.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the year 1916.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'citated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'citated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	7	278	VII. Building and Scaf- folding .. ..	6	17
II. Engineering, etc. ..	5	370	VIII. Mining .. ..	80	3,572
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	..	162	IX. Lifts .. ..	5	11
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	1	147	X. Miscellaneous ..	..	22
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	121			
VI. Other Manufacturing	10	162			
			TOTAL .. ..	114	4,862

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, 80, or 70 per cent. of the fatal accidents, and 3572, or 73 per cent., of the non-fatal accidents having occurred in that industry in 1916.

**5. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during Fourth Quarter, 1916.**—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents in various industrial groups occurring during the fourth quarter of 1916 :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during Fourth Quarter, 1916.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal	Incap'citated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal	Incap'citated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	60	VII. Building and Scaf- folding .. ..	..	6
II. Engineering, etc. ..	..	78	VIII. Mining .. ..	22	942
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	..	47	IX. Lifts .. ..	3	3
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	16	X. Miscellaneous ..	..	5
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	23			
VI. Other Manufacturing	3	41			
			TOTAL .. ..	29	1,221

**6. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources, a brief summary of which follows:—(a) *New South Wales*.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines subject to the Miners' Relief Act are furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) *Victoria*.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those occurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. (c) *Queensland*.—In this State returns are furnished by the Chief Inspector of Mines. (d) *South Australia*.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) *Western Australia*.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—All information is obtained from the Chief Inspector of Mines.

**7. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents occurring in each State during the year 1916, shewing in which class of mining (metalliferous or coal) they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

**Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State 1916.\***

**A.—Fatal Accidents.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
"       "       Falls of Ground ..	11	3	2	..	9	..	25
"       "       Falling down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"       "       Shafts, etc. ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	2	3	..	5	..	13
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents .. .. .	4	..	1	2	1	1	9
3 <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing,</b>							
<b>Smelting and other Metallurgical</b>							
<b>Works, etc.— .. .. .</b>	3	..	3	2	1	..	9
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>

\* The figures relating to Mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Department, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by, the various authorities.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes—*continued.*

## B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	2	7	..	12	..	23
"    "    Falls of Ground	79	4	8	1	70	13	175
"    "    Falling Down							
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	24	..	..	..	21	2	47
Other Accidents .. .. .	565	8	112	..	457	11	1,153
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	13	1	2	..	33	1	50
Other Accidents .. .. .	295	1	12	..	120	27	455
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing,							
Smelting and other Metallurgical							
Works, etc. .. .. .	40	..	95	..	58	2	195
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	5	2	2	..	16	..	25
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,075	24	14	..	42	1	1,156
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	7	..	1	..	..	..	8
Other Accidents .. .. .	251	..	3	..	27	1	282
TOTAL .. .. .	2,356	42	257	1	858	58	3,572

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1916, 66 of the fatal, and 2098 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, as against 14 fatal and 1474 non-fatal accidents in connection with coal mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1916 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 52 fatal and 2582 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 28 fatal and 990 non-fatal accidents above ground.

## 8. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1915 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1916 are not yet available.

## Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1915.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	1.14	1.26	49.35	94.95	1.21	75.80
Victoria .. .. .	0.66	3.05	4.18	17.53	0.96	5.87
Queensland .. .. .	1.69	1.59	52.72	12.71	1.66	42.26
South Australia ..	0.91	..	..	..	0.91	..
Western Australia ..	2.30	4.02	74.10	180.72	2.37	78.43
Tasmania .. .. .	2.14	..	17.61	12.42	2.05	17.40
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.47	1.45	41.53	82.65	1.47	54.70

## SECTION XVI.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to—(i) Trade Unionism, (ii.) Unemployment, (iii.) Price-indexes, and (iv.) Industrial Disputes. As explained in the following paragraphs, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as there is ordinarily a considerable lack of uniformity in the methods adopted for collection, and in the field covered by the returns. It is now becoming more widely recognised that in certain questions of this nature—such for example as variations in prices and unemployment—underlying causes and events in one country are reflected in other countries, and that these questions can be studied adequately only on an international basis. Hence it follows that a greater degree of co-ordination in these matters is necessary before any wholly satisfactory examination can be made as to industrial activity and economic conditions, either relative or absolute. In this connection the efforts of the International Unemployment Association and the proposals for an International Commission to investigate the question of prices and cost of living may be mentioned.

In addition, tables are shewn giving index-numbers in July 1916 of (i.) Wholesale Prices; (ii.) Retail Prices, and (iii.) Prices of various commodities in different countries, taking the prices in July 1914 as base (= 1000).

2. **Trade Unions.**—In the absence of any comprehensive definition applicable to all countries as to what constitutes a trade union, the principle has been followed, as far as possible, of including in the subjoined table all such associations of work-people as correspond to trade unions in the Australian meaning of the term. It should, however, be understood that the types of organisations included in the table differ considerably in various countries. Thus the Austrian unions include a large number of associations conducted primarily for educational purposes, while the German and Belgian unions comprise bodies organised in close connection with the Catholic Church, though performing trade union functions as well. During recent years a considerable impetus has been given to the trade union movement in Europe by the holding of international congresses and the establishment of a permanent International Secretariat at Berlin. Further

information as to trade-unionism in certain European countries and as to the laws of association of these bodies may be found in the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics published by the Board of Trade, London (Cd. 5415), 1911.

The following table shews the membership of trade unions in various countries for the year 1914. The number of trade unionists per 1000 inhabitants in each country is also shewn.

**Trade Unions.—Total Membership and Number of Members per 1000 Inhabitants, 1914.**

Country.	Total Membership in thous-ands.	Popu-lation in thous-ands.	No. of Mem-bers per 1000 Inhab-itants.	Country.	Total Membership in thous-ands.	Popu-lation in thous-ands.	No. of Mem-bers per 1000 Inhab-itants.
	(000)	(000)			(000)	(000)	
Australia† ..	523	4,941	106	Holland ..	228	6,114	37
Austria (includ- ing Croatia & Slavonia) ..	*704	28,879	24	Hungary ..	\$112	21,135	5
Belgium ..	\$214	7,571	28	Italy ..	\$972	35,238	28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	†6	1,962	3	New Zealand	74	1,090	68
Bulgaria ..	†29	4,466	7	Norway ..	\$61	2,392	26
Canada ..	166	7,758	21	Roumania ..	*10	7,230	1
Denmark ..	156	2,860	54	Servia ..	*8	4,548	2
Finland ..	\$28	3,140	9	Spain ..	†80	19,550	4
France ..	\$1,499	39,660	38	Sweden ..	*123	5,604	22
Germany ..	\$4,841	65,426	74	Switzerland ..	*127	3,781	34
				United K'gdom	3,960	46,036	86
				United States	\$2,605	95,411	27
				Total ..	16,536	414,992	40

\* 1912 Figures. † 1911 Figures. ‡ At the end of the year 1916 the total membership was 546,556. See page 339 hereinbefore. § 1913 Figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that as regards *actual* numbers of trade unionists Germany comes first, followed in the order named by the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. As regards *relative* numbers (per 1000 inhabitants) Australia has by far the largest proportion, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Denmark, and France.

The figures for all Trade Unions in Germany for 1914 are not available, but the Social Democratic Unions, which numbered 2,530,390 members in 1912, and 2,548,763 in 1913, had a membership of 2,483,661 during the first half of 1914, and of 1,645,181 during the second half of that year.

**3. Unemployment.**—While trade union unemployed percentages are collected in a number of countries, owing to the lack of uniformity in regard to methods of collection and presentation, the results cannot

be *directly* used for the purpose of comparing the state of employment in different countries. Some of the statistical objections to such comparisons may be summarised as follows\* :—

(i.) The disproportionate manner in which the various trades are represented. For example, in some countries specially large representation is given to trades which are characterised by violent fluctuations in employment.

(ii.) In some countries the returns are, and in others they are not, confined to unions paying unemployment benefit.

(iii.) Where the returns are so confined, they are not free from the liability to understate the number unemployed, by the exclusion of those who have either not qualified for, or who have run out of, benefit.

(iv.) The percentages of unemployment are materially affected by the age distribution of persons included.

Notwithstanding these objections to *direct* international comparisons of unemployment, it is stated in the report referred to above that "... the movements of each set of figures over a period of time furnish a fairly good indication of the fluctuation of employment in each country, any imperfections in the records being of a more or less constant character."

In order to shew the relative increase or decrease in unemployment from year to year in various countries the following table has been prepared. It must, however, be borne in mind that, for the reasons already indicated, direct comparisons as to actual percentages unemployed at any given time cannot be made between the various countries,

**Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, 1908 to 1915.**

(Results not comparable for various Countries. See above.)

Country.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Australia ..	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.3	11.0	6.8
Austria ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	8.1	4.4
Belgium ..	5.9	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	\$	\$
Denmark ..	11.0	13.3	11.3	9.2	7.6	7.5	9.9	7.7
France ..	9.6	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.2	\$	\$
Germany† ..	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.9	7.2	3.2
Great Britain†	7.8	7.7	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.1	3.3	1.1
Holland ..	\$	\$	\$	2.5	4.0	5.0	13.8	12.0
Norway ..	3.7	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5
Sweden ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	5.4	4.5	6.7	7.8
U.S.A., N. York	28.0	14.9	13.6	18.7	15.2	20.9	27.5	\$
U.S.A.								
Massachusetts	12.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.8	9.9	8.0

† Returns relate solely to unions paying unemployed benefit. § Not available.

NOTE.—Although these percentages are not directly comparable (for reasons already indicated), as between the several countries, the variations are informative.

\* See "Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics," Board of Trade, London, (Cd. 5415), 1911.

The above figures disclose the fact that there was a general similarity between the trend of unemployment in the various countries. In 1908-9, following on the financial crisis in America, unemployment was higher in all countries than during any period under review except 1914. The percentage of unemployment was lower in 1915 than in 1914 in every country for which figures are available, except Norway and Sweden.

**4. Industrial Disputes.**—The statistics of trade disputes given in this paragraph are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there is considerable difference in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics. On the Continent of Europe they embrace all disputes, irrespective of their extent, except in the case of Austria, where disputes affecting fewer than ten persons are disregarded. In Canada all disputes affecting less than six employees or lasting less than twenty-four hours are excluded. In Massachusetts strikes lasting less than one day are omitted. In the United Kingdom, however, the method has been adopted of excluding disputes involving fewer than ten persons, or lasting less than one day, unless their aggregate duration exceeds 100 working days. In Australia the method is the same as in the United Kingdom, with the exception that all disputes involving an aggregate loss of 10 days or more are included. It has been found that the exclusion of such disputes does not materially affect the results shewing the total number of working days and the total amount of wages lost, while their inclusion would greatly increase the labour involved in the collection of the statistics. Similarly, there is a great diversity in the methods adopted in the various countries for determining the number of persons affected by a dispute. It is obvious that to the extent to which that diversity prevails the estimates of the aggregate amount of time lost will be affected. The different methods, both of collecting and presenting the statistics of disputes, make it impossible to draw safe conclusions as to the frequency of industrial disputes in different countries. The fact most essential to any useful international comparison of statistics of trade disputes is the aggregate number of working days lost, but, unfortunately, on this point the information is very incomplete. The following table shews, however, the number of industrial disputes and the number of persons returned as being affected thereby in different countries for the years 1908 to 1915. The collection of these statistics for the Commonwealth was only begun as from the 1st January, 1913.



**Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1908 to 1915.**

(NOTE—For reasons indicated above, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>Number of Disputes.</b>								
Australia ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	208	337	358
Argentina ..	118	138	298	102	99	95	\$	\$
Austria ..	756	609	676	728	801	461	278	\$
Belgium ..	108	123	110	162	206	167	\$	\$
Canada ..	66	68	81	98	150	113	44	43
Denmark ..	122	65	71	52	64	74	44	\$
Finland ..	128	51	54	51	59	70	37	\$
France ..	1,073	1,025	1,502	1,474	1,120	1,073	672	98
Germany ..	1,524	1,652	3,228	2,798	2,834	2,464	1,213	141
United Kingdom	399	436	531	903	857	1,497	999	674
Holland ..	135	189	146	217	283	427	271	268
Italy ..	1,796	1,095	1,109	1,107	914	810	740	506
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	311	333	262	226
Sweden ..	302	138	76	98	116	119	115	80
New York* ..	160	176	250	215	184	268	124	\$
Massachusetts	98	183	242	222	294	\$	\$	\$

**Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).**

Australia	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	50	71	81
Argentina ..	11	5	19	28	9	24	\$	\$
Austria ..	88	80	75	128	145	62	40	\$
Belgium ..	17	15	27	57	77	29	\$	\$
Canada ..	26	18	20	29	41	39	9	9
Denmark ..	8	2	2	29	4	9	3	\$
Finland ..	11	4	4	6	11	6	6	\$
France ..	99	167	281	231	268	220	161	9
Germany ..	112	120	370	356	492	322	95	2
United Kingdom	296	301	515	962	1,463	689	449	446
Holland ..	7	6	4	20	22	30	15	13
Italy ..	398	201	196	253	144	385	145	115
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	23	41	80	56
Sweden ..	40	302	4	21	10	10	14	5
New York* ..	20	53	190	84	57	304	61	\$
Massachusetts	23	22	27	17	95	\$	\$	\$

\* Year ending Sept. 30.      \$ Not available.

**5. Price Index—Numbers in various Countries.—(i.) Wholesale**

*Prices.*—In several of the more important countries of the world, index-numbers have been computed on some system for a number of years. It is, therefore, possible to make some comparisons between the course of prices in Australia and other countries, but such comparisons are subject, however, to certain qualifications, inasmuch as there is no uniformity either in the list of commodities included or in the methods adopted for the collection of the data. Moreover, the methods and technique adopted in the computation of the index-numbers in some of the other countries is ordinarily far from satisfactory, and the results obtained are of limited accuracy, and are not reversible. This lack of reversibility becomes of special importance when it is desired to compare the

various index-numbers by taking a common period as the base period throughout, as in the present case. For the index-numbers in different countries being originally computed with various periods or years as base, their reduction to a common period or year as base does not give the same results as would have been obtained had they been originally computed with the common period as base.

In spite of the foregoing objections, the index-numbers computed for the various countries may, for the most part, be taken as *roughly* indicating the general trend of prices and the general relative price levels at different periods. At any point they may really be subject to appreciable correction compared with the results which would have been obtained if deduced from properly weighted data.†

In Labour Reports Nos. 2 and 6, index-numbers of Wholesale Prices in France, Germany, and Italy were given for the years 1901 to 1913 for the former country, and for the years 1901 to 1912 for the two latter countries. These index-numbers are now omitted, for the reason that in France the publication of the index-numbers has ceased since the outbreak of the war, while in Germany and Italy, the index-numbers were computed for the purposes of special investigations which have not been continued.

In the following table prices index-numbers are shewn for the United Kingdom, Holland, the United States, Canada, and Australia. The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the year 1901 as base (= 1000). In making any comparisons between the results it must, of course, be understood that the figures do not in any way shew the relative prices in different countries, but that they merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level, taking the prices in 1901 as base (= 1000) in each country separately.

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1916, with Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Holland.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.
	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Sauerbeck and Statist.	Contract Prices.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	22	39	9	236	271	92
1901 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 .. ..	997	916	985	985	1,075	1,019	1,079
1903 .. ..	1,002	942	985	972	1,075	1,032	1,077
1904 .. ..	1,016	1,033	1,000	1,071	1,087	1,040	914
1905 .. ..	1,009	1,005	1,029	1,058	1,075	1,063	934
1906 .. ..	1,042	1,102	1,099	1,073	1,112	1,121	973
1907 .. ..	1,096	1,175	1,143	1,034	1,187	1,179	1,048
1908 .. ..	1,064	1,086	1,042	1,122	1,150	1,129	1,145
1909 .. ..	1,076	1,033	1,057	1,114	1,225	1,132	1,020
1910 .. ..	1,126	1,124	1,114	1,126	1,262	1,161	1,030
1911 .. ..	1,131	1,132	1,143	1,176	1,200	1,190	1,027
1912 .. ..	1,188	1,229	1,214	1,173	1	1,256	1,203
1913 .. ..	1,205	1,285	1,214	1,160	1,262	1,267	1,117
1914 .. ..	1,212	1,274	1,229	1,109	1,250	1,271	1,180
1915 .. ..	1,488	1,589	1,543	1,412	*	1,389	1,647
1916 .. ..	1,928	2,072	1,957	*	*	1,705	1,544

\* Not available.

† It was not practicable to attempt a computation on fresh lines of the whole of the data.

Since 1901, there has been a marked increase in prices in all the countries for which index-numbers are available. Of those countries for which particulars are available for 1916, the increase compared with 1901 is greatest in the United Kingdom (98.6) per cent., followed by Canada (70.5 per cent.), and Australia (54.4 per cent.) In the United States and Holland, the index-numbers for the latest year available—1914 or 1915 respectively, shew increases on those for 1911.

In the following table the index-numbers for the month of July in the years 1914 (the month previous to the outbreak of war) and 1916 are given for the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and Australia, the prices in July 1914 being taken as base (= 1000).

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, July 1914 and July 1916, with Prices in July 1914, as Base (=1,000).**

Country.	Source of Information.	No. of Commodities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.	
			July 1914.	July 1916.
United Kingdom ..	Economist.	44	1,000	1,639
	Statist.	45	1,000	1,584
Canada .. ..	Department of Labour.	271	1,000	1,328
United States ..	Bureau of Labour.	26	1,000	1,110
Australia .. ..	Bureau of Census and Statistics.	92	1,000	1,332

It will be seen that the largest increase in wholesale prices occurred in the United Kingdom, the rise being nearly double that in Australia and Canada, while in the United States the increase was comparatively unimportant, being only 11 per cent.

(ii.) *Retail Prices.*—The rise in the general level of prices and in cost of living in recent years appears to have been world-wide. What has been said with regard to uniformity and methods adopted in the computation of wholesale price index-numbers applies with equal weight to retail price index-numbers in other countries. In several of the more important countries of the world index-numbers have been computed to shew the variation in the retail prices of various articles of food. Owing to the war, retail price index-numbers for Austria, Belgium, France, and Germany are not available since 1912, and those countries are therefore omitted, but on the other hand, retail price index-numbers for Canada are included. The index-numbers are shewn in the following table:

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1916, with  
Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.	Canada†	Holland	United States.	Australia.
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Department of Labour.	Dutch Bureau of Statistics.	Bureau of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	29	29	15	46
1901 .. .. .	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 .. .. .	1,005	*	1,000	1,056	1,086
1903 .. .. .	1,024	*	1,009	1,057	1,048
1904 .. .. .	1,020	*	1,020	1,071	951
1905 .. .. .	1,024	*	1,000	1,073	1,014
1906 .. .. .	1,015	*	1,009	1,109	1,008
1907 .. .. .	1,046	*	1,041	1,160	983
1908 .. .. .	1,070	*	1,080	1,199	1,061
1909 .. .. .	1,071	*	1,091	1,206	1,035
1910 .. .. .	1,089	975	1,141	1,328	1,034
1911 .. .. .	1,089	1,000	1,161	1,318	1,029
1912 .. .. .	1,141	1,029	1,202	1,421	1,162
1913 .. .. .	1,143	1,029	1,151	1,506	1,127
1914 .. .. .	1,163	1,084	1,181	1,537	1,177
1915 .. .. .	1,480	1,103	1,423	*	1,452
1916 .. .. .	1,841	1,478	*	*	1,504

\* Not available.

† Prices in 1911 as base (= 1000).

The rise in retail prices was most marked in 1915; in the United Kingdom prices were 27 per cent. higher in 1915 than in 1914, in Australia 23 per cent., in Canada 2 per cent., and in Holland 21 per cent.

In the following table the retail index-numbers for the months of July 1914 and July 1916 in various countries are given, taking the prices in July 1914 as base (= 1000). These figures relate to food-stuffs only, and are not comparable, as the list of commodities varies in each country. In nearly every case the index-numbers are based on weighted averages.

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, July, 1914,  
and July, 1916, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (= 1000).**

Country.	No. of Towns or Cities.	No. of Commodities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.	
			July 1914.	July 1916.
Australia .. ..	30	46	1,000	1,300
Austria .. ..	Vienna.	18	1,000	2,490
Canada .. ..	60	29	1,000	1,140
Denmark .. ..	Copenhagen.	17	1,000	1,460
Germany .. ..	Berlin.	19	1,000	2,180
Italy .. ..	41	7	1,000	1,330
New Zealand ..	25	59	1,000	1,190
*Norway .. ..	21	33	1,000	1,780
Sweden .. ..	44	31	1,000	1,390
Switzerland ..	All Co-operative Societies.	31	1,000	1,410
United Kingdom ..	600	21	1,000	1,610
United States ..	45	17	1,000	1,070

\* Unweighted average, including other necessities.

The greatest rises have taken place in Vienna, where prices of food-stuffs were 149 per cent. higher in July 1916 than in July 1914, and in Berlin, where the rise amounted to 118 per cent. The smallest increase, 7 per cent. took place in the United States of America.

The fluctuations in price of various foodstuffs from July 1914 to July 1916 in different countries, are given in the following table. In all cases the price of each commodity in each country in July 1914 is taken as base (=1000).

**Index Numbers of Retail Prices of various Commodities in different countries in July 1916. The price of each Commodity in July 1914 being taken as Base (=1000.)**

COMMODITIES.	INDEX NUMBERS.													
	Australia, 6 Towns.	Austria, Vienna.	Canada, 60 Towns.	Denmark, Copenhagen.	Finland.† Helsingfors.	Germany Berlin.	Holland, 6 Co-op. Stores.	Italy, 41 Towns.	New Zealand 4 Towns.	Norway, 21 Towns.	Sweden, 44 Towns.	Switzerland Co-operative Societies.	United Kingdom.	
Flour, Wheaten	1,260	2,791	1,121	1,380	1,681	1,140	1,330	1,350	1,450	1,440	1,230	1,420	1,480	
„ Rye ..	*	*	*	*	1,666	1,470	1,710	*	*	1,970	1,330	*	*	
Bread, Wheaten	1,090	*	1,119	1,710	*	1,280	*	1,260	1,130	*	1,180	1,490	1,440	
„ Rye ..	*	1,750	*	1,490	2,381	1,430	*	*	*	*	1,280	1,490	*	
Potatoes ..	1,270	750	1,744	2,500	762	1,750	*	*	1,620	*	970	1,140	2,090	
Peas ..	*	*	*	*	1,368	1,380	1,160	*	*	*	1,800	1,940	*	
Beans ..	*	3,750	*	*	*	2,020	1,430	*	*	*	2,350	2,140	*	
Onions ..	730	5,500	*	*	*	*	*	*	950	*	*	*	*	
Milk ..	1,070	1,581	882	1,110	1,415	1,460	*	1,100	1,000	*	1,270	1,100	1,330	
Butter ..	1,360	2,500	1,189	1,300	1,246	2,030	*	*	1,280	1,310	1,300	1,540	1,320	
Cheese ..	1,210	*	1,215	*	*	*	1,230	*	1,220	*	1,600	1,220	1,510	
Margarine	*	4,200	*	1,270	*	*	1,130	*	*	1,300	1,490	*	1,170	
Eggs ..	1,150	3,714	1,152	*	1,518	3,290	*	*	1,320	1,570	1,460	1,800	1,450	
Lard ..	*	*	1,097	1,820	1,911	3,770	*	*	*	*	*	1,540	*	
Bacon ..	1,250	3,350	1,125	*	*	3,190	*	1,620	1,300	1,730	1,760	*	1,380	
Beef ..	1,480	4,331	1,057	2,430	1,683	2,980	*	1,430	1,170	2,160	1,760	1,400	1,820	
Mutton	1,420	*	1,144	*	1,235	2,790	*	*	1,160	2,050	1,630	1,430	1,850	
Veal ..	*	2,933	1,103	1,250	1,552	2,260	*	*	*	2,200	1,690	1,340	*	
Pork ..	1,270	3,601	1,062	*	*	2,180	*	*	*	1,800	1,760	1,330	*	
Tea ..	1,140	*	1,057	*	*	*	1,060	*	1,110	*	*	1,040	1,500	
Coffee ..	1,090	*	1,020	1,160	1,754	2,580	1,180	*	*	1,050	1,220	1,070	*	
Sugar ..	1,280	*	1,223	1,210	1,624	1,360	1,290	*	1,560	1,870	1,060	1,990	2,580	
Rice ..	1,050	*	1,155	1,220	2,301	5,000	1,260	*	1,330	*	1,310	1,500	*	
Petroleum	1,440	*	970	1,110	1,550	*	*	*	1,490	1,590	1,350	1,670	*	
Coal ..	*	*	1,016	*	*	*	*	*	1,170	3,300	2,480	1,160	*	
Coke ..	*	*	*	2,330	*	*	1,630	*	*	2,370	2,040	*	*	

\* Not available. † June, 1916.

# SECTION XVII.—THE COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION RECORD OF COURT OPERATIONS UNDER THE COMMON- FOR THE QUARTER

## 1.—COURT (i.) COMPULSORY CONFERENCES

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.		PROCEDURE.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Employees.	Employers.		
Radio - Telegraphists' (Marine) Institute of Australasia.	Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.	Application for Compulsory Conference made by Employees.	Marine Telegraphy on Coast of Australia.
Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and Others.	Do.	Land Engine-driving in Australia.
Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers' Trades Employees' Federation.	J. J. Weekes and Others.	Do.	Saddlery and Leather Industry in Australia.
Musicians' Union of Australia.	J. C. Williamson Ltd. and Others.	Do.	Theatrical and Picture Show Industry in Australia.
Australian Workers' Union.	Pastoralists' Federal Council of Australia and Others.	Do.	Shearing Industry in Queensland, N.S.W., and Victoria.
Federated Masters' and Engineers' Association of Australasia.	Gem Navigation Co. and Another.	Do.	Shipping Industry on Murray River and Tributaries.
Federated Millers' and Mill Employees' Association of Australia.	New South Wales Industrial Milling Defence Co. and Others.	Do.	Milling Industry in Australia.
Federated Carters' and Drivers' Union of Australia.	L. Arthur and Others.	Do.	Carting and Driving Industry in Australia.
Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and Others.	Do.	Land Engine-driving in Australia.
Australian Tramway Employees' Association.	Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust and Others.	Do.	Tramway Industry in Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia.

\* The President may, whenever in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling an compulsory Conference presided over by himself.

† A resumé of the main provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1904-11

## AND ARBITRATION ACTS 1904-1915.†

WEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT 1904-1915  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

## PROCEEDINGS:

## SUMMONED UNDER SECTION 16 (a).\*

NATURE OF DISPUTE.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 7th	Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act. Agreement probable in all matters except wages.
Do.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 23rd, 24th.	No Agreement arrived at. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment set out in <i>Plaint</i> No. 32 of 1916.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 31st, and Nov. 2nd.	Compulsory Conference held in respect to <i>Plaint</i> No. 32 of 1916. Basis of Agreement arrived at. Parties to draw up agreement and submit it to Court for certification.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 3rd and 4th	No Agreement arrived at. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.
Do.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 27th, 29th and 30th.	Temporary Agreement arrived at until Arbitration. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.
Do.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st.	Agreement lasting till 6 months after War arrived at. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of the Act.
Do.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 11th.	No Agreement arrived at. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment set out in <i>Plaint</i> No. 31 of 1916.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 12th, 13th.	Compulsory Conference in respect to <i>Plaint</i> No. 31 of 1916. Parties agreed to hold Conferences in separate States during January, and if settlement can be arrived at, the Agreement will be filed in Court.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 15th.	No Agreement arrived at and Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.
<i>Re</i> Log of Wages and Conditions of Employment set out in <i>Plaint</i> No. 63 of 1916.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 19th, 21st.	No Agreement arrived at, and Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d) of the Act. Prahran and Malvern, Hawthorn, and Brunswick and Coburg undertake to make any Award retrospective to 1st Jan., 1917. No undertaking was given by other companies.

Industrial Dispute, summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911, was given in Labour Bulletin, No. 5, pages 53 to 59.



## (ii.) CASES

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENT.	DATES OF FILING OR REFERENCE.	INDUSTRY & LOCALITY AFFECTED.
William Angliss & Co. Pty. Ltd. and Others.	Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union.	Referred into Court on 18th Sept., 1913.	Meat Industry in Victoria and South Australia.
Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union.	Wm. Angliss & Co. Pty Ltd. and Others.	Filed 7th May, 1914.	
Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers.	Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd. and Another.	Referred into Court on 29th Sept., 1916.	Shipping Industry between East Coast of Australia and Singapore and Ocean Island.
Federated Storemen and Packers' Union of Australia.	Commonwealth of Australia.	Referred into Court on 3rd June, 1916.	Storing and Packing Industry in Public Service of the Commonwealth.
Federated Storemen and Packers' Union of Australia.	Skin and Hide Merchants' Association of Brisbane and Others.	Referred into Court on Dec. 3rd., 1915.	Storing and Packing Industry in Skin, Hide, and Wool Stores.
Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia	Yerranderie Silver Mining Co. No. Liability and Others.	Referred into Court on 18th August, 1916, under sec. 19 (d)	Mining Industry in New South Wales and Tasmania.
Federated Marine Stewards and Pantry-men's Association of Australasia.	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and Others.	Filed on 24th August, 1915.	Shipping Industry in Australia.
Merchant Service Guild of Australasia.	Commonwealth of Australia (Department of the Navy).	Dispute referred into Court on 20th Nov., 1916, under Sec. 19 (d) of Act.	Shipping Industry in Navy Department in Australian waters.

## HEARD.

NATURE OF CLAIM.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Claim in respect to Rates of Pay, Hours of Labour, Holidays, Terms and Conditions of Employment and Preference to Unionists.	Adelaide, 1916, Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, & 19. Melbourne, 1915, Dec. 8 and 13. 1916, June 8, 12, 13, 14, and 22. July 24, 25, 26, 27, and 31. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31. Sept. 20 and 28; Oct. 12, 13, 16, and 17.	Final Award made by Mr. Justice Higgins on 17th October, 1916.
Claim in respect to Wages, Manning Scale, Hours of Duty, Overtime Rates, Victualling Allowance Ship-keeping, Annual Holidays, Rates on Sundays, and Holidays, and other Conditions of Employment.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 24, 25, 26 and 30, and Nov. 3.	His Honour, Mr. Justice Higgins, ordered that Award be in terms of Agreements drawn up by parties.
Claim in respect of Wages, Hours of Overtime, Meal Hours and Period of Engagement.	Brisbane, 1916, Aug. 1. Melb., 1916, Sept. 20 and 28. Oct. 13 and Nov. 17.	His Honour, Mr. Justice Powers, found he had no jurisdiction, and did not make a Final Award.
Claim in respect to Hours, Rates of Pay, Engagements, Meal Hours, Smoke-ohs, and other Conditions of Labour.	Adelaide, 1916, Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19. Melb., 1916, Aug. 29, 30, and 31; Sept. 25 & 29; Oct. 27, 30, and 31; Nov. 1, 3, 4, 17, 24, & 25, and Dec. 1.	Final Award made by Mr. Justice Powers on 1st Dec., 1916.
Claim in respect to Log of Wages and Conditions of Labour.	Sydney, 1916. Sept. 27, 28 and 29. Launceston, 1916, Oct. 11, 12, 13. Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 6, 10, 17; Dec. 15, 19.	Final Award made by Mr. Justice Powers on 19th Dec., 1916.
Claim in respect to Wages, Holidays, Classification and Definition of Work Payment for Sundays and Holidays and other Conditions of Labour.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 17, 18, 19, & 30; Nov. 10, 13, & 14; and Dec. 19.	Parties executed Agreements which were certified to and filed on 19th Dec., 1916.
Claims in respect to Wages, Hours, Overtime and other Conditions of Employment.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 20, 21, and 28. Dec., 1, 8, 12, and 20.	Final Award made by Mr. Justice Higgins on 28th Nov., 1916.

## (iii.) APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 38 (o)

APPLICANT.	IN THE MATTER OF AN AWARD IN—
Federated Artificial Manure Trade and Chemical Workers' Union.	Federated Artificial Manure Trade and Chemical Workers' Union and Cuming, Smith & Co. Pty. Ltd. and Others.
Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers.	Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers and Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and Others.
Australian Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers' Association.	Australian Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers' Association and Public Service Commissioner and Another.
Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.	Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia, and Public Service Commissioner and Others.
Australian Letter Carriers' Association.	Australian Letter Carriers' Association and Public Service Commissioner and Another.
Australian Telegraph and Telephone Construction and Maintenance Union.	Australian Telegraph and Telephone Construction and Maintenance Union and Public Service Commissioner of the Commonwealth and Another.
Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.	Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia and Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and Others : and also Gilchrist, Watt and Sanderson and Others, and Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.
Merchant Service Guild of Australasia.	Merchant Service Guild of Australasia and Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Co. Ltd. and Others.
Illawarra and South Coast Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Merchant Service Guild of Australasia and Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Co. Ltd. and Others.
Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia.	North Nuggetty Ajax Co. No Liability and Others.
Australian Postal Electricians' Union.	Australian Postal Electricians' Union and Public Service Commissioner of the Commonwealth and another.
Australian Letter Carriers' Association.	Australian Letter Carriers' Association and Public Service Commissioner of the Commonwealth and Another
Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia.	Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia and North Nuggetty Ajax Co. No Liability and Others.

\* The Court shall, as regards every industrial dispute of which it has cognizance,

## TO VARY ORDERS AND/OR AWARDS.\*

NATURE OF APPLICATION.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 10 of 1914. Agreement dated 15th Aug., 1915, and Order Varying dated 24th March, 1916.	Melbourne, 1916, October 23rd.	Award varied by consent.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 2 of 1912.	Melbourne, 1916, October 24th.	Award varied by consent.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 38 of 1914.	Melbourne, 1916, October 24th, 25th and 27th	Order made by Mr. Justice Powers varying Award on 27th October, 1916.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 15 of 1915.	Do.	Do.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 14 of 1916.	Do.	Do.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 10 of 1912.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 24.	Order varying Award made by Mr. Justice Higgins on 22nd November, 1916.
Application to vary Awards of Court Nos. 1 and 14 of 1914, and Orders varying dated 18th Dec., 1915, and 23rd June, 1916, in so far as it relates to Clause IV.2a under heading "Re Duty away from Home Port, etc."	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 22, 23, 24, 30; Dec. 1, 4.	Order made varying Award by Mr. Justice Higgins on 4th December, 1916.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 1 of 1913.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28; Dec. 1, 8, 12, 13, 14.	Order made varying Award by Mr. Justice Higgins on December 14th, 1916.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Application to vary Awards of Court Nos. 30 of 1915, 31 of 1915, and 13 of 1916, in so far as it concerns all respondents except the Victorian Alluvial Companies.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 21, 22, 23, Dec. 1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 19.	Order made varying Award by Mr. Justice Powers on 19th December, 1916.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 5 of 1912.	Melbourne, 1916, Nov. 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, and 20.	Order made by Mr. Justice Higgins on December 20th, 1916.
Application to vary Award of Court No. 19 of 1912 owing to increased cost of living.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 11, 12, 18, and 21.	His Honour Mr. Justice Powers varied Award in so far as it relates to Officers over 24 years of age and married Officers over 21 years of age.
Application to vary Awards of Court Nos. 30 of 1915, 31 of 1915, and 13 of 1916, as regards Victorian Alluvial Companies.	Melbourne, 1916, Dec. 19 and 21.	His Honour Mr. Justice Powers gave judgment on 21st Dec., 1916, but postponed Final Order in face of fact that Agreement may be executed.

have power to vary its orders and awards, and to reopen any question.

## (iv.) APPLICATION TO

APPLICANT.	IN THE MATTER OF AN AWARD IN—
Australian Tramway Employees' Association.	Australian Tramway Employees' Association and Municipal Tramway Trust, Adelaide.

\* The Court shall, as regards every industrial dispute of which it has

## (v.) APPLICATION FOR PENALTIES

APPLICANT.	RESPONDENT.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.	J. B. Ellerker & Co. Pty. Ltd.	Shipping Industry at Melbourne.

\* No person shall wilfully make default in compliance

## (vi.) APPEALS UNDER

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENT.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED
Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Federated Masters' and Engineers' Association of Australasia.	Shipping Industry in Australasia.
Merchant Service Guild of Australasia.	Do.	Do.

\* The President may review, annul, rescind, or vary any Act or

## VARY AGREEMENT.\*

NATURE OF APPLICATION.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Application to vary Agreement dated 29th October, 1915.	Melbourne, 1916, Oct. 27 : Nov. 1st and 3rd.	Order made by Mr. Justice Higgins on 3rd November, 1916.

cognisance; have power to vary its orders and awards, and to reopen any question.

## UNDER SECTION 49 OF ACT.\*

NATURE OF APPLICATION.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Application for Penalties for Breaches of Awards of Court Nos. 1 of 1914, and 14 of 1914, in respect of Wages Payable to McCay.	Melbourne, 1916. Nov. 22 and 23.	Respondents were fined 1s. on each of four charges, and were ordered to pay back money.

with any order or award : penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

## SECTION 17 OF THE ACT.\*

DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Melbourne, 1916, October 26th.	Agreement arrived at. Application withdrawn.
Do.	Do.

decision of the Registrar in any manner which he thinks fit.

## SECTION XVIII.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

*(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour and industrial matters in the Commonwealth, received since the publication of the last Labour Bulletin).*

### A.—COMMONWEALTH.

1. **The Safety Valve.** (Official Organ of the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia), May, 1917. (Sydney, "The Worker" Office).
2. **Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' and Joiners' Monthly Report**, May, 1917. (Sydney, F. W. White.)
3. **Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Monthly Report**, May, 1917. (Sydney, H. Hearne & Co.)
4. **The Printing Trades Journal**, May, 1917. (Sydney, "The Worker" Office).
5. **The Postmaster** (Official Organ of the Commonwealth Postmaster's Association), April, 1917. (Brighton, Victoria, Southern Cross Press.)
6. **The Australian Postal Electrician's Union Journal**, February, 1917. (Windsor, Victoria, Fraser & Morphet.)
7. **Australasian Seamen's Journal**, April, 1917. (North Melbourne. J. F. Andrew.)
8. **The Federal Public Service Journal.** (Official Organ of the Australian Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association), April, 1917. (Melbourne, Taylor & Son.)
9. **The Australasian Journalist.** (Official Organ of the Australian Journalists' Association, May, 1917). (Melbourne, Shovelton & Storey.)
10. **Quarterly Report of Federated Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Australia**, January, 1917. (Newcastle, McLuckie.)

### B.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **New South Wales Industrial Gazette**, April, 1917. (Sydney, Government Printer.)
2. **Electrical Trades' Journal**, April, 1917. (Sydney, "The Worker," Office.)
3. **The Furniture Trades' Journal**, May, 1917. (Sydney, Burrows & Co.)
4. **The Baking Trades' Gazette**, March, 1917. (Sydney, A. J. Tomalin & Co.)
5. **The Railway and Tramway Record** (Official Organ of the Grand Council of Railway and Tramway Unions of New South Wales), May, 1917. (Sydney, A. J. Tomalin & Co.)
6. **The Co-operator**, January, 1917. (Sydney, A. A. Catts.)

### C.—VICTORIA.

1. **The Railways' Union Gazette**, April, 1917. (Melbourne, J. D. Michie.)
2. **The Timber Worker** (Official Organ of the Amalgamated Timber Workers' Union, Victorian Branch), April, 1917. (Melbourne, R. Bowers.)
3. **The Grocers' Assistant** (Official Organ of the United Grocers', Tea and Dairy Produce Employees' Union of Victoria, March, 1917. (Melbourne, Hilton Press.)
4. **The Tramway Journal** (Official Organ of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Tramway Employees' Association), May, 1917. (Melbourne, Taylor & Son.)
5. **Thirtieth Annual Report of the Government Statist on Trade Unions for the year 1915.** (Melbourne, Government Printer.)
6. **Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Day Baking.** (Melbourne, Government Printer.)

### D.—QUEENSLAND.

1. **Queensland Industrial Gazette**, April, 1917. (Brisbane, Government Printer.)
2. **The Queensland Railway Times**, December, 1916. (Ipswich, James Wilkinson.)

### E.—TASMANIA.

1. **First Annual Report of the Industrial Department for 1915-16 on Factories, Wages Boards, Shops, etc.** (Hobart, Government Printer.)



SECTION XIX.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS  
RECEIVED.

*(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour, received from other countries since the publication of the last Labour Bulletin.)*

## A.—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Board of Trade Labour Gazette**, November, 1916. (London, T. Fisher Unwin).

## B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette**, August to December, 1916. (Ottawa, Government Printer).
2. **Sixth Annual Report on Wholesale Prices, 1915**. (Ottawa, Government Printer).
3. **Report of the Department of Labour for the Year ending 31st March, 1916** (Ottawa, Government Printer).
4. **Ninth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for the Year ending 31st March, 1916**. (Ottawa, Government Printer).

## D.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. **Journal of the Department of Labour**, December, 1916, January, 1917. (Wellington, Government Printer).

## D.—INDIA.

1. **Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices**, July 31st, 1916, to December 15th, 1916. (Calcutta, Government Printer).
2. **Wheat Prices in India**, July to December, 1916. (Calcutta, Government Printer).

## E.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. **Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics**. (Washington, Government Printer).
  - (a) **Monthly Review of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics**, May to July, 1916.
  - (b) **Wages and Hours of Labour Series**, No. 20. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1911 to 1914. No. 21. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton, Woollen and Silk Industries, 1907 to 1914. No. 22. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, May 1st, 1915.
  - (c) **Labour Laws of the United States Series**, No. 8. Decisions of Courts affecting Labour, 1915.
  - (d) **Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series**, No. 8. Report of British Departmental Committee on the Danger in the Use of Lead in the Painting of Buildings.
  - (e) **Employment and Unemployment Series**, No. 1. Proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices.
2. **Massachusetts** (a) Third Annual Report of the Industrial Accident Board; (b) Twenty-ninth Report on the Statistics of Manufactures, 1914; (c) Labour Legislation in Massachusetts, 1916; (d) Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Steam and Electric Railway Service in Massachusetts; (e) Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Quarterly Reports on Employment in Massachusetts. (Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co.).

3. **New York, Department of Labour** (a) Special Bulletin, Anthrax; (b) The Labour Law and the Industrial Code; (c) Miscellaneous Labour Laws of New York State, 1916.

**State Industrial Commission** (a) Bulletin, Vol. I., No. 12; Vol. II., Nos. 1-3; (b) the New York Workmen's Compensation Law. (Albany, J. B. Lyon Co.).

4. **Washington.** Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour, Statistics and Factory Inspection. (Olympia, F. M. Lamborn).

#### F.—FRANCE.

1. **Bulletin of the Ministry of Labour**, Nos. 6 to 8. (Paris, Berger-Levrault).

#### G.—GERMANY.

1. **Bulletin of the International Union of Woodworkers**, Nos. 6 and 7, 1916. (Berlin, published by the Union).

2. **International Metal Workers' Review**, April to September, 1916. (Stuttgart, A. Schlicke and Co.)

#### H.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics**, August to October, 1916. (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante).

#### I.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, Nos. 5-6, 1916. (Rome, Officina Poligrafica).

2. **Semi-monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, Nos. 17-22, 1916. (Rome, Officina Poligrafica).

#### J.—DENMARK.

1. **Report of the Labour Bureau for the Year 1915-1916.** (Copenhagen, J. H. Schultz and Co.).

#### K.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics**, No. 4, 1916. (Helsingfors, Government Printer).

#### L.—NORWAY.

1. **Social Review**, No. 4, 1916. (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.).

2. **Accident Insurance in 1913.** (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.).

#### M.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review**, Nos. 7 to 10, 1916. (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons).

2. **Report on Industrial Arbitration in 1915.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons).

#### N.—SPAIN.

1. **Bulletin of the Institute for Social Reform**, September to November, 1916. (Madrid, Minuesa de los Rios).

#### C.—BRAZIL.

1. **Bulletin of the Labour Department**, No. 18, 1916. (San Paul, Rothschild and Co.).

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1916—Cont.

Particulars.	Blue.	Candles	Soap	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Bacon Middle	Bacon Shoulder
Unit of Quantity	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>												
Sydney ..	9.5	8.2	3.5	1 9.3	1.2	1 6.7	5.8	1 5.2	1 0.0	1 9.9	1 4.4	1 0.0
Newcastle ..	10.2	8.6	3.6	1 8.6	1.3	1 7.1	5.3	1 5.4	1 0.7	1 9.4	1 4.3	1 1.0
Broken Hill ..	11.7	9.7	4.1	1 10.1	1.6	2 1.8	7.9	1 8.3	1 2.3	1 6.1	1 5.5	1 3.5
Goulburn ..	11.0	7.7	3.5	1 6.4	1.9	1 9.3	5.4	1 5.2	1 1.1	1 8.3	1 4.2	1 1.3
Bathurst ..	11.5	7.6	4.2	1 5.0	1.2	1 10.0	5.0	1 5.5	1 0.4	1 8.2	1 4.5	1 1.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1 9.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1 7.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1 5.3</b>	<b>1 0.2</b>	<b>1 9.6</b>	<b>1 4.4</b>	<b>1 0.3</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>												
Melbourne ..	7.4	8.0	4.0	1 3.1	0.9	1 6.7	5.7	1 6.8	1 3.0	1 7.2	1 5.7	1 0.7
Ballarat ..	7.7	7.4	3.3	1 1.9	0.9	1 8.0	5.0	1 6.0	1 0.3	1 4.1	1 5.5	1 1.4
Bendigo ..	7.7	7.8	3.1	1 3.9	0.9	1 7.2	5.5	1 5.8	1 0.9	1 4.1	1 4.0	1 1.9
Geelong ..	7.9	7.0	3.2	1 2.5	0.9	1 7.5	5.6	1 6.2	1 1.5	1 4.8	1 5.2	1 1.1
Warrnambool ..	8.2	7.6	2.9	1 0.6	0.8	1 7.5	4.6	1 6.7	1 1.1	1 2.7	1 4.3	1 0.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1 3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1 6.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1 6.7</b>	<b>1 2.6</b>	<b>1 6.6</b>	<b>1 5.5</b>	<b>1 0.7</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>												
Brisbane ..	9.1	8.1	3.6	1 8.1	1.1	1 7.0	5.9	1 4.9	1 1.6	1 8.9	1 4.3	1 1.8
Toowoomba ..	9.8	8.9	3.7	1 9.4	1.2	1 10.0	5.2	1 5.2	1 1.7	1 5.5	1 3.6	1 0.2
Rockhampton ..	9.6	8.9	3.5	1 10.7	1.0	1 6.8	8.0	1 4.3	1 1.6	1 8.4	1 3.5	1 0.9
Charters Towers ..	10.4	10.1	3.5	2 5.0	1.8	1 11.3	6.5	1 6.6	1 0.7	2 0.2	1 4.4	1 2.0
Warwick ..	11.6	9.2	3.8	1 9.2	1.5	1 10.7	4.5	1 5.0	1 0.0	1 3.8	1 3.7	1 1.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1 9.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1 7.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1 5.0</b>	<b>1 1.7</b>	<b>1 8.6</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>	<b>1 0.2</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Adelaide ..	9.2	8.8	3.6	1 7.2	1.2	1 8.1	5.2	1 7.3	1 1.0	1 3.9	1 5.3	1 1.1
Moonta ..	10.5	8.8	4.2	1 8.0	1.3	1 7.9	5.3	1 6.0	1 1.9	1 1.8	1 5.7	1 3.8
Port Pirie ..	9.7	9.3	3.6	1 7.5	1.4	1 9.5	5.2	1 5.6	1 1.5	1 3.3	1 4.4	1 1.5
Mt. Gambier ..	9.3	9.0	4.0	1 3.7	1.1	1 10.0	5.0	1 4.0	1 1.5	1 1.1	1 3.8	1 1.8
Petersburg ..	9.8	9.1	4.4	1 10.2	1.5	1 10.0	5.7	1 3.4	1 2.4	1 1.8	1 5.9	1 5.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1 7.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1 8.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>1 1.0</b>	<b>1 3.6</b>	<b>1 5.2</b>	<b>1 1.3</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Perth ..	10.8	8.8	3.0	1 10.4	1.3	1 6.6	6.7	1 7.7	1 1.8	1 7.4	1 5.0	1 1.5
Kalgoorlie ..	1 0.0	10.4	4.5	2 3.6	2.3	2 3.8	9.0	1 9.8	1 3.4	1 11.2	1 6.1	1 1.1
Mid. Junction ..	10.9	9.3	3.2	1 11.4	1.6	1 7.6	6.4	1 7.8	1 2.1	1 7.9	1 5.0	1 0.9
Bunbury ..	11.3	9.5	3.0	1 10.0	1.7	1 9.0	6.0	1 8.2	1 3.3	1 6.6	1 5.8	1 0.4
Geraldton ..	1 0.0	9.8	3.1	2 4.1	1.9	1 9.7	6.0	1 9.4	1 3.9	1 5.4	1 6.9	1 4.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1 11.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1 8.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1 8.2</b>	<b>1 2.2</b>	<b>1 8.1</b>	<b>1 5.3</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>												
Hobart ..	9.1	7.0	3.7	1 4.2	1.3	1 6.9	5.8	1 7.1	1 2.1	1 5.8	1 4.9	1 0.8
Launceston ..	7.9	6.9	3.1	1 4.5	1.2	1 7.6	5.0	1 6.7	1 1.3	1 4.7	1 5.4	1 1.3
Zeehan ..	9.5	8.2	4.2	1 10.8	1.4	1 9.8	6.0	1 7.2	1 3.1	1 7.8	1 4.4	1 2.0
Beaconsfield ..	10.3	8.1	4.5	1 3.6	1.7	1 9.3	5.0	1 7.0	1 2.4	1 5.2	1 5.6	1 3.6
Queenstown ..	10.2	8.2	4.0	1 8.2	1.1	1 10.8	6.1	1 6.9	1 2.3	1 8.0	1 4.6	1 2.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1 4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1 7.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>1 1.9</b>	<b>1 5.7</b>	<b>1 5.1</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1 6.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1 7.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1 6.2</b>	<b>1 1.3</b>	<b>1 7.6</b>	<b>1 4.6</b>	<b>1 0.5</b>

## APPENDIX I.

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1916.

Particulars.	Bread	Flour	Tea	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat-meal	Rais-ins	Cur-rants	Starch
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>N.S. WALES</b>												
Sydney ..	4.0	3 6.3	1 6.8	1 7.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	5.2	2.8	8.1	9.3	6.4
Newcastle ..	3.9	3 6.9	1 7.6	1 6.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.4	3.1	8.3	9.3	6.5
Broken Hill	4.0	3 11.7	1 8.0	1 8.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.2	3.3	8.8	9.1	7.6
Goulburn	4.0	3 5.4	1 7.3	1 6.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.5	3.2	8.2	9.3	6.5
Bathurst ..	4.0	3 5.4	1 7.3	1 7.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	5.7	3.4	8.6	9.2	6.8
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3 6.5</b>	<b>1 6.9</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>												
Melbourne	3.6	3 6.2	1 5.4	1 7.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.7	2.6	7.8	8.5	6.1
Ballarat ..	3.8	3 2.4	1 5.5	1 6.0	3.7	2.9	3.1	4.4	2.6	7.3	7.9	6.6
Bendigo ..	3.7	3 4.7	1 3.6	1 5.9	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.6	2.8	7.2	8.9	6.3
Geelong ..	3.8	3 4.9	1 4.2	1 5.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	4.4	2.5	7.3	8.8	6.2
Warrnambool	4.1	3 7.5	1 5.6	1 6.3	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.7	2.7	7.1	8.7	7.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3 5.8</b>	<b>1 5.3</b>	<b>1 6.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>												
Brisbane ..	3.9	3 9.9	1 7.6	1 8.6	3.5	2.9	3.0	5.1	2.7	7.8	8.8	6.5
Toowoomba	4.5	3 10.2	1 8.3	1 8.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.0	3.2	8.4	9.4	6.7
Rockhampton	4.5	3 11.7	1 8.4	1 6.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.4	3.0	8.0	8.4	6.9
Charters Towers	5.0	4 6.1	1 10.4	1 8.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.9	3.3	8.6	9.0	7.6
Warwick	4.5	3 9.2	1 8.4	1 6.3	3.8	3.0	3.6	6.1	3.1	8.3	9.1	7.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3 10.8</b>	<b>1 8.0</b>	<b>1 8.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Adelaide ..	3.6	3 7.3	1 6.4	1 7.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.7	2.6	7.7	8.3	6.4
Moonta ..	4.0	3 5.0	1 6.5	1 7.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.7	3.0	8.1	8.3	6.6
Port Pirie ..	4.0	3 9.1	1 7.0	1 10.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	2.8	8.3	8.3	6.8
Mt. Gambier	3.9	3 8.6	1 7.4	1 9.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	5.0	2.5	8.2	8.4	7.2
Petersburg	4.0	3 6.5	1 8.2	1 8.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.9	3.0	8.7	8.5	6.8
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3 7.3</b>	<b>1 6.5</b>	<b>1 8.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Perth ..	4.2	3 6.9	1 5.9	1 7.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.1	2.7	7.8	8.7	6.2
Kalgoorlie ..	4.8	4 2.1	1 9.8	1 11.1	4.2	4.0	4.6	6.4	3.3	9.6	10.7	8.0
Mid. Junction	4.3	3 9.0	1 7.5	1 6.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	5.2	2.9	7.0	8.7	6.6
Bunbury ..	4.6	3 8.5	1 7.1	1 7.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	5.1	3.2	8.9	9.7	6.8
Geraldton	5.1	3 9.7	1 9.6	1 4.5	3.9	3.2	3.8	5.6	3.4	9.8	10.7	7.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3 8.6</b>	<b>1 6.9</b>	<b>1 7.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>												
Hobart ..	3.8	3 5.1	1 5.3	1 6.0	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.9	2.3	7.6	9.6	6.5
Launceston	3.7	3 3.6	1 5.4	1 5.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	4.6	2.2	7.7	8.7	6.3
Zeehan ..	4.5	3 11.7	1 6.8	1 7.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	5.1	2.6	8.2	9.5	7.3
Beaconsfield	4.4	3 6.9	1 6.5	1 6.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.9	2.5	8.6	9.6	6.8
Queenstown	4.5	3 9.8	1 6.8	1 7.9	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.9	2.8	9.1	9.4	6.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3 5.3</b>	<b>1 5.5</b>	<b>1 6.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3 6.9</b>	<b>1 6.4</b>	<b>1 7.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1916—Cont.

Particulars.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak sh'lder	Steak Stew- ing	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sydney ..	1 5.7	11.3	9.9	9.3	8.0	1 2.3	9.5	8.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	7.9
Newcastle ..	1 5.5	10.4	9.2	8.1	7.4	1 0.3	9.2	8.8	9.2	6.5	8.3	9.0
Broken Hill ..	1 6.3	11.7	10.7	8.8	10.4	1 4.7	1.6	1.1	11.7	9.6	10.7	11.3
Goulburn ..	1 4.6	10.0	9.0	8.4	9.3	1 0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.9	9.4	8.8
Bathurst ..	1 4.6	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.0	0 11.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	7.7	8.1	8.5
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1 2.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>												
Melbourne ..	1 5.9	10.1	9.0	8.4	7.4	1 1.5	9.3	8.3	9.5	6.5	8.3	8.4
Ballarat ..	1 5.9	10.5	9.3	8.5	6.0	1 1.7	9.8	9.8	10.4	7.3	8.9	9.0
Bendigo ..	1 4.3	9.3	8.7	7.4	7.7	1 0.7	9.9	9.0	9.4	7.2	8.8	8.6
Geelong ..	1 5.9	10.0	9.2	7.1	6.2	1 0.8	9.3	9.2	9.9	7.6	8.8	9.1
Warrnambool ..	1 4.9	10.1	9.2	7.7	8.1	1 0.4	9.9	9.8	10.1	8.0	9.3	9.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1 1.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>												
Brisbane ..	1 5.7	8.3	6.4	7.2	5.2	0 9.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.7	6.2	8.1
Toowoomba ..	1 5.8	8.1	6.2	5.4	4.3	0 9.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	5.2	6.8	7.8
Rockhampton ..	1 6.4	9.1	7.7	6.4	5.1	0 10.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	5.7	7.1	8.1
Charters Towers ..	1 7.8	8.2	6.7	6.3	6.1	0 9.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.6	6.4	8.0
Warwick ..	1 5.5	8.4	7.1	5.4	5.8	0 9.3	7.2	6.9	7.6	5.4	6.3	8.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0 9.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Adelaide ..	1 5.8	10.2	9.1	9.1	8.4	1 1.4	9.9	9.8	10.1	7.9	9.1	9.6
Moonta ..	1 5.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	8.0	1 1.4	10.7	10.4	10.7	9.1	10.0	10.2
Port Pirie ..	1 4.9	10.0	9.6	7.5	8.9	1 1.9	11.8	11.2	10.7	8.6	10.1	10.7
Mt. Gambier ..	1 4.1	9.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	0 11.6	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.1	9.1	9.4
Petersburg ..	1 6.7	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	1 1.5	11.1	10.7	10.9	9.2	10.0	9.9
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1 1.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Perth ..	1 6.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.4	1 1.0	8.8	8.3	8.2	6.0	7.4	9.1
Kalgoorlie ..	1 8.4	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	1 1.2	10.4	9.1	9.2	7.1	8.5	10.6
Mid. Junction ..	1 6.1	9.3	8.2	6.9	7.1	1 0.3	9.2	8.3	8.6	6.3	7.5	9.5
Bunbury ..	1 6.7	10.5	9.6	8.8	8.1	1 1.7	9.8	9.1	10.0	7.4	9.0	11.3
Geraldton ..	1 7.9	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.3	0 11.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	9.5
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 6.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1 1.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>												
Hobart ..	1 5.7	10.6	9.2	8.2	7.3	1 1.1	9.4	9.0	10.0	7.2	9.1	9.8
Launceston ..	1 5.8	10.6	9.7	7.3	8.6	1 1.4	10.0	9.8	10.0	7.5	9.0	9.6
Zeehan ..	1 4.6	9.9	9.5	8.4	8.9	0 11.9	10.1	9.6	10.2	8.9	10.1	10.6
Beaconsfield ..	1 5.5	10.5	10.2	8.4	8.8	1 1.1	11.5	10.9	10.3	8.4	10.3	10.5
Queenstown ..	1 4.5	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.0	1 1.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	9.1	10.5	11.2
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1 1.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>1 5.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1 1.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1916—Cont.

Particulars.	Mutt'n sh'lder	Mutt'n Loiu	Mutt'n Neck	Chops Loiu	Chops Leg	Chops Neck	Pork Leg	Pork Loiu	Pork Belly	Pork Chops
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>										
Sydney ..	6.8	8.4	7.0	9.3	8.7	7.5	1 0.1	1 0.2	1 0.2	1 0.2
Newcastle ..	7.5	8.8	7.6	9.0	9.2	8.3	11.9	11.9	11.2	1 0.0
Broken Hill ..	10.2	1 0.0	10.2	1 0.3	1 0.2	11.8	1 0.6	1 0.6	1 0.0	1 3.0
Goulburn ..	7.9	9.5	7.2	9.8	9.6	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.5
Bathurst ..	7.5	8.6	6.9	8.7	8.7	7.7	10.6	10.8	10.0	11.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>1 0.0</b>	<b>1 0.3</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>										
Melbourne ..	6.8	7.9	6.6	9.2	9.2	7.1	1 0.1	1 1.0	1 0.8	1 2.2
Ballarat ..	7.8	8.7	7.4	9.5	9.8	8.4	11.8	1 0.5	1 0.6	1 0.7
Bendigo ..	7.4	8.2	7.0	9.4	9.4	8.0	1 0.6	1 0.6	1 0.6	1 0.8
Geelong ..	7.9	8.9	7.6	9.2	9.2	8.2	1 0.8	1 1.0	1 1.0	1 1.3
Warrnambool ..	7.6	9.2	7.7	9.7	9.6	8.3	1 0.0	1 0.1	1 0.1	1 0.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1 0.0</b>	<b>1 0.9</b>	<b>1 0.8</b>	<b>1 1.9</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>										
Brisbane ..	5.9	8.3	7.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	11.3	11.8	10.4	1 0.4
Toowoomba ..	5.4	7.8	6.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.5
Rockhampt'n ..	5.8	8.1	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.6	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.8
Charters Towers ..	6.0	8.0	6.9	8.9	8.8	8.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2
Warwick ..	5.6	7.8	6.2	7.9	7.9	7.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Adelaide ..	8.7	9.4	8.2	10.1	10.7	9.2	1 0.7	1 1.5	1 1.5	1 2.1
Moonta ..	9.4	10.0	8.8	10.7	11.0	9.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5
Port Pirie ..	9.8	10.6	9.5	11.7	11.8	11.3	1 0.6	1 0.6	1 0.6	1 1.2
Mt. Gambier ..	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.1	10.9	11.0	10.7	11.3
Petersburg ..	8.9	9.6	9.1	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1 0.5</b>	<b>1 1.3</b>	<b>1 1.2</b>	<b>1 1.7</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Perth ..	8.0	8.9	7.5	9.5	9.8	8.0	11.2	11.2	10.4	11.6
Kalgoorlie ..	8.3	10.0	8.4	10.7	10.8	9.4	1 0.0	1 0.0	10.9	1 0.8
Mid. Junction ..	8.5	9.0	7.4	9.6	10.0	8.2	10.9	11.1	10.0	11.7
Bunbury ..	10.2	11.0	9.9	10.9	11.4	10.0	11.2	11.2	10.5	11.2
Geraldton ..	8.6	8.5	7.1	9.6	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.0	9.3	10.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>										
Hobart ..	8.6	9.6	8.1	10.6	10.6	9.1	11.7	1 0.5	1 0.7	1 1.2
Launceston ..	9.1	9.4	8.2	10.9	10.6	9.2	11.7	11.8	11.9	1 0.7
Zeehan ..	9.5	10.3	9.2	10.9	10.9	9.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.8
Beaconsfield ..	9.6	10.4	9.2	11.8	11.8	1 0.4	11.0	11.3	11.3	1 0.0
Queenstown ..	9.9	10.9	9.5	11.2	11.2	10.2	1 0.3	1 0.3	1 0.3	1 0.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1 0.2</b>	<b>1 0.3</b>	<b>1 0.9</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1 0.0</b>	<b>1 0.4</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>1 0.9</b>

## APPENDIX II.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1916.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—										
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.	Weighted Average for all Houses.	
N.S. WALES—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Sydney ..	12	3	14	8	17	11	20	6	24	6	
Newcastle ..	6	9	9	3	12	7	15	8	18	5	
Broken Hill*	5	4	7	4	9	9	11	7	13	6	
Goulburn ..	7	10	12	0	15	5	19	3	23	9	
Bathurst ..	6	1	8	0	10	10	14	4	18	10	
Weighted Aver.	11	4	13	10	17	0	19	7	23	5	
VICTORIA—											
Melbourne ..	9	5	12	0	15	6	19	3	22	6	
Ballarat ..	4	8	5	5	7	9	11	9	13	3	
Bendigo ..	4	6	6	5	8	6	12	2	14	10	
Geelong ..	5	2	8	5	12	4	16	1	20	4	
Warrnambool ..	4	11	8	10	11	7	14	0	17	4	
Weighted Aver.	8	7	11	0	14	4	18	0	21	2	
QUEENSLAND—											
Brisbane ..	6	5	8	6	11	2	14	4	17	8	
Toowoomba ..	4	10	6	10	8	9	10	6	12	9	
Rockhampton ..	7	5	7	6	9	7	12	6	14	10	
Charters Towers	4	9	7	3	9	8	11	5	15	6	
Warwick ..	4	5	5	8	8	5	10	7	13	6	
Weighted Aver.	6	2	8	1	10	7	13	5	16	7	
S. AUSTRALIA—											
Adelaide ..	7	7	11	0	14	6	17	8	21	5	
Moonta, etc. ..	5	5	6	8	10	8	13	8	14	11	
Port Pirie*	8	7	10	6	12	8	14	10	16	6	
Mt. Gambier ..	6	2	8	3	10	5	13	11	15	4	
Petersburg ..	8	0	9	0	12	0	14	0	16	0	
Weighted Aver.	7	6	10	8	14	0	17	2	20	6	
W. AUSTRALIA—											
Perth ..	8	10	11	6	14	1	17	4	20	9	
Kalgoorlie ..	9	9	13	4	16	10	19	11	22	10	
Mid. Junction ..	7	2	9	2	12	1	14	6	20	8	
Bunbury ..	7	2	8	5	10	3	12	7	15	9	
Geraldton ..	10	3	13	10	18	0	21	8	27	6	
Weighted Aver.	8	11	11	9	14	7	17	9	21	3	
TASMANIA—											
Hobart ..	8	6	11	5	13	9	16	7	19	0	
Launceston ..	7	9	9	9	13	5	15	11	18	4	
Zeehan ..	2	10	4	11	6	3	7	8	9	5	
Beaconsfield ..	2	3	2	9	3	3	4	0	5	7	
Queenstown ..	8	3	11	3	13	0	14	3	16	8	
Weighted Aver.	7	9	10	3	12	10	15	4	17	8	
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns ..	9	2	11	8	14	10	17	11	21	4	
									26	4	
										15	9

\* See remarks on page 40, paragraph (ii.).

† The rents are shown to the nearest penny.



## APPENDIX III.

## Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1915 and 1916.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1915.	1916.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1915.	1916.
GROUP I. METALS				GROUP V. GROCERIES, &C.—			
Iron—Pig—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	IES, &C.—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Mixed Nos.	ton	99 10	124 2	Currants ..	lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rod and Bar	"	287 6	442 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Raisins ..	"	0 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 7
Angle and Tee	"	276 0	467 11	Herrings	doz. 1 lb.	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0
Plate ..	"	291 8	531 8		tins	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hoop ..	"	308 0	552 6	Salmon ..	doz. 1 lb.	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galvanized				Sardines	doz. 1 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corrugated	"	525 2	712 6	Tea ..	lb.	1 3	1 3
Wire, Fencing	"	262 10	443 4	Coffee ..	"	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,413 6	2,566 8	Cocoa ..	ton	463 1	584 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead—Sheet ..	"	565 5	770 0	Sugar ..	lb.	0 4 $\frac{9}{16}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Piping ..	lb.	676 3	873 9	Macaroni ..	ton	352 1	476 8
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sago ..	ton	558 0	619 2
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	25 0	27 0	Rice ..	"	93 9	92 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Plates ..	cwt.	21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	Salt—Fine ..	"	75 0	119 0
Quicksilver ..	lb.	3 10	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rock ..	"		
GROUP II. TEXTILES				Mustard	doz. 1 lb.	21 7	24 5
LEATHER, &C.—					tins	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jute Goods—				Starch ..	lb.	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Branbags ..	doz.	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	Blue ..	"	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Corn sacks ..	"	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Matches	gross	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8
Woolpacks ..	each	3 2	3 11	Candles ..	lb.	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4
Leather—				Kerosene	gallon	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medium Crop	lb.	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	Tobacco	lb.		
Waxed Kip ..	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Waxed Split	"	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beef ..	100 lb.	50 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 10
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mutton ..	lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6
Wool ..	"	0 10	1 2	Lamb ..	"	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twine, Reaper	"			Veal ..	"	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
and Binder ..	"	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	Pork ..	"	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow ..	ton	645 2	749 9	GROUP VII.			
GROUP III. AGRI-CULT'L PRODUCE—				BUILDING			
Wheat ..	bushel	7 6	4 10	MATERIAL—			
Flour ..	ton	330 6	226 9	Timber, Flooring			
Bran ..	"	158 4	92 11	6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	100 ft. lin	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7
Pollard ..	"	188 4	112 5	6 x ..	"	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats ..	bushel	4 6	2 3	6 x ..	"	10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal ..	ton	542 11	360 0	6 x ..	"	7 5	9 9
Barley—Malting	bushel	4 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 x ..	"	7 10	9 5
Feed ..	"	5 3	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weatherboards	1000 ft sp	164 2	205 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize ..	ton	185 5	106 1	Oregon	"	360 0	393 9
Hay ..	"	92 9	40 8	Shelving ..	cask	21 2	19 0
Straw ..	"	6 11	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cement ..	ton	873 9	1,232 6
Peas ..	bushel	151 11	144 4	White Lead ..	1000	289 7	341 8
Potatoes ..	ton	6 5	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slates ..	"		
Malt ..	bushel	207 11	61 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	GROUP VIII.			
Chaff ..	ton	123 9	78 11	CHEMICALS—			
Onions ..	"			Cream of Tartar	lb.	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
GROUP IV. DAIRY				Carbonate of	ton	207 11	261 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
PRODUCE—				Soda ..	"	660 0	945 0
Ham ..	lb.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saltpetre ..	"	275 0	425 0
Bacon ..	"	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	Sulphur ..	cwt.	13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	*
Cheese ..	"	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caustic Soda ..	lb.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter ..	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potassium	ton	248 4	461 8
Lard ..	"	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cyanide ..	"		
Eggs ..	doz.	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alum ..	"		
Honey ..	lb.	0 5	0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$				
Beeswax ..	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	6 7	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				

\* Not available.

NOTE.—Many of these prices are the average, not of all classes of commodities, but only of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and which were adopted for the purpose of computing index numbers shewing the general fluctuations in prices from year to year.

## APPENDIX IV.

**Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1916.**

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 31st December, 1916. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wage and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 50s. to 57s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 54s. and 60s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

## GROUP I.—WOOD FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coopering.</b>												
Coopers .. .. .	80	0	72	0†	*67/6 & 72/		66	0	80	0	70	0
<b>Furniture and Bedding.</b>												
Bedding Makers .. .	63	0	60	0	*60	6	62	6	66	0	52	6
Boult's Carver Operators .. .	69	0*	69	0	*68	9	61	6*	75	0	66	0
Cabinetmakers .. .	67	0	65	0	*68	9	65	0	69	0	60	0
Carpet Cutters .. .	84	0	70	0							60	0
" Layers .. .	70	0	65	0	60	0	56	0*			60	0
" Planners .. .	70	0	70	0							60	0
Chairmakers .. .	67	0	65	0	*68	9	65	0	69	0	60	0
Drape Cutters .. .	84	0	65	0								
Drape Fixers .. .			65	0								
French Polishers .. .	67	0	65	0	*65	1	65	0	66	0	60	0
Upholsterers .. .	67	0	65	0	*65	1	65	0	66	0	60	0
Wood Carvers .. .	67	0	65	0	*68	9	65	0	75	0	60	0
" Machinists .. .	67	0	63	0	*56/10 to 66/11		65	0	72	0	54/ to 60	
" Turners .. .	67	0	65	0	*68	9	65	0	69	0	60	0
<b>Mattress Making (Wire).</b>												
Finishers .. .	57	6	58	0	*60	6	48	0			52	6
Makers .. .	57	6	58	0	*60	6	50	0	66	0	52	6
Varnishers .. .	57	6	58	0	*60	6	43	0			52	6
<b>Organ Building.</b>												
Journeymen .. .	72	0	58	0								
<b>Overmantels and Mantelpieces†</b>												
Journeymen .. .	67	0	65	0			65	0			60	0

## Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43¾ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (11) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (13) 47¾ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49¾ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52¾ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53¾ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (28) 56 hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours four months each in each year. (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter).

† Coopers employed in Breweries, 78s.

GROUP I. WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Piano Making.</b>												
Cabinet Makers ..	67	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Framemakers, Iron ..	72	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Wood ..	67	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	67	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneerers ..	67	0	50/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	67	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Turners ..	67	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Picture Framing.</b>												
Compo. Workers ..	58	0	53	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters Up ..	56	0	53	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	55	0	52	0	*50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilders ..	65	0	57	6	..	..	60	0*	..	..	..	..
Joiners ..	65	0	57	6	*53	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Cutters ..	65	0	57	6	*53	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyers (Band or Jig) ..	58	0	58/ & 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saw Milling &amp; Timber Yards</b>												
Box and Case Makers ..	60	0	59	0	64	0	57	0	..	..	46	6
Labourers ..	57	0	53	0	63	0	53	0	54	0	46	6
Machinists, Box Printing ..	57	0	55	0	..	..	55	6	..	..	..	..
.. Boults Carver ..	69	0	69	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	66	0
.. Buzzer or Jointer ..	63	0	63	0	65	0	57	0	57	0	54	0
.. General Jointer ..	69	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	72	0	51	0
.. Morticing or Boring ..	57	0	56	0	65	0	60	0	57	0	51	0
.. Moulding ..	62	0	63	0	70	0	63	0	60/ & 66/	..	53	0
.. .. own Grinder ..	68	0	68	0	..	..	67	6	..	..	63	0
.. Nailing ..	57	0	59	0	64	0	55	6	..	..	..	..
.. Planing ..	63	0	63	0	65	0	55	6	72	0	54	0
.. Sandpapering ..	57	0	57	0	65	0	60	0	54/ & 60/	..	51	0
.. Shaping ..	69	0	69	0	84	0	63	0	75	0	66	0
.. Tenoning ..	63	0	63	0	65	0	60	0	60	0	57	0
Ordermen ..	58	0	60	0	66	0	60	0	60/ to 72/*	..	54	0
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	57	0	50/ & 54/	..	63	0	51/ & 57/	..	57	0	49	6
Saw Doctors ..	78	0	75	0	80	0	75	0	80	0*	69	0
.. Sharpeners ..	66	0	63	0	71	0	66	0	72	0*	54	0
Sawyers, Band or Jig ..	68	0	63	0	73	0	60	0	63	0	51	0
.. Circular ..	57/ to 66/	..	59	0	69	0	60/ & 66/	..	60/ & 66/	..	53/ & 57/	..
.. Gang Frame ..	57	0	63	0	66	0	69	0	63	0	51	0
.. Recut Band ..	57/ to 66/	..	63	0	70	0	69	0	63	0	51	0
Stackers ..	*66	0	60	0	*73	4	*77	0	57	0	46	6
Talleymen ..	58	0	60	0	69	0	60	0	57	0	51	0
Wood Turners ..	69	0	65	0	73	0	62/ & 64/6	..	72	0*	57	0
<b>Undertaking.†</b>												
Coachmen ..	*62	6	*56	0	*62	6	*55	0	..	..	50	0*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	72	0	60/ & 64/	..	*57/6&62/6	..	64	0	..	..	50	0*
<b>Venetian Blind Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	60	0	54	0*	*60	6	..	..	..	..	57	0

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

<b>Agricultural Implements.</b>												
Assemblers ..	54	0	55	0	..	..	48	0	57/ & 58/6	..	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	64	0	64	0	..	..	60	0	69/ to 78/	..	..	..
Bulldozermen ..	52	6	61	0	..	..	..	..	69	0	..	..
Carpenters ..	72	0	64	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Drillers ..	52	6	55	0	..	..	48	0	57/ to 60/	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	68/ & 70/	..	48/ to 63/	..	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters ..	56/ to 64/	..	58/ & 64/	..	..	..	60	0	72	0	..	..
Grinders ..	52	6	58	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	..	..
Labourers (unskilled) ..	52	6	52	0	..	..	45	0	54	0	..	..
Machinists, Iron ..	52/6 to 56/	..	58	0	..	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..
.. Wood ..	52/6 to 56/	..	61	0	..	..	48/ & 57/	..	..	..	..	..
Painters (Brush) ..	54	0	55	0	..	..	51	0	..	..	..	..
.. (Scroll) ..	63	0	64	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Patternmakers ..	74	0	70	0	..	..	66	0	81	0	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Rates for Hobart are in addition to quarters.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Agricultural Implements—cont</b>												
Sheet Iron Workers ..	52	6	58	0	..		54	0	..		..	
Storemen ..	52	6	52	0	..		45	0	..		..	
Strikers ..	54	0	55	0	..		48	0	57/ to 60/		..	
Turners ..	64	0	64	0	..		60	0	72	0	..	
Wheelwrights ..	63	0	64	0	..		60	0	..		..	
<b>Bedstead Making (Metallic)</b>												
Blacksmiths ..	54/6 & 65/		58	0	60	6	48	0	..		..	
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	67	6*	73	0	74	3	60	0*	..		..	
(Other) ..	60	0	61	0	57/9 to 66/		56	0	..		..	
Chippers ..	55	0	55	0	56	3	43	0	..		..	
Cutters, etc. ..	55	0	56	0	56	3	48	0	..		..	
Electroplaters ..	60	0	69	0	60	0*	63	0	..		..	
Fitters Up ..	56	0	58/ & 61/		57	9	51	0	..		..	
Foundry Hands ..	55	0	56	0	54/ & 56/3		58	6*	..		..	
Frame Setters ..	58	0	59	0	63	3	54	0	..		..	
Furnacemen ..	60	0	56	0	58	6	60	0*	..		..	
Japanners ..	54	6	58	0	55	0	43/ & 51/		..		..	
Lacquers ..	59	0	56	0	55	0	48	0	..		..	
Mounters ..	54	6	58	0	55	0	43/ & 51/		..		..	
Polishers ..	57	0	56	0	49	6	48	0	..		..	
<b>Boiler Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	78	0	72	0	*66/ & 71/6		72	0	72	0	69	0
Railway Men ..	78	0	63/ to 72/		*64/6 to 70/6 *		72/ to 78/*		72	0	69/ to 72/	
<b>Brass Working.†</b>												
Coremakers ..	68/ & 72/		63	0	*44	0	48	0	72/ to 84/*		..	
Dressers ..	59	0	57	0	*44	0	43	0	..		..	
Finishers ..	70	0	69	0	*60	6	75	0*	72	0	51	0
Furnace Men ..	63	0	59	6	*49	6	43	0	66	0	42	0
Moulders ..	68/ & 72/		69	0	*44	0	60	0	72/ to 84/*		60	0
Polishers ..	60	0	62	0	..		45	0	..		..	
<b>Cycles and Motors.</b>												
Assemblers ..	58	0	57/6 & 60/		..		..		58	6*	52	0
Cleaners ..	56	0	57	6	..		..		..		52	0
Filers ..	53	0	57	6	..		..		57	0*	52	0
Fitters ..	60	0	60	0	..		..		72	0*	65	0
Frame Builders ..	56/ & 60/		57/6 & 62/6		..		..		..		55	0
Repairers ..	56/ & 60/		57/6 & 60/		..		..		..		50/ & 52/	
Turners (Cycle) ..	60	0	..		..		..		72	0*	65	0
(Motor) ..	70	0	70	0	..		..		..		65	0
Wheel Builders ..	53	0	57	6	..		..		..		55	0
<b>Electrical Installation.†</b>												
Armature Winders ..	82	0	66	0	81	0	66	0	72	0	69	0
Cable Jointers ..	82	0	81	0	78	0	60	0	..		66	0
Fitters ..	82	0	66	0	81	0	66	0	72	0	69	0
Linesmen ..	74	0	74	0	69	0	60	0	63	0	57/ & 62/	
Mechanics ..	74	0	74	0	78	0	60	0	72	0	69	0
Patrolmen ..	..		63	0	..		60	0	..		66	0
Wiremen ..	74	0	74	0	69	0	51	0	66	0	60	0
Assistant ..	..		63	0	57	0	..		..		54	0
Other Adults ..	..		63	0	57	0	48	0	54	0	54	0
<b>Electrical Supply.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	82	0	54/ & 63/		81	0	66	0	72	0	69	0
Cable Jointers ..	82	0	63	0	78	0	60	0	..		66	0
Carboner (arc lamp attend.) ..	62	0	54	0	63	0	48	0	..		60	0
Instrument Makers ..	70	0	63	0	81	0	60	0	72	0*	69	0
Linesmen ..	74	0	60	0	69	0	60	0	63	0	57/ & 62/	
Meter Fixers ..	78	0*	55	6	..		51	0	..		54	0
Testers ..	72	0	63	0	81	0	60	0	..		69	0
Patrolmen (Night) ..	60	0*	66	0	..		60	0	..		66	0
Shift Electricians ..	82	0	66	0	71/ to 85/		..		..		68	0
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		56	0
Switchboard Attendants ..	60	0	54	0	57	0	48	0	..		..	
Switchmen ..	..		52	6	..		54	0	..		..	
Other Adults ..	62	0*	51	0	57	0	48	0	..		54	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† In Melbourne the current Wages Board determination provides for special rates for night shifts.

‡ Melbourne rates from 18th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Electrical Trades.</b>												
Fitters .. ..	82	0	66	0	81	0	66	0	72	0	69	0
Mechanics .. ..	74	0	63	0	78	0	60	0	72	0	69	0
Wiremen .. ..	74	0	63	0	69	0	51	0	66	0	60	0
<b>Electroplating.</b>												
Makers Up .. ..	58	0	52	0	..	..	51	0*	..	..	..	..
Platers .. ..	66	0	70	0	60	6*	66	0	66	0	60	0
Polishers .. ..	58/ & 61/		60	0	52	3*	48	0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Engineering.† ‡</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	80	0	74	0	75	2	63/ & 69/	78	0	..	69	0
Bolt and Nut Machinists ..	62	0	62	0	..	..	72	0*	72	0*	..	..
Borers and Slotters ..	68/ & 76/		74	0	66	0	66/ & 72/	66	0	..	69	0
Brassfinishers .. ..	78	0	69	0	71	6	60	0	72	0	69	0
Coppersmiths .. ..	80	0	74	0	71	6	69	0	78	0	69	0
Drillers (Radial) .. ..	..	..	59	0*	60	6	58	0	60/ to 63/*	..	69	0
„ (Other) .. ..	59	0	59	0	60	6	58	0	60	0	69	0
Drophammer Smiths .. ..	74	0	74	0	71	6	..	72	0	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	78	0	74	0	71	6	75	0	72	0	69	0
Lappers and Grinders .. ..	59	0	62	0	71	6	72	0	..	..	..	..
Millers (Universal) .. ..	..	..	74	0	..	..	75	0	72	0	69	0
„ (Other) .. ..	68/ & 76/		62	0	71	6	72	0	66	0	69	0
Oliversmiths .. ..	74	0	74	0	71	6	..	72	0	..	..	..
Pattern Makers .. ..	82	0	80	0	77	0	78	0	81	0	69	0
Planers (Rail & Plate Edge)	68/ & 76/		62	0	60	6	60	0	66	0	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	68/ & 76/		74	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	69	0
Shapers .. ..	68/ & 76/		62/ & 74/		66	0	66	0	66	0	69	0
Springsmiths .. ..	72	0	74	0	..	..	78	0*	..	..	..	..
Turners .. ..	78	0	74	0	71	6	75	0	72	0	69	0
<b>Farrying.</b>												
Fremmen .. ..	76	0	66	0	1260	0	60	0	66	0*	45	0*
Floormen .. ..	70	0	61	0	1260	0	54	0	60	0*	40	0*
Shoemsmiths .. ..	76	0	66	0	1260	0	60	0	66	0*	45	0*
<b>Ironworkers' Assistants.</b>												
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	57	0	58	0	55	0	51	0	57/ to 60/	..	54	0
„ Labourers .. ..	54	0	52	0	55	0	51	0	54	0	48	0
Engineers' Labourers ..	54	0	52	0	55	0	51	0	57	0	48	0
Furnacemen's Assistant ..	57	0	55	0	55	0	50	0	57	0*	..	..
General Labourers .. ..	54	0	48	0	55	0	51	0	54/ to 60/	..	48	0
Moulders' Labourers .. ..	54	0	48	0	55	0	48	0	54	0	48	0
Strikers .. ..	59	0	54	0	55	0	51	0	57	0	54	0
<b>Moulding Iron.§</b>												
Coremakers (Machine) ..	72	0	60	0	46	9	72	0	66	0	66	0
„ (Other) .. ..	72	0	66/ & 72/		46	9	72	0	66	0	66	0
Dressers and Fettlers ..	56	0	56	6	55	0	57	0	57	0*	48	0
Furnacemen .. ..	62/ to 68/		58	0	62	4	64	0	66	0*	48	0
Moulders (Machine) .. ..	68	0	60	0	66	0	63	0	66	0	66	0
„ (Other) .. ..	72	0	66/ & 72/		66	0	72	0	66	0	66	0
<b>Moulding Piano Frames ..</b>	62/ & 67/		66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Moulding Pipes (Bank).</b>												
Casters and Finishers ..	60	0	57	0	..	..	66	0*	66/ to 84/	..	..	..
Coremakers .. ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		..	..	..	..	60	0	..	..
Footmen (4-in. and under)	66	0	60	0	60	6	60	0*	66	0	..	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	68	0	63	0	60	6	60	0*	72	0	66	0
Headmen (4-in. and under)	72	0	66	0	66	0	66	0*	72	0	..	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	74	0	72	0	66	0	66	0*	78	0	66	0
<b>Moulding Pipes (Machine).</b>												
Coremakers (Faucet) ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		51	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Spigot) .. ..	60	0	60/ & 63/		58	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		45	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
					49	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
					55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates of wage for night shifts. ‡ Melbourne rates from 12th January, 1917. § Adelaide rates from 25th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC. *continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Moulding Pipes (Vertical).</b>												
Casters .. ..	60	0	57	0	457	9	..	..	66	0	66	0
Coremakers .. ..	60	0	57	0	46	0	66	0*	66	0	66	0
Corers .. ..	60	0	57	0	457	9	..	..	60	0	..	..
Rammers .. ..	60	0	57	0	452	3	60	0*	66	0	66	0
<b>Moulding Steel.†</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	72	0	60/ to 72/		455	0	72	0	72/ & 75/*		..	..
Moulders .. ..	72	0	60/ to 72/		471	6*	63/ & 72/		72/ & 75/*		..	..
<b>Moulding Stove.</b>												
Moulders .. ..	62/ to 67/		66	0	455	0	60	0	466	0*	..	..
<b>Ovenmaking.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	60	0	58	0	452	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	58/ & 60/		60	0	454	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovenmakers .. ..	62	0	60	0	452	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sheet Metal Workers.</b>												
Canister Makers .. ..	54	0	56/ & 63/		60	0	63	0	57	6	..	..
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. ..	..		56	0	60	0	56	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners etc.) .. ..	..		60	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) ..	..		66	0	60	0	66	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	54/ & 56/		62	0	60	0	56/ & 62/		57	6	..	..
Solderers .. ..	54	0	59/ & 63/		60	0	55	0	57	6	51	0
Tinsmiths .. ..	66	0	66	0	60	0	66	0	68	0	54	0*
<b>Wireworking (Barbed Wire).†</b>												
Toolsharpeners or Machinists	54	0	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Galvanising—†</b>												
Galvanisers .. ..	60	0	66	0	88	0	54	0*	..	..	..	..
Picklers .. ..	60	0	61	0	60	0	54	0*	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	60	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Nailmakers—†</b>												
Case Wiremen .. ..	48	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	57	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters Up .. ..	55	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. ..	57	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .. ..	60/ & 64/		63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Netting Workers—</b>												
Hand-Loom Weavers ..	64	0	57	6	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers ..	55	6	57	6	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	64	0	57	6	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials.</b>												
Bottlers .. ..	60	0	54	0	50	0*	54	0	58	0	45	0
Bottlewashers .. ..	58	0	50	0	40	0*	54	0	54	0	49	0*
Drivers (Motor) .. ..	61/ & 63/		4760	0	60	0	4365	0	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse) .. ..	56/ & 58/		4755	0	4755	0	4354	0	59	0	47	0
„ (Two-Horse) .. ..	61	0	4757	6	49660	0	4355	0	59	0	52	0
Grooms or Stablemen ..	56/ & 58/		50450	0	33a55	0	4354	0	3854	0	..	..
Loaders .. ..	58	0	50	0	60	0*	54	0	54	0	45	0
Packers .. ..	58	0	50	0	50	0*	54	0	58	0	45	0
Wiremen .. ..	58	0	50	0	45	0*	54	0	54/ & 58/		45	0
<b>Baking (Bread).</b>												
Board Hands .. ..	70	0	76	0	60/ & 65/		67	6	67	6	52	6
Carters (One-Horse) ..	260	0	3156	0	44a57/6 & 60/		1954	0	2660	0	2647	0
„ (Two-Horse) .. ..	260	0	3156	0	44a62/6 & 65/		1954	0	2660	0	2652	0
Doughmen .. ..	72/6 & 75/		76	0	60/ & 65/		67	6	67	6	52	6
Forehands .. ..	75/ & 80/		84	0	70/ to 75/		67	6	68	0	66	0
Ovenmen .. ..	75	0	76	0	65/ & 70/		67	6	68	0	52	6
Singlehands .. ..	75	0	84	0	70	0	67	6	68	0	66	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1917.

‡ Adelaide rates from 25th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	54	0	48	0	40/ to 55/*							
Bakers .. ..	62	6	58	0	63/ & 65/*						65	0
Brakesmen .. ..	55	0	51	0	45/ to 52/6*						48	0
Mixers .. ..	54/ & 55/		54	0	60/ to 70/*						55	0
Oven Firemen .. ..	55	0	51	0	45/ to 50/*						52	6
Storemen .. ..	60	0	51	0	<sup>1</sup> 55/ to 57/6*							
<b>Brewing.†</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0
Bottle Packers .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0
Bottlers and Washers .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0
Cellarmen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0
Drivers (One-Horse) .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	0
" (Motor, under 3 tons) .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 63	0			60	0
" (3 tons & over) .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 66	0	<sup>1</sup> 66	0	<sup>1</sup> 66	0	<sup>1</sup> 66	0	67/6 & 70/		63	0
Engine Drivers .. ..	72	0	66/ & 78/		66/ to 82/		72	0	75	0*	69	0*
Firemen .. ..	69	0	60/ & 66/		64	0	66	0	63	0	63	0*
Greasers and Trimmers .. ..	60	0	54	0	58/ & 64/		60	0	63	0*	63	0*
Malt Hands .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	57	0
Stablemen and Grooms .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 80	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	0
Towermen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	57	0
<b>Butchering (Carcase).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) .. ..	<sup>2</sup> 62	6			<sup>1</sup> 53	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 55	0	<sup>2</sup> 47	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	<sup>2</sup> 70	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 55	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	0
Chilling Room Hands .. ..	54	0	66	0	<sup>1</sup> 57/6 to 70/				<sup>1</sup> 60	0		
Labourers (Beef) .. ..	80	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	60	0	52	6
" (Mutton) .. ..	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	60	0	52	6
Scalders .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	70	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 52	6
Slaughtermen (Beef) .. ..	100	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	75	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	80	0	65	0
" (Mutton) .. ..	†		<sup>1</sup> 80	0	75	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	80	0	65	0
<b>Butchering (Retail).</b>												
Carters (Cash Cutting) .. ..	72	6	<sup>1</sup> 70	0	<sup>1</sup> 70	0			<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 60	0
" (One Horse) .. ..	55	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 53	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>2</sup> 47	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	55	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	0
General Hands .. ..	60	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 70	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	6
Salters .. ..	72	6	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 70	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	6
					& 70	0						
Shopmen .. ..	65	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	70	0	<sup>2</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	6
	& 72	6			& 70	0			& 70	0	& 60	0
Smallgoodsmen .. ..	72	6	70	0	70	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 70	0	<sup>2</sup> 60	0
" (Assistant) .. ..	65	0	70	0	60	0	70	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 52	6
<b>Butter Making.</b>												
Buttermaker .. ..	63/ & 68/		52	6								
Cream Grader .. ..	60	0	57	6								
Cream or Milk Tester .. ..	55	0	55	0								
Machinists (Milk, Drying, etc.) .. ..			50	0								
Machinists (Pasteurizer) .. ..	54	0	48	0								
" (Separator, Weighing, etc.) .. ..	54	0	48	0								
Other Adults .. ..	54	0	45	0								
Storemen or Packers .. ..	54	0	48	0								
<b>Cheesemaking.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..			<sup>2</sup> 54	0								
Other Adults .. ..			<sup>2</sup> 45	0								
<b>Cold Storage and Ice.</b>												
Carters (Motor) .. ..	<sup>4</sup> 61	0	50	0	<sup>2</sup> 47	6						
	& 63	0										
" (One Horse) .. ..	<sup>4</sup> 56	6	<sup>5</sup> 55	0	<sup>4</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 48	0	<sup>1</sup> 54	0*	47	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	<sup>4</sup> 58	6										
	<sup>4</sup> 59	0	<sup>5</sup> 60	0	<sup>4</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0*	52	0
	& 61	0										
Chamber Hands .. ..	64	0	66	0	<sup>4</sup> 62	6						
	& 67	0										
Pullers and Stackers .. ..	58	0	<sup>5</sup> 60	0								
Rabbit Packers .. ..	60	0	56	0								

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Piece-work rates.

‡ Hobart rates from 1st January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.



GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Confectionery.</b>												
Journemen .. ..	60	0	63	0	57	6	60	0	60	0	50	0*
Labourers .. ..	48	0	55	0	48	0	50	0	50	0	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	54	0	55	0	50/ to 84/		56	0	60	0	..	..
„ (Other) ..	to 67	6*										
„ (Other) ..	50	0	55	0	57	6	50	0	50	0	..	..
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing.†</b>												
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	58	0	68	0	79	0	68	0	..	..	60	0
Curers (First Hand) ..	75	0	72	6	79	0	72	6	..	..	57	6
„ (Assistant) ..	65	0	62	6	63	6	62	6	..	..	..	..
Cutters Up (First Hand)	67	6	72	6	73	0	72	6	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) ..	60	0	65	0	65	6	65	0	..	..	52	6
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	..	56	0	68	0	56	0	..	..	..	..
Lardmen .. ..	50	0	56/ & 67/6		68	0	56/ & 67/6		..	..	52	6
Rollers and Trimmers ..	60	0	62	0	69	0	65	0	..	..	52	6
Scalders .. ..	55	0	65	0	70	6	65	0	56	0	52	6
Shavers .. ..	55	0	65	0	70	6	65	0	..	..	52	6
Slaughtermen .. ..	65	0	72	6	79	0	72	6	56	0	55	0
„ (Assistant) ..	55	0	65	0	73	6	65	0	..	..	52	6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand) ..	65	0	72	6	79	0	72	6	..	..	57	6
Smallgoodsmen (Assistant) ..	54	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	52	6
Smokers (First Hand) ..	60	0	67	6	73	0	67	6	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) ..	54	0	56	0	60	0	56	0	..	..	..	..
Washers (First Hand) ..	60	0	..	..	62	6	56	0	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) ..	54	0	56	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	54	0	54	0	50/ to 60*		52	6	..	..	48	0
Solderers .. ..	57	0	54	0	60/ to 65/*		55	0	..	..	51	0
<b>Malting.</b>												
Maltsters .. ..	56	0	60	0	63	0	..	..	60	0	56	0
<b>Meat Packing.</b>												
Cappers .. ..	64	0	57	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	54	0	56	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	54	0	56	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jokermen .. ..	64	0	56	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquers .. ..	56	6	70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	54	0	56	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	64	0	57	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamers .. ..	64	0	57	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milk Delivery.</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	1*62	0	2*55	0	2*57	6	1*50	6	3*60	0	2*47	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	1*61	0	2*60	0	..	..	1*50	6	..	..	2*52	0
<b>Milling (Condiments).</b>												
Grinders .. ..	67	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..
Mixers or Blenders ..	60	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	60	0	57	6	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..
Stone Dressers .. ..	67	6	63	0	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Milling (Flour).§</b>												
Engine Drivers .. ..	65/ & 70/		64/6 to 73/6		66/ to 82/		66/ to 76/		66/ to 75/*		50/ & 65/	
Firemen .. ..	59/ to 67/		57/ to 63/		64	0	59/5 to 66/		57	0*	50	0
Millers (Head) .. ..	83	6	73	6	80	0	77	0	74	0	70	0
„ (Shift) .. ..	74/6 to 82/6		68/ to 73/6		62/6 to 70/		69/4 to 77/		..	..	55	0
Millwrights .. ..	77	6	69	6	..	..	72	7	66	0*	65	0
Packermen .. ..	61	6	6	..	61	0	56	1	51/ to 60/		48	0
Purifiers .. ..	62	6	59	0	61	0	57	9	54	0	48	0
Silksmen .. ..	62	6	59	0	61	0	57	9	54	0*	48	0
Smutermen .. ..	61	0	57	6	61	0	56	1	54	0	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	62/6 & 66/3		59/ & 63/		62/6 & 65/		54/3 & 61/7		63	0	52	6
Topmen .. ..	62	6	59	0	61	0	57	9	..	..	48	0
Truckers and others ..	61	0	57	6	..	..	56	1	54	0	48	0
Wheat Carriers .. ..	84	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	84	0†
<b>Milling (Oatmeal).</b>												
Kilnmen .. ..	62	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	48	0
Millers (Head) .. ..	73	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	70	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.  
 † Computed on the hourly rate for 48 hours. ‡ Brisbane rates from 1st January, 1917.

§ Brisbane rates from 2nd January, 1917

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Milling (Rice).</b>												
Dryingroom Hands ..	66	0	57	6	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) ..	73	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	60	0	57	6	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..
Stonedressers ..	67	6	63	0	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Pastrycooking.†</b>												
Carters ..	252	6	150	0	057	6	48	0	..	..	2542	0
Packers ..	52/ to 63/	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooks ..	63	0	66	0	70	0	67	6	61/6 & 69/	..	66	0
„ (Assistant) ..	148	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
<b>Poulterers.</b>												
Bench Hands (1st Rate)	65	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (2nd Rate)	60	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	72	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>												
Foremen ..	65	0*	62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen ..	60	0*	56	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	58/6 to 60/*	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>												
Sorting and Packing ..	†	..	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
Bootmakers ..	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0
<b>Dyeing and Cleaning.</b>												
Clothes Cleaners ..	50/ to 60/*	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers (Black) ..	70	0*	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Colour) ..	70	0*	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	45	0*	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Hatmaking (Straw).</b>												
Bleachers ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blockers ..	1055	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	1060	0	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners ..	1055	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order.)</b>												
Cutters ..	75	0	75	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0*
Pressers ..	64	0	60	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	60	0
Tailors ..	64	0	65	0	55	0	60	0	70	0	65/ & 70/	..
Trimmers ..	65	0	57	6	50	0	51	0	..	..	60	0
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>												
Brushers ..	54	0	50	0	42	6	36	0	..	..	50	0
Cutters ..	65	0	65	0	57	6	60	0	70	0	65	0
Folders ..	54	0	50	0	42	6	45	0	..	..	50	0
Machinists ..	..	..	60	0	50	0	50	0	65	0	60	0
Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	64	0	60	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	55/ & 57/6	..
„ (Trousers and Vest Hands) ..	64	0	60	0	52	6	50	0	60	0	55/ & 57/6	..
Tailors ..	60	0	65	0	65	0	60	0	70	0	65	0
Trimmers ..	65	0	57	6	50	0	50	0	..	..	57	0
Under Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	54	0	50	0	42	0	36	0	60	0	55	0
Under Pressers (Trousers and Vest Hands) ..	54	0	48	0	42	0	36	0	50	0	55	0
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills).</b>												
Carders ..	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ to 60/*	..	..	..	37	6
Dyehousemen ..	57	0	52	0	45	0*	..	..	..	..	47	6
Foremen ..	67/6 to 72/6	..	60	0	..	..	60	0*	..	..	55/ to 60/	..
Labourers (General) ..	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ & 54/*	..	..	..	42	6
„ (Willyhouse) ..	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ & 54/*	..	..	..	42	6
Milling Hands ..	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ & 54/*	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ & 54/*	..	..	..	42	6
Pattern Weavers ..	58	0	52/ & 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Melbourne rates from 20th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—cont.</b>												
Scourers .. .. .	55	6	52	0	45	0*	52/ & 54/*				42	0
Spinners .. .. .	55	6	53	0							45	0
Tuners .. .. .	60/ to 71/		52/ & 56/		70	0*	52/ to 60/*				55	0
Twisters in .. .. .	59	0	52	0							45	0
Warpers .. .. .	55	6	52	6							52	6
<b>Tiemaking.</b>												
Cutters (Lining) ..			40	0								
„ (Silk) .. .. .			47	6								
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Cutters (Rubber Material)			60	0								
„ (Other) .. .. .			50	0								
Garment Makers ..			45	0								

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<b>Bookbinding.</b> §												
Feeders .. .. .	30	0*	52	6	56	0	50	0				
Finishers .. .. .	70	0	71	0	68	0	62	0	65	0*	63/ to 70/*	
Journeymen Bookbinders	70	0	71	0	68	0	62	0	65	0*	63	0*
Marblers .. .. .	70	0	71	0	68	0	62	0	65	0*	63	0*
Paper Rulers .. ..	70/ to 82/6		71	0	68	0	62	0	65	0*	70	0*
<b>Engraving (Process).†</b>												
Engravers .. .. .	67	6	65	0								
Etchers (Half-tone) ..	67/0 & 72/6		67	0								
„ (Line) .. .. .	67/6 & 68/		65	0	65	0*						
Mounters .. .. .	60	0	45	0	65	6*						
Operators .. .. .	67/0 & 72/6		65	0	65	0*						
Printers .. .. .	65/ & 67/6		55	0	55/ to 60/*							
Routers .. .. .	60	0	55	0								
<b>Lithographing.‡</b>												
Printers .. .. .	70	0	73	0	73	0	62	0				
Rotary Machinists ..	75	0	77	0	73	0	62	0	56	0*		
Stone Polishers .. ..	30/ to 60/*		56	0	56	0	50	0				
<b>Printing (Daily Newspapers).</b>												
Compositors (Day Work)	88	0	90	0	77	0	80	0	67	6	63	0*
„ (Night Work)	104	0	100	0	77	0	84	0	80	0	70	0*
Linotype Attendants—												
Day Work .. .. .	67	0	60	0	60	0*	55	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	67	0	62	0	60	0*	60	0	60	0*	60	0*
„ Operators—Day Work	†		†		95	4	72	0*	80	0		
Night Work .. .. .	†		†		95	4	†		90	0	†	
Machinists (First Hand)—												
Day Work .. .. .	75	0	77	0	84	4*	75	0	65	0	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	85	0	83	4	84	4*	80	0	65	0	70	0*
Publishers .. .. .	57/6 & 60/		60/ & 66/8		51/4-84/4		60	0	60	0*	72	6*
Readers—Day Work ..	80	0	85	0	65/ & 77/		80	0	75	0	63	0
Night Work .. .. .	100	0	90	0	65/ & 77/		84	0	85	0	70	0*
Readers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	45	0	52	6	45	0	50	0	57	0	45	0*
Night Work .. .. .	55	0	60	0	45	0	55	0	57	0	50	0*
Stereotypers (1st Class)—												
Day Work .. .. .	67	6	71	9	78	6	63	0	70	0	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	72	6	78	4	78	6	67	6	70/ to 80/*		70	0*
Stereotypers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	60	0	61	3	51/4 & 55/		50	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	65	0	68	4	51/4 & 55/		55	0	55	0*	50	0*
<b>Printing (Jobbing Offices).‡</b>												
Compositors .. .. .	65	0	73	0	68	0	65	0	65	0*	63	0*
Electrotypers .. .. .	70	0	73	0	60	0	65	0*				
General Hands .. .. .	48	0	52	6	56	0	50	0	55	0*		
Linotype Operators ..	75	0	81	0	73/ & 81/4		75	0	80/ & 90/*			
Machinists .. .. .	56/ & 70/		73	0	56/ & 68/		62	0	65	0*	68	0*
Monoline Operators ..	71	3	81	0	73/ & 81/4		75	0	80/ & 90/*		†	
Monotype Operators ..	63	9	81	0	68/ & 74/		75	0	77	6*	†	
„ Casting Machinists	48	0	52	6	56	0	56	0				
Readers .. .. .	65	0	77	0	68	0	65	0	75	0*	63	0*
Stereotypers .. .. .	70	0	73	0	56/ & 68/		65	0	70	0*	70	0*
Typograph Operators ..	75	0	81	0	73/ & 81/4		75	0	65	0*		

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Other than in newspaper offices. Higher rates quoted for Sydney are paid in newspaper offices. § Sydney rates from 12th January, 1917; Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1917. || Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Asphalting.</b>						
Layers (Cold Work) ..	66 0*	60 6	..	..	..	..
" (Hot Work) ..	66 0*	66 0	..	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	..	<sup>3</sup> 80 0	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	66 0*	55 0	..	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	60 6	..	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	66 0*	55 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Boatbuilding.</b>						
Boatbuilders ..	76/ & 80/	72 0*	<sup>1</sup> 60 6*	..	84 0	72 0*
<b>Brickmaking.</b>						
Burners ..	67/6 & 69/	<sup>3</sup> 77 6	<sup>2</sup> 67 8 & 70 0	<sup>3</sup> 75 0	<sup>1</sup> 70 0	55 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	<sup>2</sup> 51 0	<sup>2</sup> 55 0	<sup>5</sup> 47 6	<sup>1</sup> 50 0	54 0	<sup>2</sup> 42 0
" (Two Horses) ..	<sup>2</sup> 56 0	<sup>2</sup> 60 0	<sup>5</sup> 52 0	<sup>1</sup> 52 0	60 0	<sup>2</sup> 47 0
Clayholmen ..	68 0	60 0	56 0	60 0	60 0	49 6
Drawers ..	69 6	70 0	56 0	66 0	56 0	49 6
Labourers ..	64 0	57 0	52 0	54 0	56 0	55 6
Loaders Out ..	64 0	..	54 0	..	..	55 6
Loftsmen ..	61 0	57 0	52 0	57 0	52 0	54 0
Machinemen ..	66 0	<sup>1</sup> 64 10	<sup>1</sup> 60 8	59 0	58/ & 62/	54 0
Panmen ..	64 0	<sup>1</sup> 62 8	52 0	<sup>1</sup> 59/ & 62/	58 0	54 0
Pit Foremen ..	74 6	80 0	60 0	67 0	66 0	80 0*
" Men ..	68 0	63 0	56 0	60 0	60 0	54 0
" Shooters ..	71 0	67 0	60 0	67 0	66 0	57 0
Setters ..	69 6	66 0	54/ & 56/	66 0	62/ & 64/	54/ & 60/
Truckers ..	..	57 0	52 0	57 0	56 0	54 0
Wheelers ..	64 0	57 0	52/ & 56/	57 0	60 0	54 0
Yardmen ..	64 0	57 0	52 0	54 0	56 0	55 6
<b>Broom-making (Millet).</b>						
Sorters (Head) ..	63 0	72 6	..	..	..	..
" (Other) ..	51/ to 55/	62 6	..	..	..	..
Varnishers Ringers and Sizers per 1000	2 7	2 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Brushmaking.</b>						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	66 0	52 6	..	52 6	..	..
Finishers ..	66 0	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
Machinists (Boring)	66 0	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
" (Boults Carver)	69 0*	64 0	..	64 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	70 0	67 6	..	67 6	..	..
Pan Workers (Hair & Bass)	66 0	55/ & 60/	..	55 0	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>						
Acidifiers ..	57 0	63 0	58 0*	63 0	..	..
General Hands ..	55 0	57 6	45 0	57 6	..	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	59 6	63 0	..	63 0	..	..
Moulders ..	55 0	61 6	48 0	61 6	..	..
Press-room Gangers	57 0	60 6	47 0	63 6	..	..
Stillmen ..	60 0	63 0	50 0	63 0	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers.</b>						
Guillotine and other Cutters	54/ to 60/*	64 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	50 0*	52 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Coachmaking (Road).†</b>						
Bodymakers ..	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	60 0
Labourers ..	54 0	42 0	<sup>5</sup> 51 4	51 0	..	45 0*
Painters ..	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	60 0
" Labourers ..	54 0	42 0	<sup>5</sup> 51 4	54 0	54 0*	..
Smiths ..	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	60 0
" Strikers ..	54 0	42 0	<sup>4</sup> 44 0	51 0	60 0	..
Trimmers ..	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	60 0
Wyoemen ..	58 6	48 0	..	54 0	60 0*	45 0
Wheelmaking Machinists	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	64 0*
Wheelwrights ..	67 6	63 0	<sup>6</sup> 62 4	66 0	63 0	60 0
<b>Coachmaking (Axlemaking).</b>						
Centre Turners ..	67 6	45 0	..	66 0	..	..
Faceplate Workers ..	67 6	54 0	..	66 0	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Piece-work rates.

‡ Brisbane rates from 8th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coachmaking (Springmaking)</b>						
Fitters .. ..	67 6	60 0	..	66 0	..	..
Spring Makers .. ..	67 6	60 0	..	66 0	..	..
<b>Fellmongering.</b>						
Bate Hands .. ..	57 0	52 0	55 6	..	..	..
Green Hands .. ..	55 6	52 0	57 0	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	55 6	52 0	55 6	53 0	..	..
Limepit Men .. ..	57 0	52 0	60 0	51 0	..	..
Machinists (Burring) ..	60 0	54 0	63 0	..	..	..
„ (Fleshing) .. ..	60 0	54 0	63 0	..	..	..
„ (Scouring) .. ..	55 6	55 0	57 0	..	..	..
„ (Setting Out) .. ..	60 0	54 0	55 6	..	..	..
Soakholemen .. ..	60 0	52 0	63 0	..	..	..
Sweathouse Men .. ..	57 0	52 0	63 0	..	..	..
Wool Sorters .. ..	60 0	59 0	57 0	53 0*	..	..
<b>Fibrous-Plaster Working.</b>						
Fixers' Assistants .. ..	54 0*	54 1	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	54 0*	54 0	..	..	..	..
Shop Hands .. ..	..	66 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas Making and Supply.†</b>						
Blacksmiths .. ..	80 0*	71 0	75 2*	63 0*	78 0*	67 6
Coke Trimmers .. ..	67 6	66 5	54 0*	..	65 0	52 6*
Engine Drivers .. ..	68/6to76/6	69 0*	56/ to 72/	2875 0	72 0*	69 0*
Gas Fitters .. ..	72 0	73 4	60 6	62 0	78 0	69 0*
Labourers .. ..	61 6	56/ & 57/6	56 0	54 0	60 0	52 6
Mainlayers .. ..	76/6 & 84/	..	156/10 to 66/	..	72 0	..
Metermakers .. ..	66 0	72 0	..	..	72 0	..
Meter Testers .. ..	54/ & 60/	60 0	..	..	..	..
Service Layers .. ..	67 6	59 0	156/10, 62/	66 0*	69 0	58 0
„ (Labourers) .. ..	61 6	57 6	152/3 & 57/	54 0	60 0	54 0
Stokers .. ..	73 6	68/ & 69/6	2879 4	2882 6	69/ & 76/6	64 6
Yardmen .. ..	61 6	56 0	149, 6 & 54/	54 0	57 0	52 6
<b>Glassfounding.</b>						
Bottlestoppers .. ..	57 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Furnacemen .. ..	2866 6	66 6	..	2163 0*	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	2859 6	59 6	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	51 0	51 0	..	52 0*	..	..
Lehrmen .. ..	51 3	51 3	..	12a 54 0	..	..
Packers .. ..	54 0	51 0	..	60 0*	..	..
Sorters .. ..	54 0	54 0	..	52 0*	..	..
<b>Glassworking and Glazing.</b>						
Bevellers .. ..	73/ & 74/	62 6	..	56 0	..	60 0
Cementers .. ..	40/ to 50/*	48 0	..	36 0	..	..
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	72 0	54 0	..	48 0	..	..
„ (Plate) .. ..	72 0	62 6	..	56 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	73 0	54 0	..	56 0	..	..
Packers .. ..	60 0*	53 0	..	48 0	..	..
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	76 0	..	..	60 0	..	..
„ (Others) .. ..	76 0	62 6	..	56 0	..	..
<b>Horsehair Working.</b>						
Curlers .. ..	60 0*	60 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands .. ..	60 0*	60 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and Others	50/ to 60/*	52 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.</b>						
Chainmakers .. ..	65 0	57 6	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Engravers .. ..	70 0	65 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Mounters .. ..	65 0	60 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Setters .. ..	70 0	65 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Watch and Clock Makers	1175 0	1170 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
„ „ Repairers	1175 0	1170 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
<b>Leather (Small Goods).</b>						
Foremen .. ..	..	66 0	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	66 0*	66 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Manures (Animal).</b>						
Fertiliser Hands .. ..	54 0	54 0	56 6	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Working hours per week for main and service layers and yardsmen are 44 in North Brisbane and 48 in South Brisbane.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Manures (Artificial).</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Acid Retortmen .. ..	61 0	63 0	..	63 0	60 0	..
Bagging Men .. ..	58 0	60 0	..	60 0	54 0	..
Bin Workers .. ..	64 0	60 0	..	60 0	57 0	..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	..	60 0	..	60 0	57 0	..
Chamber Burners .. ..	66 0	63 0	..	63 0	60 0	..
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	60/ to 66/	63 0	..	63 0	57 0	..
Labourers .. ..	60 0	60 0	..	60 0	54 0	..
<b>Masons (Marble and Stone).</b>						
Carvers .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 110 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 6	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	84 0	..	..
Machinists (Carborundum) .. ..	64 0	62 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	64 0	78 0*	..
.. (Other) .. ..	..	70 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	64 0	78 0*	..
Masons .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 77 11 & 81 7	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	<sup>6</sup> 73 4	68 0	78 0*	66 0
Polishers (Machine-Granite) .. ..	64 0	62 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	54 0	..	..
.. (Marble) .. ..	64 0	62 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	54 0	..	..
.. (Other Granite) .. ..	64 0	<sup>6</sup> 60 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	54 0	60/ to 66/*	..
.. (Marble) .. ..	64 0	<sup>6</sup> 58 1	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	54 0	60/ to 66/*	..
<b>Masons, Monumental Workers</b>						
Carvers .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 88 11	<sup>6</sup> 77 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	84 0	78 0*	66 0
Fixers .. ..	81 0	60 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	64 0	72 0*	66 0
Labourers .. ..	57 0	58 0	<sup>6</sup> 47 8	54 0	57 0*	48 0
Letter Cutters .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 1	<sup>6</sup> 69 8	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	74 0	78 0*	66 0
.. ..	..	& 71 6	..	..	..	..
Masons .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 74 3	<sup>6</sup> 66 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 6	68 0	78 0*	66 0
<b>Opticians.</b>						
Journeyman .. ..	<sup>11</sup> 68 0	62 0	..	60 0	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>						
Guillotine Cutters .. ..	48 0	57 6	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	62 6	57/6 & 63/6	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Making.</b>						
Beatermen .. ..	76 0	72 0	..	..	..	..
.. (Assistant) .. ..	58 0	51 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen .. ..	57 6	60 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters .. ..	58 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men .. ..	58 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	76 0	72 0	..	..	..	..
.. (Assistant) .. ..	55 0	51 0	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	57 6	51 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen .. ..	60 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers .. ..	57 6	54 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	55 0	51 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>						
Foremen .. ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Grinders .. ..	..	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
Millhands .. ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	..	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	57 6	..	57 6	..	..
<b>Portmanteaux Making.</b>						
Journeyman .. ..	66 0	66 0	66 0	..	..	66 0
<b>Potteries (General).</b>						
Burners (Head) .. ..	64 0	<sup>2</sup> 75 6	<sup>2</sup> 60 8	..	..	52 6
.. (Assistant) .. ..	59 0	<sup>2</sup> 70 0	<sup>2</sup> 60 8	..	..	49 6
Hollow-ware Pressers .. ..	69 0	56 9	54 0	..	..	55 6
Labourers .. ..	59 0	54 0	52 0	..	..	49 6
Sagger Makers .. ..	61 6	54 0	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers .. ..	74 0	58 9	54 0	..	..	55 6
Throwers (1st Class) .. ..	74 0	63 0	70 0	..	..	58 6
.. (2nd Class) .. ..	..	52/6 to 57/9	62 0	..	..	49 6
Turners .. ..	66 0	56 9	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries (Pipemaking).</b>						
Burners (Head) .. ..	69 0	<sup>2</sup> 75 6	<sup>2</sup> 70 0	<sup>2</sup> 60 0*	..	58 6
.. (Assistant) .. ..	..	<sup>2</sup> 70 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	..	..	49 6
Drawers .. ..	64 0	55 0	52 0	54 0*	..	..
Junction Stickers .. ..	66 0	56 3	54 0	..	..	52 6
Moulders .. ..	70 0	58 3	52 0	..	..	54 0
Mould Makers .. ..	64 0	68 0	56 0	66 0*	..	..
Setters .. ..	68 0	58 3	54 0	..	..	52 6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Potteries—Tile Making, (other than Roofing).</b>												
Labourers .. ..	59	0	50	6	52	0	..	..	..	..	49	6
Moulders or Pressers ..	60	0	51/6 & 55/6	..	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters (Head) .. ..	65	0	53	6	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	60	0	50	6	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Quarrying.</b>												
Borers (Hand or Machine)	68	0	60	0	68	0	57/ & 60/*	..	..	..	57	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	60	0	54	0	61	6	54	0*	..	..	54	0
Dressers .. ..	73	4	66	0	61	6	..	..	..	..	54	0
Facemen .. ..	70	0	60	0	68	0	..	..	..	..	54	0
Gutterers .. ..	78	10	..	..	72	6	..	..	..	..	54	0
Hammermen .. ..	66	0	69	0	68	0	57	0*	..	..	54	0
Labourers or Strippers ..	60	0	54	0	61	6	54	0*	..	..	50	0
Loaders, Pluggers or Trainers .. ..	60	0	54	0	61	6	54	0*	..	..	50	0
Machine Feeders .. ..	72	0	54	0	67	6	57	0*	..	..	54	0
Quarrymen .. ..	73	4	..	..	72	0	57	0*	66	0*	66	0
Spallers .. ..	64	0	60	0	66	0	57	0*	..	..	54	0
<b>Rope Making.</b>												
Clothes Line Lappers ..	54	0	52	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader	54	0	54	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen (Head) .. ..	66/ & 69/	..	60/ & 65/	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Jenny) .. ..	54	0	60	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Knockers Out and Dampers</b>												
Down .. ..	54	0	52	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oilers .. ..	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	54	0	52	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reelers (Hand) .. ..	54	0	54	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Steam) .. ..	54	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>												
Calender Hands .. ..	70	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers .. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers .. ..	56	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers .. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists .. ..	57	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaters .. ..	59	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers .. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands .. ..	63	0	64	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other) .. ..	59	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	53	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Press Hands .. ..	59	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreaders .. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Surgical, Packing and other Makers</b>												
.. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters .. ..	57	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers .. ..	60	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Joiners .. ..	55	0	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders .. ..	62	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers .. ..	59	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrappers .. ..	55	0	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harnessmaking.</b>												
Collarmakers .. ..	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	65	0	66	0
Harnessmakers .. ..	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	60	0	66	0
Machinists .. ..	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	60	0	66	0
Saddlers .. ..	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	60	0	66	0
<b>Sail Making.</b>												
Sailmakers .. ..	68	0	58	6	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Ship Workers.</b>												
Carpenters and Joiners	80	0	73	4	66	0	72/ to 84/*	..	..	..	72	0*
Dockers .. ..	72/ & 80/	..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	72	0*
Painters .. ..	79/ & 87/	..	66	0	66/ & 73/4	..	52	0	..	..	72	0*
Shipwrights (New Work)	80	0	82	6	69	8	84	0	78	0	72	0*
„ (Old Work)	84	0	82	6	73	4	84	0	84	0	72	0*
<b>Soap Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	62	0	64	6	65	0*	64	6	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	55	0	57	6	44	0*	57	6	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	55	0	62	6	..	..	62	6	..	..	..	..
Soap Makers .. ..	67	0	67	0	65	0*	67	0	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	57	0	66	6	60	0*	66	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tallow Making.</b>												
Tallowmen .. ..	66	6	60	0	60	0	48/ to 53/*	70	0	..	52	6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.



## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Tanning and Currying.†</b>												
Beamsmen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	65	0*
Curriers .. ..	68	0	68	0	68	0	65	0	65	0	68	0*
Fancy Leather Finishers	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	..	..
Japanners or Enamellers	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	..	..
Jiggers and Grainers												
(Bookbinding Leather)	61	0	61	0	61	0	58	0	58	0	61	0*
Labourers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	51	0	51	0	..	..
Limemen and Yardmen	55	0	55	0	55	0	51	0	52	0	..	..
Machinists (Fleshing) ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	63	0*
" (Scouring) ..	56	0	56	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Scudding) ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
" (Shaving) ..	61	0	58	0	61	0	58	0	58	0	63	0*
" (Splitting) ..	68	0	68	0	68	0	65	0	65	0	68	0*
" (Unhairing) ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
" (Whitening) ..	61	0	61	0	61	0	65	0	65	0	61	0*
" (Other) ..	56	0	56	0	56	0	..	..	52	0	..	..
Rollers and Strikers ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0	57	0	60	0*
Tablemen .. ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>												
Cutters (1st Hand) ..	60	0	70	0	<sup>12</sup> 60 0*		60 0*		..		<sup>12</sup> a70 0*	
" (2nd Hand) ..	50	0	50	0	<sup>12</sup> 50 0*		..		..		<sup>12</sup> a50 0*	
Dressers .. ..	54	0	50	0	..		..		..		..	
Machinists .. ..	52	6	50	0	<sup>12</sup> 60 0*		..		..		..	
Sewers (Hand) .. ..	60	0	58	6	<sup>12</sup> 60 0*		60 0*		57 0		..	
Tent Makers .. ..	60	0	58	6	<sup>12</sup> 60 0*		60 0*		..		..	
<b>Wickerworking.</b>												
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	66	0	60	0	<sup>6</sup> 60 6		55	0	64	0	52	6
Basket Makers & Repairers	69/ & 72/		58	6	<sup>6</sup> 60 6*		55	0	..		..	
Upholsterers .. ..	67- 0*		56	0	<sup>6</sup> 60 6*		50	0	..		..	

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

<b>Bricklaying.</b>												
Bricklayers (Surface) ..	78	0	<sup>4</sup> 77 0		<sup>4</sup> 79 9		<sup>4</sup> 72 0*		84 0*		72	0
" (Sewer and Tunnel) .. ..	84	0	<sup>4</sup> 82 6		<sup>4</sup> 79 9		<sup>4</sup> 72 0*		84 0*		78	0
<b>Carpentering.</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	80	0	<sup>4</sup> 73 4		<sup>4</sup> 71 6		78 0		72 0		72	0
<b>Joinery.</b>												
Machinists (1st Class) ..	63	0	63	0	<sup>4</sup> 71 6		57 0		..		54	0
" (2nd Class) ..	60	0	60	0	<sup>4</sup> 66 0		51 0		..		51	0
" (3rd Class) ..	54	0	53	0	<sup>4</sup> 60 6		49 6		..		48	0
<b>Labouring (Builders).‡</b>												
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	66	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		60 0		54/ to 60/*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Carpenters' Labourers ..	60	0	<sup>4</sup> 56 10		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		60 0		60 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Concrete Workers .. ..	60	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		60 0		60 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Earth Excavators .. ..	60	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		54 0		60 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Gear Workers .. ..	62	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		66 0		72 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Masons' Labourers .. ..	62	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		60 0		54/ to 60/*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Plasterers' Labourers ..	62	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		60 0		54/ to 60/*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
Scaffold Hands .. ..	62	0	<sup>4</sup> 58 8		<sup>4</sup> 64 2		66 0		72 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
<b>Lathing and Ceiling.</b>												
Lathers .. ..	78	0*	<sup>4</sup> 72 0*		<sup>4</sup> 64 2*		72 0*		78 0*		68	0*
Metal Ceilings .. ..	68	0	<sup>4</sup> 84 0*		..		..		..		48	0*
<b>Masonry.</b>												
Masons .. ..	<sup>4</sup> 77/11-81/7		<sup>4</sup> 71 6*		<sup>4</sup> 73 4		60 0		78 0*		<sup>4</sup> 66 0	
<b>Painting (House) and Glazing.</b>												
Glaziers .. ..	75	0	<sup>4</sup> 66 0		<sup>4</sup> 71 6		<sup>4</sup> 66 0		72 0		54	0
Painters .. ..	75	0	<sup>4</sup> 66 0		<sup>4</sup> 71 6		<sup>4</sup> 66 0		72 0		54	0
Paperhangers .. ..	75	0	<sup>4</sup> 66 0		<sup>4</sup> 71 6		<sup>4</sup> 66 0		72 0		54	0
Signwriters .. ..	83	0	<sup>4</sup> 66 0		<sup>4</sup> 71 6		<sup>4</sup> 66 0		72 0		60	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† In Melbourne, the current Wages Board Determination provides weekly rates of wage for night shifts equivalent to time and a quarter daily rates for each occupation.

‡ The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide are those payable under State Determinations or Awards. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Brisbane and Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, 66s. per week of 44 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Plastering.</b>												
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	78	0	66	6	71	6						
Plasterers (Surface) ..	78	0	75 2		77 0		72 0		78 0		68	0
(Sewer or Tunnel)	84	0	84 4		86 2 to 90 9							
<b>Plumbing and Gasfitting.</b>												
Galvanised Iron Workers	72	0	73 4		73 4		76 0		78 0		60/ to 70/*	
Gasfitters .. ..	72	0	73 4		73 4		69 8		78 0		72 0*	
Plumbers .. ..	72	0	73 4		73 4		73 4		78 0		72 0*	
<b>Roofing.</b>												
Shinglers .. ..	78	0	77 0									
Slaters .. ..	78	0	77 0				72 0*		72 0*		66 0*	
Tilers .. ..	78	0	77 0				72 0*		72 0*		66 0*	
<b>Tile Laying.</b>												
Tile Layers .. ..	72	0	84 0*		79 9*							
<b>Tuckpointing.</b>												
Tuckpointers .. ..	72	0	64 2		79 9*		72 0*		72 0*			
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	72	0	73 4*						72 0			
Concretors .. ..	63	0	60 0		66/ to 73/4		57 0*		60 0			
Labourers .. ..	58	6	60 0		60 0		54 0*		54 0			
Miners (Sewer) .. ..	68/ & 81/		68/ to 72/		75 2		60 0*		63 0			
Pipejoiners and Setters	60/ & 66/		68 0		66 0		60 0*		63/ & 78/			
Timbermen .. ..	66/ & 72/		68/ to 72/*		75 2		57 0*		63 0			
Toolsharpeners .. ..	66	0	68 0		72 0		57 0*		63 0			

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tasmania.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coal Mining.†</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	70/ to 84/		77/4 to 80/6		84/4 & 87/						65/ to 79/6	
Bracemen .. ..	72/ to 73/9		64/9 to 77/5		71 3							
Carpenters .. ..	72/ to 88/		77/4 to 82/9		78/7 & 81/							
Deputies .. ..	84/ to 97/6		92/10 to 104/6		91 0						83/ & 84/	
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.) .. ..	76/ to 84/		75/5 to 84/		84 0				1281/ & 84/			
Do. (Other) .. ..	69/ to 80/		69/		75 10						69/ to 81/	
Labourers (Surface) ..	65/5 to 69/		62/1 to 64/9		65 4				60 6		60/ to 65/	
(Underground)	65/6 to 72/		64/9		67 6							
Miners (Machine) ..	†		†		†				†		†	
(Manual) Dry Work	†		†		†				†		†	
" Wet Work	†		†		†				†		†	
Platmen or Banksmen	72/ to 75/6		79/ to 85/1		67/6 & 71/3				71 6		60 0	
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	†		†		91 0						†	
(Wet Work)	†		†		99 0						†	
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ..	65/6 to 93/		79/ to 85/1		83 0				83 6		77 6	
(Wet Work)	65/6 to 93/		86/5		91 0							
Shotfirers .. ..	78/ to 96/				83 0				83 6			
Shovellers .. ..	66/ to 68/7		64/9						72 6			
Skiprepairers .. ..	65/6 to 73/		61/6 to 64/9								65 0	
Strikers .. ..	60/ to 68/6		61/6 to 64/9									
Timbermen .. ..	78/8 to 85/6		79/2 to 90/		83 0				84 6			
Weighmen .. ..	73/2 to 80/		69/7 to 86/4						71 6		72 0	
Wheelers .. ..	63/2 to 75/6		72/ to 75/6		72 0				71/6 & 78/6		61 6	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Piece-work rates. ‡ The rates of wage quoted are those awarded by the special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act. The rates came into force on the 1st January, 1917. The tribunal increased the existing hewing rate for miners and all customary rates paid to them by 15 per cent. The existing rates of pay for off-hand labour were increased 20 per cent.

The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by the tribunal, as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for mealtime on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).††</b>						
Battery Feeders .. ..	54/to 67/6	54 0	55/11 to 77/	..	1265/to 80/	45/ to 54/
Bracemen .. ..	57/ to 72/	59 0	63 3 to 82 6	72/6 to 79/	1270/to 81/	48/ to 66/
Engine Drivers (Stationery)	66/ to 78/	60/ to 72/	62/4 to 96/3	94/6 to 99/	85 0	60/ to 78/
" (Winding & Loco.)	78/ to 90/	66/ to 75/	77/ to 107 3	110 0	89 0	72/ & 84/
Firemen .. ..	60/ to 78/	51/ to 69/	62 4 to 88/	82/6 to 100/6	72/ to 80/	60/ to 66/
Labourers .. ..	38a58/6-67/6	54 0	55 11 to 71/6	68/ to 72/6	1265/to 75/	48/ to 63/
Miners (Dry Work) .. ..	38a66/6-76/6	58/ to 63/	75/2 to 82/6	†	1274/to 90/	50/ to 78/
" (Machine) .. ..	38a66/6-90/	64/to 73/6	80 8 to 90 9	†	1280/ to 95/	60/ to 69/
" (Wet Work) .. ..	38a72/6-76/6	60/to 67/6	75 2 to 90 9	†	1280/to 95/	60/ to 84/
Platmen .. ..	38a57/ to 72/	55/ to 59/	63 3 to 82/6	72/6 to 79/	1270/to 81/	48/ to 66/
Shaft Sinkers (Dry Work)	38a66/ to 84/	62/ to 74/	75 2 to 82 6	†	1280/to 95/	60/ to 72/
" (Wet Work) .. ..	38a72/ to 90/	68/ to 80/	80 8 to 90 9	†	1285/to 102/	66/ to 75/
Shift Bosses .. ..	38a66/ to 84/	64/ to 70/	80/ to 96/3	93/6 to 104/6	1290 to 120/	66/ to 80/
Timbermen .. ..	38a66/- 82/6	60/ to 69/10	75 2 to 90 9	83/ to 87/	1280/to 90/	54/ to 75/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Railways.†</b>						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—§						
„ (1st Class) ..	96 0	87 0	84/ to 93/	96 0	90 0	79 6
„ (2nd Class) ..	90 0	81 0	79/6 to 85/6	90 0	84 0	73/6 to 76/6
„ (3rd Class) ..	84 0	69 to 75/	72/ to 78/	84 0	78 0	70/6 & 73/6
„ (4th Class) ..	78 0	69 0	67/6 to 73/6	78 0	72 0	67 6
„ (5th Class) ..	72 0	..	63/ to 69/	75 0	66 0	64 6
Firemen (1st Class)§	66 0	60 0	58/6 to 66/	72 0	66 0	57 0
„ (2nd Class) ..	60 0	57 0	54/ to 60/	67 6	60 0	54 0
„ (3rd Class) ..	57 0	54 0	49/6 to 52/6	63 0	57 0	51/ & 54/
Guards (1st Class) ..	75 0	72 0	78/ to 90/	75 0	} 2569/ & 72/	
„ (2nd Class) ..	60/ to 72/	60/ to 69/	66/ to 81/	63/ to 72/	60/ to 75/	2563/ & 66/
„ (3rd Class) ..	58/6 to 66/	54 0	54/ to 69/	57/ to 60/	..	2557/ & 60/
Porters ..	55/6 to 58/6	54/ to 60/	49/6 to 55/6	54 0	54 0	2548/ to 57/
Shunters (1st Class) ..	75/ to 84/	72/ & 75/	73/6 to 90/	69 0	69/ to 75/	2557 0
„ (2nd Class) ..	66/ to 72/	66/ & 69/	63/ to 75/	66 0	63/ & 66/	2554 0
„ (3rd Class) ..	57/ to 63/	60/ & 63/	57/ to 66/	63 0	..	2551 0
„ (Ordinary) ..	55 6	57/ to 60/	52/6 to 61/6	60 0	57/ & 60/	..
Signalmen (Special) ..	..	72/ & 75/	78 0	..	78/ & 81/	..
„ (1st Class) ..	75/ & 78/	66/ & 69/	66/ to 75/	78 0	69/ to 75/	2557/ & 60/
„ (2nd Class) ..	72 0	63 0	60/ to 69/	66/ to 72/	63/ & 66/	2551/ & 54/
„ (3rd Class) ..	69 0	60 0	54/ to 63/	60 0	57/ & 60/	..
„ (4th Class) ..	66 0	57 0	..	57 0	54/ & 57/	..
<b>Tramways (Electric &amp; Cable).  </b>						
Car Washers or Cleaners ..	55 6	51/ & 56/¶	55 0	54 0	54/ to 60/	48 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	55 6	51/ & 57/¶	50/ & 55/	52 0	54 0	45 0
„ (2nd Year) ..	57 6	54/ & 60/¶	55 0	54 0	57 0	48 0
„ (3rd Year) ..	60 0	57/ & 63/¶	60 0	54 0	60 0	51 0
Firemen (Four Fires) ..	66 0	66 0¶	68 0	60 0	63 0*	..
„ (Less than Four) ..	59/ & 66/	63 0¶	64 0	..	60 0*	..
Horse Drivers ..	55 6	60 ¶	56 0	55 6	2560 0	48 0
Labourers ..	55 6	51/ & 54/¶	56 0	54 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	55 6	60 0	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	55 6	51/ & 60/¶	56 0	51/ & 60/	54/ & 57/	48 0
Motormen or Gnipmen—						
1st Year ..	60 0	51/ & 57/¶	50/ & 55/	54 0	54 0	51 0
2nd Year ..	63 0	54/ & 60/¶	55 0	56 0	57 0	54 0
3rd Year ..	66 0	57/ & 63/¶	60 0	58 0	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ..	56 0	54 0	42a57 6	54 0*	2554/ to 67/6	50 0
Overhead Wiremen						
(Leading) ..	80 0*	63 0	72 6	60 0*	66 0	..
(Other) ..	57/ to 66/¶	57 0	62/ to 65/	54 0*	57 0	48 0
Pitmen†† ..	68 0	60 0	60/ to 75/6	54 0	57/ & 60/	48 0*
Signalmen ..	66/ to 72/	63/ & 66/¶	57/6 to 63/	54/ to 58/	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers††						
(Horse) ..	2561 6	51 0	57 0	54 0	2560 0	57 0*
(Motor) ..	2566 0	..	..	54 0*	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	55 6	51/ & 54/¶	50 6	54 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	55/6 & 59/	..	58 0	54 0*	54 0*	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Contract work. ‡ The hours of labour for Railway Employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—VICTORIA.—Porters, 54 hours per week; SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Porters and Signalmen, 48 to 57 hours per week; and TASMANIA.—Guards, Porters, Shunters, and Signalmen 54 hours per week. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of Railway Employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for Foremen. § In N.S.W. the rates of wage for 1st Class Locomotive Drivers correspond to those fixed for Drivers driving express passenger or mail trains. ¶ 2nd to 5th Class correspond to the rates of wage fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wage for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban Passenger Service; (3) Second-grade Passenger Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wage for these services have been taken as corresponding to the

[For continuation of footnote see next page.]

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Carrying (Merchandise).</b>												
Carriers (One Horse) ..	<sup>4</sup> ⁹⁵⁸	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁵⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	<sup>17</sup> ⁵⁰	0	54	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁴⁷	0
" (Two Horses) ..	<sup>4</sup> ⁹⁶³	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁶⁰	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁰	6	<sup>17</sup> ⁵²	0	60	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵²	0
" (Three Horses) ..	<sup>4</sup> ⁹⁶⁷	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁶³	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶²	6	<sup>17</sup> ⁵³	0	..		..	
Corporation Carters—												
One Horse ..	57	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁵⁵	0	55	6	50	0	60	0	47	0
Two Horses ..	..		<sup>2</sup> ¹⁶⁰	0	55 6 & 57/8		52	0	66	0	52	0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁸⁵⁴	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁶⁰	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	<sup>17</sup> ⁵⁰	0	65	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵³	0
" (Two Horses) ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁸⁵⁹	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁶⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁰	0	<sup>17</sup> ⁵²	0	65	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵⁸	0
Sanitary Carters ..	62	0	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁵⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶²	6	..		72	0	52/ & 57/	
Stable Hands ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁷	6	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	..		<sup>1</sup> ⁵⁵	0	..		..	
Tip Dray Drivers ..	& 62 6		<sup>2</sup> ¹⁵⁴	0	..		..		60	0	52/ & 57	
Motor Lorries & Waggon	<sup>1</sup> ⁶⁶²/to 71/		60	0§	60/ to 70/		57	0	..		52	0
under 3 tons carry capacity	<sup>1</sup> ⁶⁷⁵	0	65	0	70	0	57	0	..		55	0
3 tons carrying capacity												
<b>Carrying (Passenger).</b>												
Bus or Coach Drivers	..		<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁷	0	..		54	0	..		<sup>2</sup> ⁴²	0
(Horse) ..	..		..		..		..		..		& 47	0
Chauffeurs ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁷⁴⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁰	0	..		..		..	
<b>Lift Attendants.</b>												
Goods ..	1752	6	1748	0	1745	0	50	0*	..		<sup>2</sup> ⁴⁵	0*
Passenger ..	1752	6	<sup>2</sup> ¹⁴⁵	0	..		<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁰	0*	..		<sup>2</sup> ⁴⁵	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

<b>Shipping (Ferryboats).</b>												
Deck Hands ..	48/ to 57/6	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁵²	6	..	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁴⁰	0		
Engineers ..	67/6 to 97/6	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁷	6	..	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁵	0		
Firemen ..	50/ to 69/	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁰	0	..	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁴²	0		
Masters ..	67/6 to 97/6	..	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁷	6	..	..	<sup>18</sup> ⁷⁰/to 80/	<sup>2</sup> ⁴⁰	0		
Shipkeepers ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁴⁷	6	..	..		..	..	..	..			
to 57	6											
<b>Towing (Tug Boats).</b>												
Engineers ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	..	<sup>2</sup> ⁷⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁴	6	..	..			
to 83	5			to 80	0	to 80	0	..	..			
Firemen ..	57	6	56	6	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁰	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁹	0	..			
to 83	5	& 57	8	to 87	8	to 80	0	..	..			
Masters ..	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁵	0	78	6	<sup>2</sup> ⁷⁵	0	<sup>2</sup> ⁶⁴	6	<sup>1</sup> ⁷⁵	0		
to 83	5	to 87	8	to 80	0	to 80	0					
<b>Waterside Working.</b>												
Coal Lumpers per hour	2	0	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	9	1	9
Lightermen ..	66	0	55	0*	<sup>2</sup> ⁵⁹	0	⁶⁶	0	<sup>12</sup> ⁶⁰	0	50	0*
Wharf Labourers per hour†	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9
<b>Passenger Vessels (Intra-State)†</b>												
Cooks (Chief) per month.	185	0	310/ & 340/		240	0	..		240	0	160	0
to 295	0											
" (Second) per month	155	0	220	0*	140	0	..		140	0	130	0
to 195	0											
" (Third) ..	155	0	170	0*	100	0	..		100	0	..	
" (Ships) ..	195	0	200	0*	..		..		..		..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Under 25 cwt. carrying capacity. || Over 25 cwt. carrying capacity.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Classification in the other States, with the exception that Firemen for only three classes of service are graded. || For Sydney the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Brisbane rates recently agreed to are quoted. ¶ In addition to the rates quoted employees of the Tramway Board and the Northcote Council receive a bonus of 6d. per day. †† The number of working hours constituting a full week's work in Queensland have been fixed either by industrial agreement or award, as follows:—Mount Morgan and Cooktown, 48 hours; Gympie and Cloncurry, 44 hours. South Australian rates include a bonus, paid on a sliding scale regulated according to the price of copper, to workers engaged in copper mining. South Australian rates from the 1st January, 1917. In Victoria the hours of labour in quartz mines for underground workers are 44 per week. ‡‡ Sydney rates from 26th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Passenger Vessels (Inter-State)†</b>						
Bakers .. per month		s.			s.	
Barmen ..		240			260	
Butchers ..		170			170	
Cooks (Chief) ..		180			200	
" (Second) ..		310			340	
" (Third) ..		220			220	
" (Ships) ..		170			170	
Pantrymen ..		200			200	
" (Assistant) ..		190			190	
Chief Saloon Steward ..		160 & 170			160 & 170	
Second ..		180			180	
Second Saloon ..		210			210	
Fore Cabin ..		210			210	
Bedroom & other, ..		190			190	
		170			170	
<b>All Vessels (Inter-State).†</b>						
A.B. Seamen .. per month		s.				
Boatswains ..		185				
Donkeymen ..		205				
Firemen ..		245				
Greasers ..		225				
Lamp Trimmers ..		225				
Fuel Trimmers ..		205				
		185				
<b>Marine Engineers.††</b>						
Chief .. per month		LOWEST CLASS. Under 100 N.H.P.			HIGHEST CLASS. 600 or more N.H.P.	
Second ..		s. d.			s.	
Third ..		506 0			782	
Fourth ..		402 6			506	
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th ..		356 6			414	
		..			345	
		..			276	
<b>Merchant Service.†‡</b>						
Masters ..		INTERSTATE PASSENGER VESSELS.			INTERSTATE CARGO VESSELS.	
Officers, Chief ..		Lowest Class, 125 tons & under.			Lowest Class, 60 tons & under.	
" Second ..		Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.			Highest Class, over 4,000 tons.	
" Third ..		460s. 1360s.			380s. 780s.	
" Fourth and Fifth ..		360s. 520s.			300s. 420s.	
		300s. 460s.			260s. 360s.	
		.. 400s.			.. 320s.	
		.. 260s.			.. 260s.	

## GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Farming.</b>						
General Hands*§ ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.
Harvesters*§ ..	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/ to 39/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Milkers*§ ..	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/
Ploughmen*§ ..	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/
Chaffcutters (Portable) ..	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 37/6	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
(Stationary) ..	..	56 0	..	..	..	*60 0
Threshers (Feeders) ..	..	56 0	..	..	..	*56 0
" (Machinists) ..	..	..	..	..	..	*65 0
	..	..	..	..	..	*56 0
<b>Gardening.</b>						
Gardeners ..	65 0	48 0	54/ to 60/	*48 0*	60 0	60 0*
(Labourers) ..	48 0	45 0	55 6	*48 0*	60 0	48/ to 54/*
Nurserymen ..	54 0	48 0	60 0*	*48 0*	60 0	60 0*
(Labourers) ..	48 0	42 0	50 0*	*42 0*	54 0*	48/ to 54/*
<b>Pastoral Workers.</b>						
Cooks§ ..	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0*	60 0
Shearers .. per 100	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	28 0
Shed Hands§ ..	55 0	55 6	55 0	55 0	50 0	50 0
Wool Pressers§ ..	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0*	60 0
<b>Rural Workers.</b>						
Fruit Harvesters, per hour	..	1 3½	..	1 3½	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Industrial Agreement are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels; the lowest and highest classes are here specified. ¶ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wage specified for Employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made, in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Tribunals for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s. and 18s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Clubs, (Residential).</b>						
Barmen .. ..	4 <sup>02</sup> 0	3 <sup>41</sup> 0	3 <sup>30</sup> 0	1 <sup>55</sup> 0*	2 <sup>65</sup> 0†*	2 <sup>135</sup> 0
Billiard Markers ..	4 <sup>02</sup> 4 0	3 <sup>128</sup> 6	3 <sup>35</sup> 0 3 <sup>50</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 & 30 0	..	2 <sup>130</sup> 0
<b>Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).</b>						
Chefs .. ..	4 <sup>052</sup> 6 to 100 0	3 <sup>141</sup> 0 to 56 0	3 <sup>455</sup> 0 to 70 0	2 <sup>47</sup> 6 to 80 0	2 <sup>45</sup> 0* to 65 0*	2 <sup>140</sup> 0 to 80 0
Cooks (Second) ..	4 <sup>042</sup> 6 to 70 0	3 <sup>133</sup> 6 to 41 0	3 <sup>445</sup> 0 to 50 0	2 <sup>45</sup> 0 & 55 0	2 <sup>40</sup> 0* & 45 0*	2 <sup>127</sup> 6 to 60 0
„ (Third) ..	4 <sup>035</sup> 0 to 57 6	3 <sup>133</sup> 6 to 36 0	3 <sup>445</sup> 0 & 47 6	2 <sup>40</sup> 0 & 45 0	2 <sup>35</sup> 0* 2 <sup>25</sup> 0*	2 <sup>127</sup> 6 to 45 0
Kitchenmen ..	4 <sup>026</sup> 6	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>225</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 & 30 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0*	2 <sup>120</sup> 0
Lift Attendants ..	3 <sup>122</sup> 6	3 <sup>145</sup> 0†	2 <sup>20</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	..	2 <sup>120</sup> 0
Porters (Day Work) ..	4 <sup>025</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>35</sup> 0	2 <sup>30</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0*	2 <sup>120</sup> 0
„ (Night Work) ..	4 <sup>025</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>32</sup> 0*	2 <sup>122</sup> 6
<b>Hairdressing.</b>						
Full Hands ..	2 <sup>760</sup> 0	1 <sup>770</sup> 0	..	1 <sup>55</sup> 0	2 <sup>60</sup> 0	2 <sup>55</sup> 0*
Hairdressers ..	2 <sup>755</sup> 0	1 <sup>60</sup> 0	1 <sup>60</sup> 0	..	..	..
<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmen .. ..	2 <sup>41</sup> 0	2 <sup>41</sup> 0	2 <sup>30</sup> 0 to 42 6	2 <sup>55</sup> 0* 2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>65</sup> 0†	2 <sup>130</sup> 0 & 35 0
Billiard Markers ..	3 <sup>125</sup> 0	3 <sup>128</sup> 6	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 & 30 0	..	2 <sup>122</sup> 6
Handymen ..	3 <sup>36</sup> 0	3 <sup>121</sup> 0	3 <sup>22</sup> 6	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 to 30 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>115</sup> 0 to 20 0
Kitchenmen ..	3 <sup>41</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 2 <sup>25</sup> 0/ & 30/	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>120</sup> 0
Lift Attendants ..	3 <sup>141</sup> 0	3 <sup>145</sup> 0†	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	..	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	3 <sup>141</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>20</sup> 0	3 <sup>30</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>120</sup> 0
„ (Night Work) ..	3 <sup>141</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>32</sup> 0	2 <sup>122</sup> 6
Waiters (Head) ..	2 <sup>45</sup> 0	2 <sup>136</sup> 0	3 <sup>35</sup> 0	2 <sup>42</sup> 6 & 45 0	..	2 <sup>125</sup> 0 to 40 0
„ (Others) ..	2 <sup>41</sup> 0	2 <sup>131</sup> 0	3 <sup>20</sup> 0	2 <sup>30</sup> 0	2 <sup>37</sup> 6	2 <sup>120</sup> 0 to 30 0
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantrymen ..	3 <sup>132/6 &amp; 37/6</sup>	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	2 <sup>30</sup> 0	27 6 & 30 0	3 <sup>32</sup> 0	2 <sup>125</sup> 0
Waiters ..	3 <sup>135/ &amp; 40/</sup>	3 <sup>131</sup> 0	2 <sup>40</sup> 0	30/ & 32/6	2 <sup>37</sup> 6	2 <sup>120</sup> 0

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

<b>Bill Posting.</b>						
Billposters .. ..	57 6	56 0	50 0*	48 0*	..	50 0*
<b>Factory Engine Driving.</b>						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)						
1st Class .. ..	70 0	66 0	82 0	72 0*	72 0	63 0*
2nd Class .. ..	70 0	60 0	74 0	66 0*	66 0	60 0*
3rd Class .. ..	65 0	57 0	66 0	60 0*	60 0	57 0*
Firemen (1st Class) ..	63/ & 67/	60 0	64 0	66 0*	60 0*	54 0*
„ (2nd Class) ..	59 0	57 0	..	60 0*	54 0*	51 0*
Greasers .. ..	59 0	54 0	64 0	54 0*	54 0*	42 0*
Trimmers .. ..	59 0	54 0	58 0	54 0*	54 0*	45 0*
<b>Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).</b>						
Baggers and Loaders ..	59 0	64 0	..	48 0	..	54 0*
Carters (One Horse) ..	59 0	1 <sup>55</sup> 0/ & 56/	2 <sup>157</sup> 6	48 0	60 0	1 <sup>47</sup> 0
„ (Two Horses) ..	64 0	1 <sup>60</sup> 0/ & 61/	2 <sup>62</sup> 6	50 0	60 0	1 <sup>52</sup> 0
Trimmers .. ..	59 0	..	..	48 0	..	54 0*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561. † Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Fuel Distribution (Firewood).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	59	0	<sup>2</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	48	0	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 47	0
" (Two Horses) ..	64	0	<sup>2</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	50	0	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 52	0
Other Adults ..	59	0*	<sup>1</sup> 52	0	<sup>1</sup> 40/-60/*		49	0	..		..	
Sawyers ..	59	0*	60	0	48	0	57	6	..		60	0*
Yardmen ..	59	0	<sup>1</sup> 52	0	<sup>1</sup> 40/-60/*		48	0	..		51	0*
<b>Lamp Lighting.</b>												
Lamp Lighters ..	<sup>2</sup> 63	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 48	9 & 52 0	..		55	0	..	
<b>Marine Stores.</b>												
Bottle Washers ..	54	0	54	0	..		57	0	60	0	..	
Foremen ..	59	0*	60	0	..		63	0	..		..	
General Hands ..	54	0	50	0	..		57	0	60	0	..	
<b>Municipal.</b>												
Labourers ..	62/& 64/		57	0*	55	6	54	0*	60	0	51	0*
Street Sweepers ..	57	0	57	0*	55	6	54	0*	60	0	51	0*
<b>Musicians.</b>												
Orchestral ..	<sup>1</sup> 60/ & 80/		<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60/ to 66		<sup>1</sup> 60	0*	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0*
<b>Shop and other Assistants.</b>												
Boot Salesmen ..	54/ to 62/6		46/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 57	6	57	6	<sup>1</sup> 240/ to 60/*	
Chemists Assistants ..	70	0	..		<sup>2</sup> 40/ to 70/8		..		..		..	
Clerks ..	55/6 & 58/6		52/ & 56/		<sup>1</sup> 70	0 to <sup>1</sup> 60 0	..		..		..	
<b>Clothing (Mens').</b>												
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	54/ to 62/6		60	0	..		..		..		..	
Departmental Managers	<sup>1</sup> 65	0	60	0	..		..		..		..	
Parcels Office men ..	..		<sup>1</sup> 45	0	..		..		..		..	
Salesmen ..	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 42	6	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 57	6	57	6	<sup>1</sup> 240	0*
	to 62	6	to 60	0	..		..		..		to 60	0
Confectionery Salesmen ..	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	..		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		..		57	6	..	
Drapery Salesmen ..	54/ to 62/6		60/ to 65/		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 57	6	57	6	<sup>1</sup> 240/ to 70/	
Fruit Salesmen ..	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	..		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		..		..		..	
Furniture Salesmen ..	54/ to 62/6		60	0	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 60	0*	62	6	<sup>1</sup> 240/ to 70/*	
Grocery Salesmen ..	55/6 to 61/		<sup>1</sup> 55/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 55	0*	57	6	52	0
<b>Hardware.</b>												
Managers (Branch) ..	<sup>1</sup> 75	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 100	0	..		..	
" (Departmental) ..	<sup>1</sup> 65	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 85	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 90	0
	..		& 90	0	..		& 90	0	..		..	
Salesmen (Junior) ..	<sup>1</sup> 35	0	<sup>1</sup> 40	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 42	6	..		<sup>1</sup> 40	0
	to 50	0	to 55	0	..		to 57	6	..		to 55	0
" (Outside) ..	..		<sup>1</sup> 70	0	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..		..	
	..		..		..		to 72	6	..		..	
" (Senior) ..	<sup>1</sup> 54/ to 62/6		<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 60/ & 63/		62	6	<sup>1</sup> 60	0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	<sup>2</sup> 48/ to 57/6		..		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		..		..		..	
Railway Bookstall Assist'ts	<sup>2</sup> 48/ to 57/6		..		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		..		..		..	
Tobacconists Salesmen	56	0	..		<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 60/		..		..		..	
<b>Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.).</b>												
Night Watchmen ..	<sup>4</sup> 55	0	<sup>2</sup> 57	0	<sup>2</sup> 42	0	<sup>2</sup> 56	0	56	0	<sup>2</sup> 40/ & 45/*	
Office Cleaners ..	53	6	<sup>1</sup> 42	0	..		..		..		..	
Packers (General) ..	<sup>1</sup> 56/ to 60/		56	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	57	6	48	0
Storemen (General) ..	<sup>1</sup> 54/6 to 60/		56	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	57	6	48	0
<b>Wholesale Grocery.</b>												
Packers (Head) ..	59/6 to 81/		60/ to 75/		<sup>1</sup> 59/ to 84/		<sup>1</sup> 55	0	60	0*	57	6
" (Others) ..	56	0	55	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	55	0	57	6	50	0*
Storemen (Head) ..	59/ to 81/		65/ to 85/		<sup>1</sup> 59/ to 84/		<sup>1</sup> 55	0	70	0*	57	6*
" (Other) ..	54	6	62	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	55	0	57	6	50	0*
<b>Wholesale Hardware.</b>												
Packers ..	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 47	6	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 55/		50	0	57	6	<sup>1</sup> 45/ to 55/	
Storemen ..	<sup>1</sup> 58/6 to 60/		<sup>1</sup> 47	6	<sup>1</sup> 40/ to 55/		50	0	57	6	<sup>1</sup> 45/ to 55/	
<b>Surveying.</b>												
Surveyors (Cooks for 7 days	51	0	..		..		..		63/ & 70/		..	
" (Foremen) ..	57	0	..		..		..		72	0	..	
" (Labourers) ..	51	0	..		..		..		60	0	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.



## APPENDIX V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1916.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 561).

GROUP III.—FOOD DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Biscuit Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	23 0	25 0	25/ to 30/*	..	..	..
<b>Butter Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cheese Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Confectionery.</b>						
Chocolate Dippers ..	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20/ to 22/6	..
Other Adults .. ..	20/ to 24/	20 0	20 0	21 0	20/ to 22/6	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>						
Fillers .. ..	25/ & 33/	31 6	17 6*	25 0	..	27 0
Other Adults .. ..	23 0	25 0	17 6*	25 0	..	22 6
<b>Pastry Cooks.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	22/ to 43/	25 0	20 0	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>						
Head Women .. ..	27 6	31 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	to 30 0*	25 6	..	..	..	..
	24 0*					
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>						
Ringers .. ..	25 0	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	25 0	25 0	..	..	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>						
Machinists (Wax Thread)	38 6	38 6	31 0	33 0	..	35 0
Other Adults .. ..	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	28 0
<b>Dressmaking.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	20 0	21 6	20 0	16 0	25 0	<sup>1</sup> 25 0
	to 25 0*		to 25 0*		to 30 0*	to 30 0*
<b>Dyers and Cleaners.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	30 0*	25 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Hat Making (Straw).</b>						
Finishers .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 25 0	25 0*	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 30 0	30 0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Millinery.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	25 0*	25 0	25 0*	20 0*	25 0	<sup>2</sup> 25 0*
					to 30 0*	
<b>Shirt Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	30 0	27 6	20 0*	16 0	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order). †</b>						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	28 6	30 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	25/ to 47/6
.. (Trousers, Vest Hds)	24 0	30 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	25/ to 47/6
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	30/ & 35/	32 6	26 0	26 0	45 0	32/6 to 39/6
.. (Trousers, Vest Hds)	25/ & 29/	30 6	23 6	24 0	35 0	30 6
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	25 0	29 6	24 0	22 6	40 0	<sup>5</sup> 25 0
.. (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23 0	29 6	21 6	22 6	40 0	<sup>5</sup> 25 0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	25 0	29 6	21 0	22 6	45 0	<sup>5</sup> 25 0
.. (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	<sup>5</sup> 23 6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† The higher rates quoted in Tasmania are for treadle machinists.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)</b>												
Comb Minders .. ..	31	0	22	6	15	0*	20/ to 22/6*	..	..	..	22	6
Drawers and Menders ..	35/ & 40/		22	6	22	0*	20/ to 22/6*	..	..	..	22	6
Gillbox Minders .. ..	31	0	22	6	17	6*	20/ to 22/6*	..	..	..	22	6
Other Adults .. ..	31	0	22	6	..	..	22	0*	..	..	22	6
Warpers .. ..	35/ & 40/		30	0	20/ to 25/*		25/ to 30/*	..	..	..	22	6
Weavers (Loom) .. ..	40	0	30	0	25/ to 35/*		22/ to 32/*	..	..	..	22	6
<b>Tie Making.</b>												
Machinists .. ..	22	6*	20/ & 22/6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	25	0*	22/6 & 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers & others	20	0*	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Underclothing.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	20	0	20	0	20	0*	16	0	25	0*	20	0*
	to 25	0*										
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Garment Makers .. ..	20	0	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	to 30	0*	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

<b>Bedding and Furniture.</b>												
Bedding Machinist .. ..	30	0	30	0	27	6	28	6	..	..	32	0
Mattress (Wire) Workers	36	0	36	0	..	..	25	6	..	..	32	0
Picture Frame Workers	30	0	26	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bookbinding.†</b>												
Folders .. ..	28	0	28	6	25	0	22/ & 26/		25	0	to 30	0*
Sewers .. ..	30/ & 35/		31	0	25	0	22/ & 26/					
<b>Brassworking.</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	37	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	20	0	20/ to 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brush Making.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Bench Drawers .. ..	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Treadle Knot)	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>												
Forewomen .. ..	30	0	32	6	21	6*	32	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Making.</b>												
Box Makers .. ..	27	6*	28/ & 32/6		..	..	20/ to 25/*		..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	20	0	26	0	..	..	20	0	..	..	..	..
	to 22	6*					to 22	6*				
<b>Jewellers.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	36/ to 40/		35	0	25	0*	35	0	..	..	..	..
Enamel Fillers .. ..	20/ to 30/		..	..			35	0	..	..	..	..
Gilders .. ..	36	0	45	0			35	0	..	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	36	0	45	0			35	0	..	..	..	..
Scratch Brushers .. ..	35	0	35	0			35	0	..	..	..	..
Workers N.E.I. .. ..	40	0	55	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Leather Small Goods.</b>												
Hand Stitchers .. ..	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	22	6	24	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	22	6	25/ & 28/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	..	..	32	6	..	..	32	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	20	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.

GROUPS I, II, V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Printing.†</b>												
Jobbing Office Assistants	26	0	28	6	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..
Lithographing Feeders ..	28	0	28	6	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	28	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness Makers</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
<b>Sail Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	30	0	29	0	20 0 to 28 6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Soap Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	21	0	32	6	..	..	32	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Makers.</b>												
Machinists .. ..	27 6 to 32 6	..	29	0	21 0 to 30 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wage mentioned herein for Employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

<b>Hotels.</b>												
Barmaids .. ..	26 0	26 0	25 0	55 0*	65 0†	120 0	25 0	112 0	120 0	25 0	112 0	120 0
Housemaids .. ..	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 6	20 0	20 0	30 0*	20 0	25 0	115 0	120 0	120 0
Laundresses .. ..	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0*	20 0	25 0	115 0	120 0	120 0
Waitresses (Head) ..	20 0	16 0	..	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	115 0	120 0	120 0
„ (Other) .. ..	17 6	15 0	15 0	18 6	22 6	115 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	115 0	120 0	120 0
<b>Laundries.</b>												
General Hands .. ..	21 0	24 0*	20 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*
Machinists (Shirt & Collar)	25 0	28 0	21 0*	20 0	42 0	24 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*
Sorters .. ..	25 0	25 0*	20/ to 25/*	22 0	36 0	24 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*
Starchers .. ..	25 0	24 0*	20 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*
Washers .. ..	25 0	24 0*	24/ to 36/*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	20 0	36 0	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*	24 0*
<b>Office Cleaners.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	21 0	22 6	..	20 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Restaurants.</b>												
Pantry Maids .. ..	18 0 & 21 0	15 0	16 0	22 6	20 0	115 0	20 0	22 6	115 0	115 0	115 0	115 0
Waitresses .. ..	17 6 to 24 0	15 0	16 0	20/ & 25/	22 6	115 0	20 0	22 6	115 0	115 0	115 0	115 0

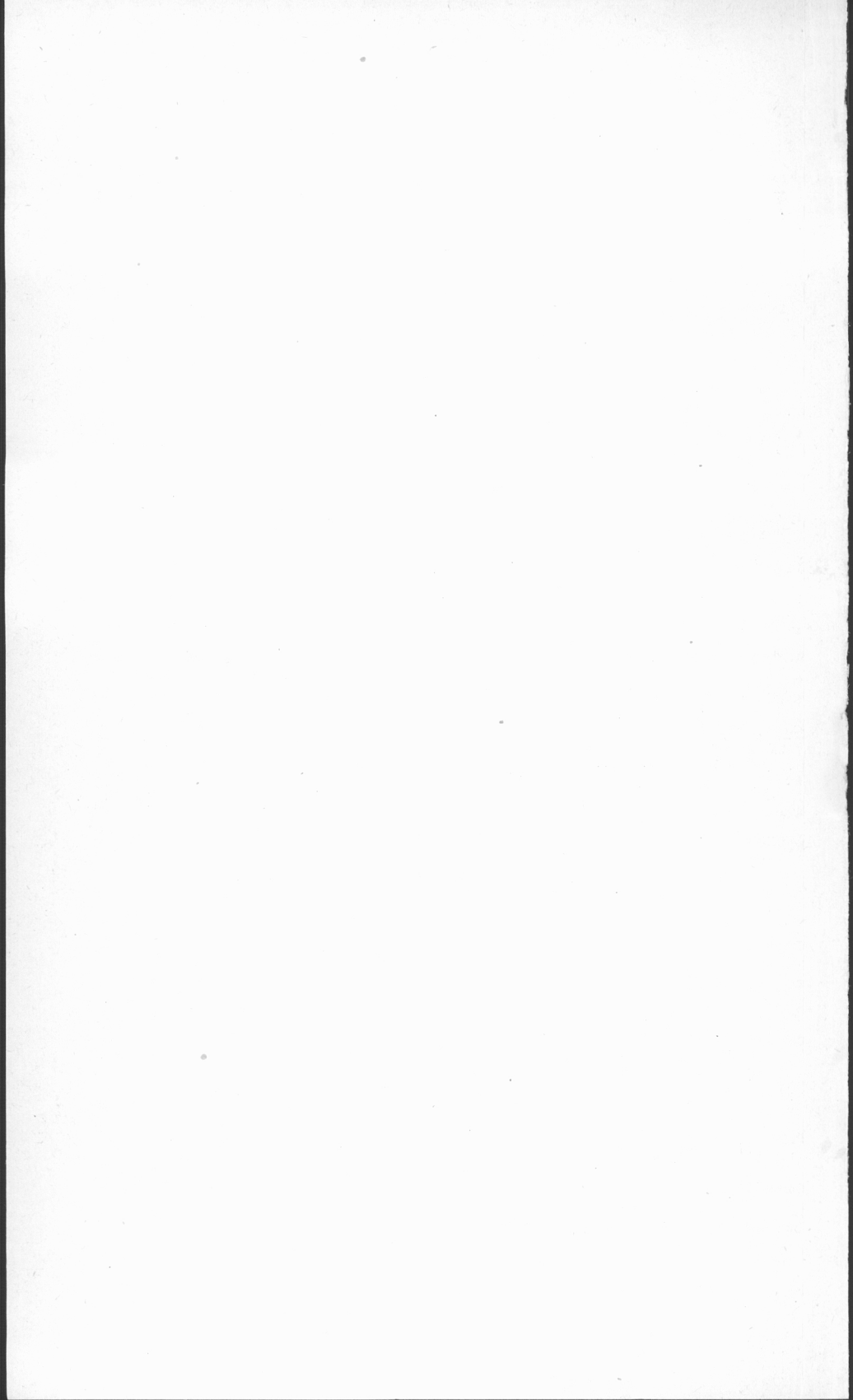
## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

<b>Clerks, etc.</b>												
Cashiers .. ..	25 0 to 34 0	32 0	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistants ..	25 0 to 34 0	36 0	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saleswomen.</b>												
Boot .. ..	25/ to 36/	27/6 to 35/	22/6 to 35/	22 6*	34 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drapery .. ..	25/ to 36/	32 0	22/6 to 35/	22 6 to 27 6	34 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit & Confectionery	20 0	..	22/6 to 35/	22 6 to 27 6	34 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
News Agent & Bookstall	25/ & 32/6	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacconists .. ..	37 6	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 561.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging. ‡ Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1917.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 561.



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.  
(Labour and Industrial Branch.)

LABOUR BULLETINS.

Volume IV., Nos. 13 to 16, 1916,  
and Labour Report No. 7.

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